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THE CORRESPONDENCE
OF
Lieut. Governor John Graves Simcoe,
WITH ALLIED DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO
HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
UPPER CANADA.

COLLECTED AND EDITED BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL E. A. CRUIKSHANK, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
FOR THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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INTRODUCTION

This Society has already published four large volumes of contemporary correspondence and documents relating to the administration of the government of the Province of Upper Canada by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe from the date of his appointment until his departure from Quebec for England in July, 1796, which were believed to be nearly complete. Since their publication, further material has become unexpectedly available from several diverse sources.

General Simcoe's papers, for more than a century preserved by his descendants at Wolford Lodge, in Devon, were acquired by Mr. W. P. Cole, of Southampton, and transcripts were obtained by the Canadian Archives of such of them relating to Canada, as had not been formerly copied by direction of the late John Ross Robertson, of Toronto. Among these is a duplicate of a long letter from George Hammond, British Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, dated at Philadelphia, on the 8th of June, 1792, addressed to Lord Grenville, describing with great care and lucidity his embarrassing situation and the line of conduct he felt obliged to adopt in variance with his formal instructions. Twenty-three letters from Hammond to Simcoe, and five from Simcoe to Hammond, assist in clarifying the correspondence published in the former volumes, but it is to be noted that some letters from Simcoe to Hammond are still missing. They both wrote in the frankest manner, with a marked absence of the usual official reticence, and there can be little doubt that the public conduct of each of them was considerably influenced by the opinions of the other. Hammond's letter to Lord Dorchester, dated at Philadelphia on the 16th of March, 1794, a letter from Lieut.-Governor Alured Clarke to Simcoe, on the 21st of January, 1793, and an undated draft of a letter from Simcoe to Clarke, deserve particular attention. Yet a considerable number of letters from Clarke to Simcoe and several from Simcoe to Clarke have not been found. With two exceptions, the letters from Henry Dundas to Simcoe, now printed, are in the form of circulars, addressed by him as Secretary of State to the governors of all British colonies. A letter from the Duke of Portland, No. 3, of 4th October, 1794, and Simcoe's letter to him, No. 36, of 30th December, 1795, fill important gaps in previously printed correspondence. The same remark applies with equal force to Simcoe's letters to Lord Dorchester, No. 54, 20th April, 1795, and No. 58, 5th May, 1795, and the letters from Lord Dorchester to him of the 23rd April, 23rd May, and 6th July, 1795, and the 31st May, 1796. Other documents of considerable significance among these papers are the undated draft of a lengthy letter from Simcoe to the Duke of Richmond, then Master General of the Ordnance, stating his plans for the defence of the province and making demands for artillery, three letters from Alexander McKee on Indian affairs, two letters from Charles Long, chairman of the Treasury Board, giving instructions for financing the civil government of Upper Canada by advances from the Military Chest at Quebec, a letter from E. B. Littlehales to George Hammond, written when Simcoe was disabled by gout in his right hand from writing himself, immediately after his return from Detroit in March, 1793, and seventeen other letters, written by Simcoe's direction to civil officials, military officers, and other persons. In all, eighty-two letters, not previously published, have been obtained from papers in Mr. Cole's possession.

An examination of the fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes of the collection of original documents in the Dominion Archives, known as the "Claus Papers," showed that they contained many official and semi-official letters addressed to Alexander McKee, who had preceded William Claus as Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and which had probably come into his possession on succeeding him in that office. Among them are thirty letters from Simcoe to McKee of the greatest interest, hitherto unpublished, most of them entirely in his own handwriting, the earliest dated at Navy Hall, 24th September, 1792, and the last at York, 19th February, 1796. McKee had gained his esteem at their first meeting in Montreal in June, 1792, and this favourable opinion was fully confirmed at their subsequent conferences in Detroit in March, 1793. These letters are consequently extremely frank and illuminating with respect to the policy he proposed to pursue in the management of Indian affairs at a highly critical period. They should be read in conjunction with the letters published in the former volumes. Simcoe's whole-hearted confidence in McKee's ability and integrity is several times affirmed in this correspondence and was further demonstrated by nominating him successively as Lieutenant of the frontier county of Essex, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, a member of the Executive Council, and, finally, as the most proper person in the province to command a battalion of Canadian Volunteers, then being enlisted for local defence. At the height of the crisis in July, 1794, he wrote to him: "Your Capacity, Prudence, & Experience are certainly called to a very severe test but from which I doubt not but you will extricate yourself with your usual Ability." In a later private letter, on August 6, he said: "I hold war to be inevitable, & in that case somehow or other Wayne must be driven back, on the best & most *rapid* method of effecting this purpose, I wish for your opinion in confidence, & very particularly, of what we have to apprehend from your Quarter should War be declared about the End of September, from an Autumnal or Winter Campaign." This letter was certainly received by McKee about ten days later and no doubt induced him to permit Caldwell's company of volunteers to join the Indians in opposing Wayne's advance at the Fallen Timber on August 20. As late as August 17 Simcoe wrote to him: "It is with confidence that I rely on you in this exigency to keep up the resolution of the Indians," but before McKee received this letter Wayne had retreated.


Among these papers also are the cautionary instructions issued by direction of Lieut.-Governor Clarke in January, 1792, to Sir John Johnson and Colonel Gordon, then in command of the upper posts, warning them "to be extremely Circumspect both in Words and Actions," and "Avoid if possible even the shadow of suspicion" of giving offence to the inhabitants of the United States. Letters from Joseph Brant, Joseph Chew, Colonel England, Matthew Elliott, Prideaux Selby, Thomas Duggan, and Thomas Smith throw some additional light from different points of view upon the perplexing events of those troubled years. A long letter from General Henry Knox, Secretary of War in Washington's cabinet, to Brant, shows very clearly the great value attributed to his mediation with the hostile Indians. The message in writing from the confederacy of Western Indians to the Five Nations and the anonymous "Diary of an Officer in the Indian Country," are documents of more than ordinary importance. The total number of letters and papers derived from this source is one hundred and twenty-six.

The letters and memoranda transcribed from the MSS. of the Reverend Samuel Kirkland in the Library of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., through the courtesy of Dr. J. D. Ibbotson, the librarian, supply indisputable evidence of

Brant's persistent efforts to conciliate the people of the United States, and that inveterate passion for intrigue with all parties which caused him to be generally suspected and distrusted.

A few documents of minor importance have been found among the Askin Papers and Petitions for Land in the Dominion Archives, in the Russell Papers in the Department of Public Records of Ontario, and in the Papers of Sir D. W. Smith in the Public Library, Toronto.

The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. A. H. Young for directing attention to the interesting correspondence between Lieut.-Governor Simcoe and Bishop Jacob Mountain, preserved in the Diocesan Archives of Quebec, of which transcripts have been obtained through the kindness of Canon A. R. Kelley. These letters complement the letter from Simcoe to Bishop Mountain, dated at Kingston on 30th April, 1795, printed in Volume III, pp. 348-353, from a copy retained by the writer. The Bishop's reply on the 25th June, 1795, sensibly suggested that the foundation of a good grammar school ought to precede the establishment of an university, which seemed unlikely to obtain the financial support of the British ministry. The tone of these letters is consistently cordial and intimate.



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THE CORRESPONDENCE
OF
Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe
With Allied Documents

VOL. V—1792-1796 (Supplementary)

MEMORANDUM BY JOSEPH BRANT.

That you Bostonians (alias Americans) may be certified of my conduct towards *all* those whom I have captured in these parts—know—that I have taken off with me but a small number—many have I released—neither were the weak & helpless subjected to death. It is a *shame* to destroy those who are defenceless—this has been *uniformly* my conduct during the war. I have always been for saving & releasing—These being my sentiments, you have exceedingly angered me by your threatening & distressing those who may be considered as *prisoners*—Let there be no more of this conduct—Ye are or once were brave Men—I shall certainly destroy without distinction—does the like conduct take place in future—

JOSEPH BRANT

on the Delaware Kriks
1780.

(Rough draft of a translation, in Kirkland's hand.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO REV. SAMUEL KIRKLAND.

My dear friend.

This is to acquaint you, and all the Chiefs of the Oneida tribe, of the situation of the Indians in this quarter—& the present disposition of their minds.—In my apprehension there are *some things* which greatly obstruct the settling of Peace in these parts.—the fair prospects that opened, on the first promulgation of peace are very much beclouded.—You know how the preliminary articles & a cessation of arms were received by many of us—some rejoiced at the event, & thanked you for your exertions in your quarter.—And you will remember, the strong terms & fixed resolution with which we published them in our journey to Sanduske—and our talk with the warriors there when we wrested the hatchet from their hands & confined them to their domestic employments.

You also know there are many among us who do not wish to have any falling out with the white people—for we were not the instigators of the late war.

We are yet of the same sentiments, & wish for the establishment of a peace that shall be just & honbl for both the Bostonians & us Indians and when this

shall appear—all difficulties will remove—otherwise the obstructions will remain—

For this reason, my friend—use your utmost influence with every Oneida Chief—that Congress, your Brothers, comply with our request—in attending our treaty—and that it be done with dispatch. There are some things that lie deep in our minds.—

I exhort you to exert yourself in forwarding our speech to Congress—I have but one thing more to mention to you—which is this—I have taken the liberty to nominate three persons whom I could wish to attend, as Deputies—viz—Coll. James Monroe, Major Peter Schuyler—& James Dean—Interpreter—this is what I have to say—

My salutations await you all—

JOS. BRANT—

THAYENDANEGBA—

SCHENONDOUAGH.

NIAGARE August 26th 1785.

I hope my friend, that my messengers will be treated with every mark of civility during their continuance among you—

(Kirkland MSS, Library of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO REV. SAMUEL KIRKLAND.

GRAND RIVER 8th Mar. 1791.

My dear friend,

I am happy in having the pleasure to acknowledge your favour by Mr. E. Phelps dated the 12th Ultio in which I observe with no small regret that you are discouraged of ever making that progress in civilization amongst the Indians in which you once appeared much more sanguine.—

I must acknowledge that the present face of Affairs seems to throw a damp upon the undertaking, and makes the prospect more gloomy. as it again spreads that dark veil which had begun to remove from off the minds of some, which will not only make the Undertaking more difficult, but protract the work, while those already enlightened, are moving gradually off the Stage, to leave the completion to less experienced hands.—

Altho' the minds of the Indns. seem to be encompassed in a cloud which their own strength of Judgement cannot remove, and their prejudices so great that access becomes difficult, still, I, cannot condemn them when I consider the many reasons which operates upon them.— To compute it to defect in Nature would be centreing the blame where we have no right to search— they believe the same supreme power created both them and the white people, but perhaps for different purposes; there originates the first prejudice—a chain of corroborating circumstances, and events, seems to evince to them that the white people, under whatever pretence, aim at their destruction—possess'd with such Idea's their prejudices naturally encrease and seeing the sword in one hand, supported by injustice and corruption, is it any wonder that they suspect the sincerity of any proposals made on the other hand for so great a change as civilization must make, in whatever colour it's represented— No: they must first be convinced that a Change will not place them in a worse situation than they are now in—and that must be begun

by a strict adherence to the dictates of Justice, a rigid observance of all compacts and engagements on the part of the white people— Boundaries may be fix'd and Territory's described, Unity and Concord, amongst themselves must be encourag'd, and their own customs rather nourished than discouraged whilst you introduce agriculture—by this shewing and proving that you have the happiness of them, and their posterity at heart you may gain their confidence by degrees, and civilization will then make progress—

But whilst the white people, who have already engross'd the best part of their former Territory continue to crowd, disunite, and raise dissension amongst the Indians, and Individuals who are conversant with them, and pretend the greatest friendship & recommend civilization and adherence to the manners & customs of the white people as an essential means of securing happiness, will not only connive at, but be the secret instrument of effecting the designs of those wicked encrouchers, harmony cannot long prevail, nor civilization flourish.—and the more knowledge the Indians acquire, the clearer they will see the impositions which has been practic'd upon them by the White people, and consequently they will be the more averse to adopting the Manners of such people in place of the customs of their Forefathers who liv'd happy, & free from strife before they became acquainted with them—

You express a desire to see my Indn. History complete— I sincerely wish I could gratify my friends and the world with it, but the unhappy barrier which at present presents itself will either put a final stop to it, or furnish materials for its enlargement, at any rate it will protract the work.—

It has been my constant study since the peace between Great Britton and the United States to Unite the Indians together, and make such a peace between them and the States, as would remove all prejudices and enable us to set quietly down on our seats free from apprehensions and Jealousy, and if not become more respectable at Least not more contemptable.—

Could I have been instrumental in accomplishing that, I should have been satisfied and have had Leisure to have visited the distant Nations and collected matter to proceed upon with my History, and to make it more servisable to the public it's necessary to inform myself with the Idea's entertain'd by the different Nations of the Creation and of a future State, the customs preserv'd by tradition amongst them and also a knowledge of the Medical Plants natural to their Soil & Climate.—

You also wish me to suggest my Idea's on the practicability of an accomodation between the Western Indians and the U States, to which I answer candidly that I think it still practicable, if proper measures are pursued by the States, but they must alter their system materially—Lay down the Hatchet, and call a general Treaty with the United Nations. If they are sincere in their pretensions to establish peace and live friendly with all the Indian Nations, they should cherish the Union, and make such proposals as will place the Indians on a more respectable footing than they have hitherto attempted—give up the Idea of taking possession of the country as conquered Land. Abandon that wicked mode of calling them out in separate Nations, or parties, to treat with them, which only serves to irritate and inflame their minds, instead of healing the sore, and removing the prevailing prejudices.—

If Governor Sinclair's Line be thrown aside, the Indians will still allow them a sufficiency of Land, and be ready to establish an accomodating line upon reasonable terms—and if the States treat with them as a free property and abandon the Idea

of Conquest they may always enlarge it at proper times, as their Jurisdiction over the Country will not be disputed—

Let the Americans Look back and take a view of their own affairs at the beginning of the Late War, they say themselves that it was not the amt. of tax, but the manner of Levying it that gave disgust, because it was opening the door for extending it to posterity without bounds—now it is not the quantity of Land claim'd at this time, which *alone* alarms the Indians, but the principles upon which it's claim'd, because it's opening a door for extending it over the whole of the Indian Lands within the United States; which would be very hard, and the highest degree of Injustice upon nine-tenths of the Indians, who so far from taking an active part against the Americans in the late war, they hardly heard of such a war—but as the Idea of conquest circulates amongst them the contagion becomes more alarming and every man feels the injury and makes it his own case (as your people did) by which means the disgust is spreading where no prejudices had before taken place.—

Therefore continuing the war will Unite them against you, and prejudices against the white people will take such root that they will not be easily erased—whereas making a general peace and endeavouring to Unite them as a fair & happy people will win their affections, and whoever is most instrumental in accomplishing that happy end, will be most Likely to reap the advantages which it must produce—

from the best information I have had of the Battle at Miami, the Indians fell in with a party of the Light Horse & cut them off—the commanding Officer next day sent out a stronger party and a warm engagement ensued the Indians after some time made a faint retreat to give time for a reinforcement to come up, when they renew'd the action and repuls'd the Enemy, with the loss of about twenty five men in all. the Loss of the White people is supposed by the Indians to be between five & six Hundred, but your situation will enable you to get a more accurate acct. of their Loss than I can give you.—

I have fully comply'd with your request in the Length of my letter, if I have not answer'd your expectations in other respects—and I hope you will return the compliment by return of the Bearers and then I shall be convinc'd that you mean to be a good correspondent.

I am

Dr friend

your most Obedt.

and very Humble Servt.

(signed) JOS. BRANT.

Revd. Mr. Saml. Kirkland

(Kirkland MSS, Library of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.)

CERTIFICATE BY TIMOTHY PICKERING—SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

I certify that Oliver Phelps Esquire has shown me a number of depositions of Gentlemen of reputation who were present at the Treaty held by him at Buffalo Creek with the Six Nations of Indians in the year 1788 when he purchased of them a tract of land since called the purchase of Phelps and Gorham, and from their testimony it appears that the bargain made with the Indians was for Five Thousand dollars purchase money, and Five hundred dollars annual Rent. that the papers

exhibiting the bargain were openly interpreted by Mr. Kirkland Mr. Dean Colo. Butler & Captain Brant and that the Indians then appeared entirely satisfied—

I further certify, that at the request of Mr Phelps I examined the Fish-Carrier and Sharonyowanen [the two head Sachems of the Cayuga and Onondaga Nations now attending the Treaty held by me with the Six Nations at this place] relative to the same bargain and they declared that it was as above stated, that the other Chiefs of their two Nations know it, and that they never heard one of them say any thing to the contrary. I further Certify, that yesterday the principal Sachems and Chiefs of the Seneka Nation came to my quarters, and declared they were entirely satisfied in respect to the bargain they had made with Mr. Phelps and that all they now asked of Mr. Phelps, was, that he would perform his engagements with them as the writings now stand. Upon the whole, tho' from the Complaints made last fall by the Seneka Chiefs at Tioga, and by the Cornplanter last winter at Philadelphia, there appeared to me room for believing that the bargain was for Ten Thousand dollars purchase money, yet I am now entirely convinced that they were under a mistake, and that the writings showing that the purchase money was Five thousand dollars and the annual rent five hundred dollars are exactly agreeable to the bargain made with them in their full Council—Newtown in the State of New York
July 16th 1791.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

FROM REV. SAMUEL KIRKLAND TO JOSEPH BRANT.

ONEIDA January 3rd 1792.

My dear Friend,

Your last friendly letter wrote in the Indian language from Grand River I did not receive till the month of August. Its contents however afforded me great pleasure as you still gave me encouragement of the long expected and intended visit to the seat of Government, some time in the course of last Autumn, you was also pleased to thank me for the information I had given you of the sentiments and disposition of Congress towards the Indians within their jurisdiction, that they had resolved to pursue such a line of conduct towards them for strict justice and humanity, as should bear the light of day, & reflect honor upon their national character.

The disturbed and hostile state of things the summer past in the vicinity of the Miamee which called for your interference, I suppose has prevented this much desired visit, which I know you have long had in contemplation. You would have heard from me before this time, had I not taken several journeys last fall for settling my affairs, in order to remove my family into the neighborhood of Oneida, which I have now happily effected, except one of my sons who is still a member of Dartmouth College, and under the tuition of your old Schoolmaster—Mr. Wheelock.

I cannot yet, my friend, notwithstanding all the discouragements, relinquish the idea of the civilization of some of the Indian tribes, till one fair trial is made, & upon a plan different from any that has been adopted. That we now begin with the means which introduce to the first stages of society, viz. Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, & common Schools for the children in their own country. Perhaps three or four promising geniuses who bear the marks of originality may be carried farther into the field of science. I have drafted a plan for this purpose, in which plan are many ideas I collected from your own observations upon the subject, at our last interview.

I have the pleasure Sir to inform you that the civilization of the various

Indian Tribes has become an object of attention with the general government, which indeed bears a very different complexion from the State governments in regard to Indians. The Creeks & the Cherokees begin to feel the good effects of it. For this establishment we are not a little indebted to the humanity and wisdom of our illustrious President, the goodness of whose heart and rectitude of whose intentions are become the admiration of many kingdoms and states, I don't wonder, that after all the great characters you have seen in your tour in Europe, you should still indulge a curiosity of getting a look at the great American Chief Washington, as you once expressed it. I can assure you, I think it a laudable curiosity. A certain foreigner lately observed on the occasion, that he had been introduced to the King of England and the King of France, but he never felt the presence of a man before as when introduced to President Washington. However, my Friend, he is but a man after all, nevertheless a man with whom America & the world are blessed.

You have doubtless before this, heard of the last Treaty held at Newtown point with the Indians, by Coll. Pickering, appointed Superintendent from Congress. The Indians have told me, it was their opinion, that there had not been a treaty held with them for the space of fifty years which has given more general satisfaction. Coll. Pickering would have been very happy to have seen you there, and I now find he has now expressed a desire that you should accompany a delegation from the Six Nations (in a message he has had occasion lately to send to them) to the seat of Government. And permit me, my dear friend, to intreat you, as a friend to Indians, to improve this favorable juncture. Your own personal merit will insure you a cordial welcome, and every mark of respect you can wish.

I know of no person, who is under equal advantages, and more capable of contributing to the happiness and real interest of the poor Indians than you are—However I must request a personal interview, should your situation prevent the undertaking so long a journey. I will meet you by the 20th day Jany at Geneseyo, or any place in its vicinity you shall appoint, that may be more convenient. There are many things of importance relative to the Indians upon which I am very desirous of a conference with you. Perhaps there never was a time, my friend, since you came upon the stage of action, in which you might render more essential service to the cause of humanity than the present, and which invites you to acquire a character equally conspicuous for goodness of heart, as for enterprize and bravery, & finally to meet the approbation of your own conscience with the plaudit of your God.

Mr. Monroe intended to write you but I could not call upon him, Mr. Phelps with many of your worthy friends, will be glad to see you and none more than

Dear Sir

Your affectionate Friend
& Father

SAMUEL KIRKLAND.

P.S. I hope you will dispatch the messenger with the shortest delay should you conclude to make the proposed visit.

I will accompany you in person through the whole Tour should you choose it, and am not afraid to pledge my honor or even my life for your safety. As to my own feelings & the good will I bear towards both your person, character and happiness, you want no further assurances since what passed betwixt us at Fort Stanwix. Col. Joseph Brant.

(From a copy sent to us by the Buffalo Historical Society, corrected by comparison with Kirkland's own copy of the letter, among his papers in Hamilton College Library. J. D. Ibbotson.)

FROM REV. SAMUEL KIRKLAND TO JOSEPH BRANT.

KANAWAGEA Jan'y 25th 1792.

My dear Friend

I arrived here last Saturday but much fatigued with my journey having suffered a little by the extreme cold weather. I had the honor to address you with a lengthy Epistle from Oneida the 3d instant, in which I acknowledged your favor wrote in the Indian Language from the Grand River, I had the pleasure also of informing you that Colonel Pickering Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has requested that you should accompany a delegation from the Six Nations, which he invited to the Seat of Government in pursuance of the proposals made in the Treaty held with them at New Town last Summer, I wrote you largely on the subject of your long intended and expected Visit to the Eastward which I know you have for some years had in contemplation, I gave you assurances of a kind reception and my word and honor for your safety, As I have received no return and hearing that one of the Runners was taken Sick at *Taghnawande*, I am apprehensive that Colonel Pickering's invitation Speech accompanied with my letter may not have reached you. To discharge my duty in the trust committed to me, as well as from motives of personal friendship, I am induced to hire Dr. Allen to go as an Express with this to Niagara and on condition you should not be at the Garrison to convey it to you by a trusty hand to the Grand River, that I may receive your answer. I am authorized to assure you a kind reception and every mark of respect you can desire, at all events I must request a personal interview as there are many matters of importance relative to the poor Indians, a much neglected and injured people in general, upon which I am exceedingly desirous of a conference with you. I shall remain here and in the vicinity till the express returns, that I may hear from you but cannot at the same time but flatter myself, that I shall have the pleasure once more of a personal interview—

I am my Dr. friend with Sentiments of Esteem and respect

Your Obedient humble Servant

Colol. Joseph Brant.

(Signed) S. KIRKLAND.

(Kirkland MSS, Library of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO REV. SAMUEL KIRKLAND.

NIAGARA 4th Febr'y 1792.

My dear Friend,

Your long epistle of the 3d ult. I six days ago received & the one of the 25th ult. by Doctor Allen, I yesterday was favoured with. You'll perceive that it would have been impossible for me to have met you at the Genesee the 20th ult. agreeable to your proposal (not having recd yours untill eight days after the time you limited) even would circumstances have permitted;—for this instant I must relinquish the thought of visiting your seat of government & great warrior President Washington, but shall probably ere long perform my promise, & make the tour I much wish for, the pleasure of being accompanied by so worthy a friend will add to the satisfaction & the information I shall receive from one so well calculated, & so willing to communicate to the unlightened as yourself. Am particularly happy to hear that you are settled to your satisfaction in the Oneida country, and that you mean still to persevere in good works, the accomplishing which will require patience and perseverance, both of which I must say you are remarked for. Since your general Government has founded the establishment and are anxious of succeeding in

civilization, I have no doubt of their success, it may at first seem a difficult task, particularly so to those who may be set over us unacquainted in any wise with our manners, or customs, but this is a circumstance easily surmounted, as there may always be found some well acquainted with us, with whom our *Pastors* might advise, if themselves were uninformed. As the plan for this civilization has been drafted by you (so well acquainted with us) and approved of your Government as the Patron of this good work, the assistance that will be rendered I suppose will enable you to begin the undertaking in person, with your usual alacrity, spirit and perseverance, there can be no doubt but the end intended will be answered. The good effects you mention that the Creeks and Cherokees begin to feel from the establishment will be an incentive to perform this great, this praiseworthy work, the accomplishing which must ever redound to the credit of the U. S., and mark the first Promoter with the highest public applause: the secret pleasing satisfaction that the undertaker, will be afforded, in reflecting on the good works in which he will be daily employed, must be such as none but those in a similar pursuit, will be able to judge of. If doing good deeds will render a person fit for the kingdom of Heaven, accomplishing this Xin like desirable business of civilization *must* and will render his (or their) names famous to posterity. Should you be enabled to pursue your intentions, you shall find every assistance that I can any ways afford, and shall ever be happy whenever opportunity may serve, to join my poor endeavors, with yours in forwarding what we both seemingly wish for.— You assure me of personal safety & good usage, should I be able to visit your seat of government. This I doubt not, the invitation coming from a superintendent of Indn affairs—who acts by public authority, we must certainly know that the Faith of your Nation is pledged for our good treatment, but without your friendly assurance I should be noways apprehensive (though without any kind of invitation) of venturing myself amongst you, & have no doubt of meeting with many friends

Relative to what agreements were made at Newtown Council, as I was not there, the business being then transacted without me, I should suppose that those who were there active, & acquainted with the business that passed, would be the most proper people now to attend in order to settle what further arrangements may be necessary.—Those people are more pointedly mentioned in your superintendents invitation, had I recd so particular a message to have attended at the last Treaty, & likewise at the one now intended to be held, I should no doubt have done myself the pleasure of being amongst them.—Should there be any other business to be done at this treaty than at those hitherto, some mention ought to be made of what is intended that we might be prepared. The present situation of affairs require that a candid & just statement of facts be made on behalf of our Indian Tribes, in order that the people of the U.S. & us might understand each other fully. This has never yet been the case, those of our people who have attended your councils being swayed by private interested motives—so long as they can get their own ends answered, care little of what becomes of our Confederacy in general.—Troubling you longer on this subject is needless, as I wrote you my opinion very fully last winter & have only now to say, that your Superintendants proposal of introducing agriculture, & the mechanic arts &c was to have been considered of by the different nations, whose deputies were present when the proposal was under. Fish carrier, Great sky &c &c propose holding a council at Buffaloe Creek (whenever our Runner returns) where they request my attendance, if you could make it convenient to yourself I should be very happy in meeting you,

we might then have the pleasure of explaining matters personally and perhaps to the satisfaction of each other—

I cannot think of accompanying some of those who I dare say will agreeable to invitation go down, differing widely in opinion from each other, this would in some manner make my point perhaps disagreeable; & must further say that the invitation to me was either in my opinion in a cool kind of stile (such as even would circumstances admit of my now attending, my honor would forbid it. I am extremely sorry to be for the present deprived of the pleasure of visiting your President, who I dare say is as fine a looking man as you describe him to be, & might in the foreigners opinion (you mention) been a much finer man than either the King of England, or King of France—I have had the honour to be introduced to the King of England—a finer man than whom I think it would be a truly difficult task to find.—No doubt but you have long e'er this heard of the unfortunate affair in the Miami country, the consequence being what I expected, when I last wrote you. Steps may perhaps now be taken towards an accommodation which I much wish for, & am my dear friend with compliments to my friends, your friend and well-wisher,

(signed) JOS. BRANT.

Revd Saml Kirkland—

(Kirkland MSS, Library of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.)

MEMO.

Captain Brant sends his compliments to his friend Mr. Kirkland, the immediate representative of Coll Pickering, superintendt of Indian affairs, and invites him to come to the council at Buffaloe Creek.
A small Belt.

(From a letter of Samuel Kirkland to Timothy Pickering, Kanawageas, 13 Feb. 1792. Kirkland was at a council at this place, waiting for the Senecas & others who were at Buffaloe Creek. A Seneca Indian runner brought him the message from Brant)

(Kirkland declined to go, because his departure would have broken up the Indian council. He sent Dr. Allen with a message for Brant.)

(Kirkland MSS, Library of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.)

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT BY CAPTAIN HENDRICK.

February 18, 1792.

Captain Hendrick Aupaumut, in a report to Timothy Pickering under the above date, writes:

Mr. Kirkland has too much charity for Brant. I am on my way to Grand River to see Brant—according to the request of Mr. Kirkland— . . . I hope Mr. Kirkland will not put too much confidence to some Chiefs of the five Nations.

(Mass. Hist. Soc.)

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Circular.

WHITEHALL 4th January 1792.

Sir,

Inclosed I transmit to you by the King's Command a printed Copy of a Code of Regulations, which has been signed by His Majesty, relative to the carrying on Fortifications or other Military Services: and I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you do, on all occasions pay strict obedience to the several Regulations and Directions therein contained.

I am &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

Lt. Governor of Upper Canada.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. X, p. 53.)

FROM THOMAS ASTON COFFIN TO SIR JOHN JOHNSON.

Copy.

QUEBEC, 23d January 1792.

Sir

Mr. Hammond & Coll. Beckwith having stated that in Consequence of the disastrous Event of the late Campaign into the Western Country, suspicions are Industriously inculcated that the Indians have been Encouraged and supported by the British Government in their Hostile Operations.—The General has thought it necessary to call to the Attention of the Officers Commanding at the Posts, the Orders Already given on this head,¹ and for your information has directed a Copy of a letter to Colonel Gordon of this date on that Subject to be transmitted to you, and which I have the honor to inclose with great Regard—

I am Sir &c.

Sir John Johnson Bart.

THOMAS ASTON COFFIN.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, p. 1.)

FROM FRANCIS LE MAISTRE TO COLONEL A. GORDON.

Copy.

QUEBEC 23d January 1792.

Sir,

In Obedience to Major General Clarkes Command, I am to Apprise you that it is reported, the disasters which have happened to General St. Clair's Army in the Western Country have excited great Jealousies in the Neighbouring States carried indeed to such a length as unwarrantably to suppose that Assistance was afforded their Adversaries, His Excellency therefore thinks it becomes the more and more Necessary to be extremely Circumspect both in Words and Actions, and by a strict Adherence to the Orders heretofore given, and to the Language uniformly held in these respects Avoid if possible even the shadow of suspicion, and further that it does not follow from the unfortunate turn the Affairs of the United States have taken this Campaign, we should repose too much confidence in our own Security but on the contrary we should be in constant readiness to Meet and frustrate all Attempts tending to disturb it, these Sentiments His Excellency trusts you will continue to inculcate and inforce.

I have the honor to be &c.

(signed) FRANCIS LE MAISTRE M.S.

Colonel Gordon.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 1-2.)

¹See Vol. I, p. 19.

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

private
Sir—

WHITEHALL 4th March 1792.

The character and abilities of Mr. Givens,¹ his local knowledge and intimate acquaintance with the character of the Indians, have pointed him out to me as a Person capable of affording considerable information and particularly fitted to be charged with such confidential communications as it may be necessary should be made between Lieut. Governor Clarke, Mr. Hammond and yourself, in the course of the negotiation which may take place between this Country and the American States, on the subject contained in the Dispatches transmitted to you with this Letter. I therefore recommend him to your particular protection, not doubting but that he will perform the services entrusted to him, with satisfaction to you, and credit to himself.

You are authorized to pay to Mr. Givens such sums as may be necessary to defray the expences he may incur in the prosecution of the business entrusted to his care, and you will draw upon the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the amount, taking care to transmit the proper Vouchers for the same.

I am &c

HENRY DUNDAS.

Lieut. Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. X, p. 54.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NASSAU 27th 3 Month 1792.

Dear Sir

I herewith enclose you copy of an invitation from Genl. Knox, which I have just received, having had two ere this but as they were not sufficiently explicit, I decline saying any thing on either of them,—I also enclose copy of my answer to this last, by which you'll perceive, that I would not undertake to make the visit without the approbation of my Western friends, I must therefore request that the invitation may be fully explained, I have no doubt but some good consequences might arise from my going, Our Commandant Col. Gordon disapproves of my visiting them, Your opinion of the business I much wish for, and doubt not but you'll give it me fully & candidly, as I by no means wish to act in any thing that may be prejudicial to our general interest—The Messengers I dispatch herewith I hope you'll forward without delay, unless you think there is no occasion for their going further than where you are,—Am sorry to perceive by your last letter that disaffection seems to be gaining ground amongst our Western friends, this I hope has stopt ere this & that Unanimity again prevails without which, all our exertions will prove nought.—

In my last to you I was not able to give an answer to the message from your Western People to the Five Nations requesting to know their Sentiments, I am happy to find that they are disposed to act a friendly part, and say although they have attended several of the American Councils, it was not through friendship—but policy, to amuse them, and that they never have been sincere in any transactions with them, & know no interest, but that of those people of their own colour, all of whom they look upon as relations and engaged in one general cause, aiming at what is the Interest of the Confederacy in General.

¹See also letters from Dundas to Clarke and Simcoe in Vol. I, pp. 125-6.

Since the above answer was received, some of their Chiefs have gone to Philadelphia, the Young men of the Senecas have declared their intention of rendering every assistance in their Power to their Western friends, as they presume their Chiefs study their private Interest more than that of the Public in general, & are so much undetermined, that no dependance can be put in what they either say or do, never consulting of them, the Warriors are now exerting themselves in their Villages to embody themselves, in order to cross over as soon as possible assures their Western Friends that so soon as the communication admits they mean to go & attend at the great Council fire of Confederate Nations.

Black & White Wampum.

These are the Sentiments professed at present, which from what I can learn are sincere in & mean to act agreeable thereto—as to the circumstance you mention in your last, suspecting some Senecas were of the Party who had lately taken some Chipewas, this I can scarcely credit. if they were I shall no doubt find out, what makes me think more so, that none of them were is that, Obeal is much changed in opinion and wishes to remove from where he now is—this please assure the Lake Indians is my opinion, if they are concerned and I find out none would be readier to inform them than myself.

You likewise mention the return of the Delaware King to whom we wish to say, That We are verry happy to hear of the return of Our Nephew, from exploring the South Western Country & hope he has compleated his business, to his, and to the satisfaction of the rest of the Confederacy, we herewith send a Calumet, that he may sitt still an[d] smoke in order that his memory may be refreshed with the particulars, not only of his journey, but with what has passed since we renewed with them, as well as what has passed between Our Confederacy in General.

a Calumet

The last Message sent from the Grand River to the Westward was delivered without Wampum. We now repeat the same and hope experience has taught them, from our advice and actions upon every occasion that we are sincere and have not deviated from that friendship which we at first professed.

Five Strings Black Wampum

If any thing should be wanting in Our short Speech to the Delaware Chief, in order to induce him to remain, please add—thereto what to you may seem best.

I am Dear Sir with wishing you health & happiness
Your Sincere Friend
and Well Wisher

JOS. BRANT.

Alexr. McKee Esqr.
Detroit.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 3-5.)

FROM JOSEPH CHEW TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

MONTREAL 1st May 1792.

My Dear Sir

This will be delivered to you by Mr. Molloy¹ with the Indian presents had they been sent up as the Supr. Intendt Genl. proposed they would have been at Niagara this day now I Expect they will interfer[e] with the Transport of the

¹James Molloy, conductor of stores in the Indian department.

Troops—the fear of which was the reason the Supr. Intendt. Generals Plan was not adopted at Head Quarters—you'll find your Requisition Deficient, the store not having the Articles, what powder is sent has been Lent to the Indian Store from the King's Magazines.—

Great Complaints are made by the Virtuous Congress of the Large Additional Supplies of Arms & Ammunition, made by Government to the Indians for the Last two years—When there has not been more than the most trifling difference in any one year from 1787 to 1792 Inclusive and fewer Arms for the Last two years than formerly—and not a pound of Powder to Mackinac in 1791—I dare say if those Humane Gentry would direct they would not allow the most faithfull Indian a Single Blanket—

I can tell you no News, will Write you next Week, and I apprehend that Letter will get to hand as Soon as this. I am with wishing you all manner of Happiness, my Dear Sir

Your faithfull Friend

JOSEPH CHEW.

if you have been so good as
to get me the Bows & Arrows
be so good as to Send them by
Mr. Molloy & let me know the
Cost.
Coll. McKee.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 9-10.)

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Circular
Sir

WHITEHALL 26th May 1792—

Inclosed I transmit you by the Kings Command a Private Copy of a Proclamation strictly forbidding all His Majesty's subjects whatever Asking any Commission at sea from any Foreign Prince or State, now in Amity with his Majesty, or their Subjects or by virtue or under Colour of any such Commission already taken, or hereafter to be taken, to set out or employ any vessel or ship of war, or to serve as Mariners in any ship or vessel, which shall be employed against any Prince or State now in Amity with his Majesty or their subjects during the present War, and strictly forbidding all his Majesty's Subjects to receive any commission for arming and acting at Sea as Privateers &c., &c. And I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you cause the same to be made public in the Province under your Government.

I am &c

HENRY DUNDAS.

Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada.

(Simcoe MSS, VIII, pp. 207-8.)

FROM SAMUEL HOLLAND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Sir

I have the honor to inclose a List of Deputy Surveyors, with the date of their Commissions under your Excellencys Command to the best of Mr. Collins and my recollection, the book of record being mislaid.—

The Gentlemen who have been employed by Government are paid up to the 10th of last April, from which time they are Considered to be on the Establishment of upper Canada.—

I have the Honor to be
Sir

Your most obedt. Humble Servant

SAMUEL HOLLAND.

QUEBEC 7th June 1792

His Excellcy. Lieut. Gov. Simcoe

P.S. Please return the plan of the Campaign 1759 by the Bearer.—

William Chewett	1774 employed
Patrick McNiff.....	1784 Engrs. Departmt.
Alexandr. Aitkin.....	1785 at Kingston
William Fortune.....	1788 not employed
Hugh McDonnell.....	1788 do
Theodr. Depenciere.....	1789
John Stagman.....	1790 not employed
Joseph Bouchette.....	1791 do
Augustus Jones.....	1791 Niagara.

Endorsed:—Major Holland 7 June 92.

(MSS. of D. W. Smith, Toronto Public Library, Series A, Vol. 8, pp. 519-522.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO LORD GRENVILLE.

PHILADELPHIA, 8 June 1792.

My Lord,

By the Portland Pacquet which arrived at New York on the 26th Ultio. after a passage of forty nine days from Falmouth, I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatches to No. 8 with the respective inclosures.

The important subject of your Lordship's dispatch No. 8 has necessarily engaged my most serious and anxious attention, as well on account of the magnitude of the several matters connected with it, as of the discretion which your Lordship has been pleased to allow me to exercise in determining the expediency of now submitting any specific proposition on the principles laid down in your instructions. As my discretion was to be guided by circumstances, I shall proceed to state the conduct, which from a consideration of them as existing at the present moment, I have been induced to observe, and which I humbly hope will receive your approbation.

In my letter No. 8, I informed your Lordship that I had reason to believe that in the President's communications to the two houses of Congress relative to the Indian war, was comprehended "the determination of this Government not to admit any intervention on the part of the King's Government of Canada, in the restoration of peace so long as the posts shall remain in the possession of His Majesty's Arms," since that time many additional evidences have confirmed me in the persuasion that such is the determination of this government, which (as far as can be collected from the public prints and the conversation of Individuals) has the decided and almost universal sanction of public opinion to support it. And at this period all the motives, which may have originally led to this deter-

mination must now operate with additional force. For even if the existing expectation of inducing the Indians to consent to the conditions proposed by the United States, should not be realized, the vigorous exertions for prosecuting the war certainly justify the confidence that the issue of the ensuing may be more successful than that of the preceding campaign.

But exclusive of all these considerations resulting from the temporary or immediate state of the dispute with the Indians, there are others of a more general tendency which would essentially influence this government in its acceptance or rejection of a proposition of the nature alluded to in your Lordship's dispatch.

1st. The general system of Policy which this government deems the best calculated to preserve its ascendancy over the Indians as well those living within the United States as those on or beyond the frontier.

2ndly. The sort of right or jurisdiction which this Government conceives it possesses over the lands occupied by the Indians within the territory of the United States, and

3rdly. The extent and nature of the cession of territory, which would be necessary effectually to establish such a barrier of the Indians as your Lordship seems to have had in contemplation.

1st. In some of my Earliest conversations with Mr. Hamilton, subsequently to the defeat of the 4th November, that gentleman resisted my insinuation of the good effect that would arise from requesting the King's mediation, by stating that a part of the Indians now engaged in war with the United States lived within their territory and were considered in some measure as their subjects, and that upon that ground no external intervention could be allowed, but even admitting them not to be subjects, it was the opinion of himself and his colleagues, that the most advisable and feasible mode of procuring and preserving a lasting peace with the Indians would be to inspire them with a confidence that the United States meditated no encroachment that would affect their right to inhabit the territory situated within the United States, and allotted to them by treaty, to redress any real grievances of which they may complain—and to conciliate their affections by acts of kindness and attention to their wants. But if these objects could not be accomplished by persuasion and gentle means, it would be indispensably necessary to complete their subjection by the terror and success of the American arms. He added that the mediation or intervention of any foreign power would degrade the United States in the estimation of the Indians and would sow the seeds of future dissension, as the latter would be tempted to aggression by the expectation of a similar interference on any other occasion.

With respect to the second point—In my last conference with Mr. Jefferson, I took the liberty of adverting to his report—"on the quantity and situation of the lands not claimed by the Indians, nor granted to, nor claimed by, any citizens, within the territory of the United States" (a Copy of which I had the honor of inclosing in my dispatch No. 5 of last year) and requested him to inform me of the claims which the United States asserted over the soil and internal regulation of the Indians occupying lands within the American territory. Mr. Jefferson replied that the nature of the sovereignty of the United States was not yet precisely defined, but that in regard to the soil they claimed the right of pre-emption, by which the Indians were understood to be precluded from disposing of any part of their land except with the consent of the United States—That in respect of the internal regulations of the Indians, the United States have not hitherto exercised any other jurisdiction over them than that of prohibiting them from allowing any persons to inhabit their country who were not provided with licences from the

government of the United States. On the validity or justice of these arguments it is unnecessary for me to make any comment, but your Lordship will perceive from them that as their government asserts this sort of Paramount sovereignty over the soil actually occupied by the Indians, it would naturally regard any grant of that soil in perpetuity not only as a dereliction of right, but also as a sacrifice of a part of its territory.

This brings me to the third point—the nature and extent of territory requisite, I have marked in the inclosed Map,* the boundaries of the Indian territory to the North West of the Ohio, according to the description in Mr. Jefferson's report above alluded to. From them your Lordship will observe that the eastern limit extends no farther than to a line drawn from the mouth of the Cayahoga to the forks of the Tuscaroras and Muskingum rivers.

That to the eastward of that line, including the fort of Niagara and a district as far as the Oyonwayea Creek four miles to the eastward of that fort, the shore of Lake Erie is the property of the State of Pennsylvania or of individuals. From the Oyonwayea Creek eastward, the territory of the six nations commences, of which a part has been sold to the States of New York and Pennsylvania and to individuals, and a district of six miles square round Fort Oswego is reserved to the United States. From this statement it is evident that in a cession of the kind proposed, the United States would not only abandon the territory occupied by the Indians above mentioned and the forts (both those which are already established and those for which precise reservations are stipulated in the treaties with the Indians) but must also repurchase the territory, acquired by contract of bargain and Sale as well by the separate States as by individuals. This territory extends in some parts along the borders of the Lakes Erie and Ontario, and in others is situated at so small a distance as to render any barrier that does not comprehend it, totally inadequate for the purposes for which that barrier is intended to be created. It is also to be premised that this last mentioned territory is now increasing daily in population, and is parcelled out in small lots, the acquisition of which by purchase would be attended by innumerable obstacles.

A consideration of all these circumstances—my knowledge of the general politics of the government and the country with respect to any foreign interposition in disputes with the Indians—the nature of the right asserted by the United States over the Indians occupying territory within their limits—and above all the complicated and intricate claims to be investigated and arranged previously to the accomplishment of such a cession of territory as would create a barrier adequate to the purposes contemplated—represented them to my mind as difficulties almost insurmountable at the outset of a negotiation in which they were all involved. I however thought it my duty not to be influenced by them alone in my decision of the important question, which your Lordship had left to my discretion. I therefore determined to risque an experiment, which, at the same time it averted the danger of committing the interest of my Court by making a proposition that might be entirely rejected *in limine*, would afford me a knowledge of the sentiments of this government upon it as satisfactory and complete as if the proposition itself had been regularly and formally made.

Accordingly within two or three days after the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch, I waited upon Mr. Hamilton. After some conversation upon other topics, I adverted to the sentiments expressed by the deputies of the six nations in their conferences with the President, relative to the neglect of them at the

*Not inclosed

conclusion of the peace between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Hamilton replied that he had not seen all the communications which had passed between the President and the Indians, but it was possible that the latter might have employed the kind of arguments to which I alluded. Upon this I said that this language and complaint of the Indian deputies had impressed me with an opinion that the present was a moment peculiarly favorable not only to the immediate restoration of peace, but to the future establishment of tranquillity in the Northern part of this continent on a permanent basis. I added (as a sentiment of my own) that I thought a project might be devised, which would conciliate all the clashing interests of the Indians, the United States, and the King's government of Canada, and bind them in one common system of harmony and reciprocal benefit. I then sketched out loosely the general out-line of the proposition, contained in your Lordship's dispatch, and enforced the numerous advantages that would arise from the adoption of it.—the security that it would afford to the Indians by the removal of future grounds of complaint—the final arrangement of the subjects at present in discussion between our two countries and the future prevention of any collision of interest between the subjects of the Crown and the citizens of the United States, who would be then separated from each other by the interposition of an intermediate territory on which neither party would be allowed to form settlements.

Mr. Hamilton, having heard me with great attention, did not attempt to enter into any discussion of the arguments I had alledged, but replied briefly and coolly that he wished me to understand that any plan which comprehended any thing like a cession of territory or right, or the allowance of any other power to interfere in the disputes with the Indians would be considered by this Government as absolutely impracticable and inadmissible.

This answer so determined and unequivocal, fully corroborated the opinion which I have had the honor of stating in the former part of this letter, as inducing me to believe that the views of this Government were by no means reconcilable with the objects contemplated by this proposition. I therefore deemed myself precluded by it from urging the matter further, and much less from intimating that I was authorized to offer in the form of a specific proposition those suggestions which I had represented as the immediate result of my own reflections.

Such, my Lord have been the circumstances, which have guided the discretion that your Lordship has permitted me to exercise, and which have determined me to suspend until I can receive your instructions the further prosecution of this measure in this particular shape. And I venture to hope that in so doing I shall have the satisfaction of receiving your Lordship's approbation. To have opened a negotiation upon principles which I foresaw would be rejected, might have been productive of most serious inconveniences, in the future discussion of this question, or any other connected with it. And though it could have been no difficult matter to indicate the pure and disinterested views of His Majesty's Government in recommending this expedient as the best calculated to arrange finally and permanently all the various disputes that agitate this part of the continent those views would have been almost universally misunderstood or misrepresented.

As I presume from Mr. Dundas's letter to Lord Dorchester that a communication of my instructions upon this point has been transmitted to Canada, I shall immediately send to General Clarke by a confidential person a copy of this dispatch—in order to explain to that Gentleman the (illegible) that have inclined me not to bring forward any specific proposition upon this subject, to learn how far

his sentiments coincide with mine, and to afford him the opportunity of correcting any errors in my statement, which through ignorance or misinformation I may inadvertently have committed.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.¹

Right Hble.

Lord Grenville.

(Simcoe MSS, Hammond Correspondence, Bundle I.)

FROM CHARLES LONG TO ALURED CLARKE.

TREASURY CHAMBER 15th June 1792.

Sir,

Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury a Letter from Colonel Simcoe Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, dated 5th of January last, with a proposal from Mr. Coffin for supplying such sums of Money as may be necessary for carrying on the Public Services, in that Province, which he recommends should be issued from the Military Chest at Quebec, to the Lieut. Governor or his Assigns, and to be transported to the Upper Province at the Public Expence, in the care of an Officer or Trusty Person in the Summer Months: I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that they think proper to Authorize you to give credit to Lieutenant Governor Simcoe for a Sum not exceeding £5000, nor less than £2000 at one Period for carrying on the Public Service in Upper Canada.

I am &c.

CHARLES LONG.

His Excely.

Lieut. Govr. Clarke.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. VIII, p. 33.)

FROM HENRY KNOX TO JOSEPH BRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT 27th June 1792.

Sir,

You have been invited to the seat of the General Government as a Chief of the Six Nations and one who has a general *interest in the soil* and the welfare of the Western Indians—

The main purpose of the invitation is to explain to you the humane disposition of the President of the United States, as well in regard to the hostile Indians as to the Indian Tribes generally; hoping from your general character for intelligence and attachment to the Indian interest, that you will fully and truly unfold to them those things which may conduce to their happiness:—

There are many circumstances which induce the opinion, that some of the hostile Indians are entirely mistaken as to the object of the War, and that they have joined therein from an apprehension and belief, that the United States have formed the design of wresting their Lands from them—As you have been fully

¹A copy of this letter was probably forwarded to Simcoe by Lieut. Governor Clarke, see Hammond's letter to Simcoe, dated 11 July, 1792, in Vol. I, pp. 175-7.

informed on this subject—And as you have agreed to repair to the Assembled Nations at the Miami River of Lake Erie, you may be able to convince them of the contrary.—

The present Indian War commenced with the Miamies and Wabash Indians and the Shawanese—with the two former Nations the United States have never been able to form any treaties—partial hostilities seem to have existed without intermission, from the year 1776, to the present time—

You may assure the hostile Indians—

1st—That the United States are willing to bury the red hatchet forever, and to forget all past evils—

2ndly.—That the United States require no Indian Lands but those which have been ceded by treaties made with the full understanding and free consent of the Chiefs.—and will restrain the Whites from settling upon them.—

3rdly.—That we have thus estimated the treaty of Muskingum, herewith delivered to you, made and concluded on the 9th of January, 1789, agreeable to the Map herewith delivered to you—

4thly.—That if however it shall be made hereafter to appear, either that the compensation then given was inadequate, or that other than the parties who made it, have any just Claims on the Lands ceded thereby, that we shall be willing to give them a just compensation.

5thly.—That any compensation which shall be agreed upon, shall be furnished annually, in such goods as shall be most to the comfort of the Indian families—

6thly.—That the United States will make arrangements to teach the Indians, if agreeable to them, to rise their own bread and Cattle as the White people do.

But it will be necessary to have a treaty at some place to be agreed upon, where these points, and all others, shall be examined and amicably adjusted. As Major Trueman¹ and Brigadier General Putnam² will probably repair to the assembled Council of Indians at the Miami River, it is probable some place suitable, will be agreed upon by the Indians.—

But it is conceived it would be more satisfactory to the Indians, were the Chiefs to repair to this City and here conclude a treaty provided they could be convinced of their safety while upon the business.—On this point we shall be ready to afford them the most solid satisfaction, either by giving them hostages, or any escort necessary for their safety.—

If the treaty should be had at the seat of the General Government, all claims or points of dispute would be adjusted as they arise.—

But if Commissioners should be appointed to go to a considerable distance, their authority must be limited—and of course claims which may arise from the Indians either could not be granted, or much time must be expended in obtaining new Instructions from the Government—Besides, if a treaty should be made in Philadelphia, the President would have the satisfaction of forming an acquaintance with the Chiefs, and of knowing that the treaty should be adjusted exactly according to his wishes.—

But in case of agreeing upon a place of treaty, either at any spot Northwest of the Ohio, or in this City, it will be indispensably necessary that there be a com-

¹See Vol. I, p. 206.

²See Vol. I, p. 272.

plete representation of all the parties, so that whatever shall be then concluded, shall be binding upon all concerned.—

If the hostile Indians listen and agree to a treaty, then they must call in all their War parties—We have restrained our warriors until the effect of our pacific overtures be known, and they must do so likewise.

To you who possess the information, it would be unnecessary to say that these overtures are the offspring of pure humanity, and not from any apprehensions for the consequences of the War—your own observation of our numbers will have convinced you; that in a long and continued contest with the United States the Indians must be utterly ruined.—

But the President of the United States is anxiously desirous for the sake of humanity of avoiding so great an evil. He cannot but hope that when the Indians fully understand that all their lands not fairly ceded are their own, and that they cannot be dispossessed thereof, excepting by a fair and voluntary sale, made under the authority of the United States—that they will accede to a treaty, which will secure them the blessings of the earth.—

I am well aware of the labor and trouble the request herein contained will create—But it is fairly inferred from the interests you discovered in the year 1786—and subsequent periods for the welfare of the Western Indians—and from your being impressed that their happiness is materially involved in making peace with the United States, that you will zealously concur in accomplishing so just and so benevolent an object.—

I am &c.
(signed) H. KNOX
Sec'y of War.

(Unaddressed)

(A copy in Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 13-6.)

FROM JOSEPH CHEW TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

MONTREAL 18th July 1792.

Dear Sir,

Sir John has had a Tedious time of it down the River the ship did not leave three Rivers until yesterday about 12 oClock. I shall Endeavour to get all matters so Arranged at La Chine as to send the Articles with your stores from Mr. Forsyth to do this properly I must get our friend the store keeper in good Humour, is it not a Little Extra that any difficulty should be made of issuing stores for the Good of His Majestys Service when the proper officers order him—but so it is and I often detest the Very Idea of it. Under the Cover with this I send you a paper Containing the India News which Capt. Lethbridge will read and forward you have doubtless seen the Genl. order from Quebec of the 11th of June that all Departments in upper Canada are to report to Governor Simcoe who is to report to Genl. Clark you shall constantly hear from me I hope you'll let me have Every Account you can give me. I hear nothing more of Capt. Brant and am sorry for it as the Supr Intendt General wished much to see him and directed me if he came here to send him directly to Quebec I dare say Captain Brant will be sorry that he did not Come directly from New York to Montreal let me Assure you that I am with the most sincere truth &c.

JOSEPH CHEW.
(A.L.S.)

Coll. Alexr. McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 17-8.)

FROM JOSEPH CHEW TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

MONTREAL July 25th 1792.

My Dear Sir,

I wrote you the 17th Letting you know when Sir John Left as he has been detained by the ships having great part of her Cargo to take on Board below if the wind permits he will leave Quebec this day the following is the Extract of his Letter to me dated the 23d Inst.

“request Coll. McKee to send me in time for the fall ships or sooner an exact statement of what will be the lowest Expence or Requisition for a Peace Establishment in his district, and that of Mackinac, Niagara, and Kingston &c. seperately Captain Brant might be asked his opinion also in writing on the subject.”

I am not sure whether Sir John mentioned any thing about the Niagara Expence to Colo. Butler in a letter I am now forwarding to him or not, but I have asked Butler what he thinks will answer you'll however make your Own Estimation as Sir John requests—I have Wrote to Capt. Brant for his opinion. I think it Very Extraordinary that neither Gautier or Lines should Write a Single Word of the Killing the Indians at their Posts; from the Accounts from Mackinac, it has been a shocking affair indeed, and I am afraid will be attended with bad Consequences; I have heard the Missisagues intend Coming here with their Complaint on Account of the Chief who was killed at Kingston,¹ I have wrote to Lines to stop them if he Can, as their coming here will be attended with much trouble and cannot I apprehend prove satisfactory to them the Supr. Intendt. General being absent.

Mr. Givings arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia he Brought a Letter from Mr. Hammond to Sir John thanking him for the Information he had given him, and saying he did not think the present a proper time to Offer the British Mediation for settling the disputes between the Indians & the Americans, and fixing the bounds between Canada and the States.

I long to hear from you and know what is doing about the Miami. Mr. Givings says they are Very much Engaged in Raising men in the States.

The Prince is to leave Quebec the 7th of Augt. for Niagara, he does not stop here, but will go on directly to La Chine. On his Return he will call at Caughnawaga and stop here, he proposes to be only 36 hours between Quebec and La Chine.

I shall have your stationary & the things for McCormick &c. put up to be sent with the articles from Mr. Forsyth.—be so good as not to forget the Bows and Arrows and any Little articles you think Curious particularly a pair or two of neat shoes My Family Join me in my best wishes for your Health and Happiness and I am &c.

JOSEPH CHEW.

my Compliments to Mr. Selby, your Son, Capt Elliott & Capt. Lamothe.
Colonel McKee.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 19-21.)

¹Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, 29 July, 1793, Vol. I, p. 184.

FROM JOSEPH CHEW TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

MONTREAL 31st July 1792.

Dear Sir,

Sir Johns being detained so long at Quebec as well as on his way down and the many things I had to inform him of prevented my going to La Chine until yesterday. Unfortunately Mr. Goddard¹ was Obligated to be in Town so that I could not get the Articles for McCormick &c. put up, and I apprehend I may have a Little difficulty in getting this done Mr. Goddard not thinking Sir Johns order so full as it should be, however I will Endeavour to Convince him it is sufficient, and have the articles sent with your things, you would be surprised at the Quantity as well as the sort of articles that are imported in the *Scipio* for the upper Country. Mr. Goddard has just now informed me that he hears there is a quantity of Indian goods, this I apprehend is a mistake. Mr. McDonell who is gone to Quebec says Govr. Simcoe among other appointments has appointed Mr. Selby Secret'ry for Indian Affairs in upper Canada if so I am Glad of it for his sake, though I can scarcely think the Governor would make any Addition or Alteration in the Department without informing the Super Intendt General—I observe in the proclamation for Dividing the province into Countys he has altered the Name of the Island of Tonti, this a Little surprises me that Island being private Property² be so good as to tell me whether you heard any thing said of this while at Kingston if the Names of that or some other Islands were to be Changed the calling One of them Johnson might have been more proper than either Gage or *Howe* Sir William having Contributed more towards Conquering the Country than Either of them and Sir John having Contributed more to the settlement of the Country than any other man might also [have] been an Inducement

I Long to hear from you and hope you will be Very Particular in your Account for Sir Johns information, the post is this moment come in Mr. Lister writes me that Sir John & family went on Board on Sunday Evening and the ship sailed at 4 oClock on Munday with a fair wind. I hope & pray that they may have a good Passage in the Letter Sir John wrote me on Sunday, he Acknowledges the Rec't of my Letter sent by Mr. Givings inclosing One from Mr. Hammond, the following is what Sir John says to me respecting Captain Brant—

“Remember me to Captain Brant affectionately and Tell him I am much Pleased with his Conduct while in Philadelphia an Account of which I have seen much to his Credit.—I dare say he will inform you of an Attack made on him while in New York.”—Sir John says he hopes you will Enable me to give him Every Information—I hear it has been the Common Conversation with some of the Gentlemen lately gone up, that Sir John had taken Care to Secure most of the Best Places to himself Particularly 20 Acres at least of the best Spot at Kingston. I don't doubt but you and I know a Person that would be pleased to forward the Matter. I shall ever write to you in Confidence and hope you will do the same with me, upon Reflection it appeared to me that Objections would be Made to paying for the Boat & hands from the Recceipts you sent down—I therefore had an Acc't made out in Grants name for £6.10/ for the hire of a Boat & three hands from the Cedars to Kingston with a Note that no Commiss'y or Store keeper being there a Requisition Could not be made for the Boat, this Acc't I sent to Sir John to get Genl. Clarkes order for the payment he writes me it has been approved so I hope it may be got.—I shall go to La Chine the Day after

¹James Stanley Goddard, Storekeeper General for the Indian department at La Chine.

²It had been granted to Sir John Johnson.

tomorrow to settle matters with Mr. Goddard that the Things may be sent to you with the articles Mr. Forsyth sends at the same time the stationary will be forwarded and I shall give you a Particular Acc't of what passes here &c. and am with Every Regard &c.

JOSEPH CHEW.

(A.L.S.)

Alexr. McKee Esqr.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 23-6.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

NAVY HALL Sept. 24th 1792.

Dear Sir,

I am favored with your dispatch of the 11th of September by your son.

In regard to my Communications by Capt. Bunbury,¹ I have only to refer you to them, as so far founded upon Lord Dorchester's answer to the Indian Deputies, the last Year, that in no case are the Indians to expect our Interference by any other means than Mediation—& it will be a part of your difficult Duty, & which I pressed particularly on Capt. Bunbury also, to counteract any Assertions of self-interested & Venal Traders, that G. Britain will sooner or later engage in a War with the States in defence of the Western Indians.—

Joseph Brant, as I am informed by Dr. Kerr, left the G. River a few days ago, I sent your letter to Colonel Butler—

I yesterday forwarded your Letter desiring further leave for your Son to General Clarke.

Most heartily wishing you Success in your important undertaking I am with great Regard

Your most obed't

J. G. SIMCOE.

To Coll. McKee.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 41-2.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

NAVY HALL Novr. 1st 1792.

Sir/

having thought it necessary for the public Benefit to create Lieutenants of those Counties, within the Province, which are sufficiently populous to require such a Superintendency, I enclose to you a Commission, under the Great Seal of Upper Canada,² appointing you Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

It may not be improper to observe, that this high Office under the Constitution of Great Britain is generally conferred upon those Persons, who seem most respectable to his Majesty's Government for their Property, Loyalty, Abilities, & Discretion in their several Counties, & who from a Combination of such possessions and Qualities acquire that weight, respect, & public Confidence, which renders them, the natural Support of constitutional Authority.

¹Cf. Simcoe to McKee, 30 August, 1792, Vol. I, pp. 207-9.

²Printed in Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1791-1818, p. 200.

If on the one hand this Office has been at all times bestowed by the Sovereign, with the Circumspection & Caution due to the important Trusts which it involves, on the other, it has been a principal Object of honourable Ambition, which the British Constitution approves in the first Men of the State, making a due provision of Power for that legal Aristocracy, which the Experience of Ages has proved necessary to the Ballance & Permanency of her inestimable form of Government.

In naming you, Sir, to this Office, on the first Establishment of the true British Constitution, in her Colony of Upper Canada, I am influenced by the Consideration of finding you already at the Head of the Militia, & civil Jurisdiction of the County in which you reside & having the same Opinion of your Loyalty, & Character, which occasioned your original Appointment, I am happy in adding my public testimony to that of Lord Dorchester.

It is my wish, that the Magistrates, whom you are now to superintend, may appear to you, to be worthy of being continued in Office, but should there be improper Persons in that Station, you will be pleased without hesitation, to give me the necessary Information.

A Commission will probably be issued, soon after the meeting of the Legislature, agreeable to the British Custom, including such Persons in each County as shall appear proper to be continued, or added, if any Addition shall seem necessary, to the several Lieutenants, as Justices of the Peace.

In regard to the Militia of your County, as it is to be supposed that the Legislature will shortly frame a general Act for the Province, I should not wish at present to make any Alterations in its Officers—you will be pleased however to be prepared, with such lists as may be necessary to fill up any Vacancies, or to supply any Augmentation, should such appear requisite. All Commissions are to be recommended by you, & if then, they shall be approved of by me, they are to be signed, as in the British Act by you, as Lieutenant.

I beg to observe that I consider all those who keep Taverns, however respectable in their private Characters, as not admissible, as Officers of the Militia, or Justices of the Peace.

You will be pleased to take the customary Oaths, with as much publicity & solemnity as possible, with great Regard your faithful

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.
(L.S.)

Alexander McKee, Esqr.

Endorsed—Govr. Simcoe Rec'd 27th Novemr. Ans'd 11 Decemr. Appointm't of Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 51-4.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

NAVY HALL, Novr. 1st. 1792.

Dear Sir,

The Ability with which you have conducted yourself in the late Indian Council at the Miamis,¹ has given me great Satisfaction, and I have transmitted your Dispatches to his Majesty's Minister at Philadelphia.

¹See Vol. I, pp. 218-31.

I enclose a Commission, appointing you Lieutenant of the County of Essex. I am at present so busy, & by no means fully recovered, that I can only say I will write to you more fully in a future day & am with great Regard¹
your faithful

J. G. SIMCOE.
(L.S.)

Alexander McKee Esqr.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, p. 55.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

Novr. 10th 1792.

Private & confidential.

My dear Sir,

having a few Leisure Moments, at last, I sit down to give you my hearty Approbation of the manner in which It appears, you have acted at the Late Council & my Thanks for its Communication, I immediately forwarded the result of the meeting to his Majesty's Ambassador, & I hope, That He will be able to avail himself of it to the public advantage—In regard to your own Conduct, I wanted no testimony to convince me That It will always be fair & honourable & That while you continue in his Majesty's Service you would always conform yourself to such Instructions as He should in his Wisdom Think it necessary to give; however impolitick they might appear & perhaps be truly so in themselves; but I always have had my dread & apprehension lest the *Traders* should find it their Interest to counteract the general Instructions & Conduct of his Majesty's Servants, & buoy up the Indians by that false hope of Succour which Circumstances & Policy seem to render it impracticable to be afforded—I am perfectly convinced that one general Union amongst the whole Nations can alone furnish the basis of a real Peace, & establish upon a permanent principle both the Interest of the American Settler, & the American Indians Security—I hope therefore, for such good from the late propositions—

Coll. Butler, & some officers set off yesterday to the Buffaloe Creek, to meet The Six Nations, who desired that I should direct some British officers to be present at the Interview they are to have with *Chapin* their agent, & the delivery of the Message They are charged with to the United States—Chapin himself is gone to Philadelphia, his Son, I apprehend attends in his room.²

I understand from good Authority, The Creeks will not suffer the line to be ran on which McGilvray agreed,³ & it is even said, That *He* himself is adverse to it, & is in some communication with the Spanish Governor of the floridas.

Brant has written to Dr. Kerr that He does not approve of the Conduct at the Council—He has given no reasons—I should be glad to know from you what you conjecture them to be—

Mr. Selby has permission to remain with you; I make no doubt that he is as useful as you represent him to be, I desire my Compliments to him—

I am with great regard your faithful &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

to Coll. McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 57-8.)

¹The last sentence is in Simcoe's own handwriting.

²See Vol. I, pp. 256-60.

³See Vol. I, p. 96.

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Circular
Duplicate.

WHITEHALL 8th December 1792.

Sir/

The Proceedings of the Persons, who now exercise the Supreme authority in France, having been such as to render it expedient for His Majesty to put himself into a Posture of Defence, and to arm to a certain Extent for the Protection of His Dominions, I lose no time in making you acquainted therewith.—Should any further Circumstances arise more immediately tending to a Commencement of hostilities, His Majesty's servants will not fail to give you the most early Intelligence thereof.

In the mean time you will be as much as possible on your Guard against such Event, but you are not to have recourse to any extraordinary measures of Expence without further authority.

I am &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.¹

Lt. Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. XI, p. 9.)

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Circular

WHITEHALL 12 December 1792.

Sir/

.

[The words of the last dispatch are repeated, followed by the following:]

Orders having been given for an Augmentation of ten men per Company to be made to each of His Majesty's Regiments in the West India Islands and North American Colonies I take this opportunity of acquainting you therewith.

I am &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

Lt. Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. X, p. 102.)

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Circular

WHITEHALL 19th Decemr. 1792.

Sir,

Inclosed I send you by the King's Command printed Copies of the most gracious speech with which His Majesty opened the Session of Parliament on Thursday the 13th Instant, and of the Addresses of both Houses to His Majesty thereupon.

I am &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.²

Lieutenant Governor
of Upper Canada.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. X, p. 103.)

¹This circular and the one following it, dated December 12, see Simcoe to Dundas, Vol. I, p. 316.

²Received by Simcoe at Navy Hall, 4 May, 1793, see Vol. I, p. 336.

FROM ALURED CLARKE TO J. G. SIMCOE.

QUEBEC 21st January 1793.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letters of the 3rd, 4th, 7th, 25th,¹ and 29th November last, with their enclosures.

The dispatch of the 3rd covering the Proceedings of the General Indian Council at the Glaize &ca. reached me on the 14th of the same month, but at that time the communication by the River St. Lawrence was closed. In my letter by Captain Stevenson I, however, informed Mr. Dundas that I had received them from you, with a view to their being inclosed to him, but that the last Ships had sailed previous to the receipt thereof, and as a Copy was transmitted in charge of Captain Stevenson I thought it unnecessary to forward another by the same conveyance.

The transactions of the Indians as exactly correspondent to Mr. Hammond's Ideas on the subject, cannot but be satisfactory to us all, and, I hope, will be productive of the good expected from it in the fullest extent.

With respect to the Messasagas, who have not been compensated for their Lands ceded to Government, it certainly should be done; and on a statement of what may be equitable, the Store Keeper General will be directed to forward a proportion of Articles equal to the amount; a gradual reduction of expence in the Indian Department has been much talked of, and is greatly to be wished, but without the concurrence and aid of the officers belonging to it, it will be very difficult to effect it.

The Indians I know are so much attached to antient Customs and forms as to be very averse to any deviation from them, and I shall of course sanction the payment of the Wampum purchased by Colonel Butler under your orders, when the Account appears.

Tho' in general I do not consider myself at liberty to add to the expence already incurred by Government on the score of Pensions, I shall not hesitate to acquiesce in any measures you may judge expedient respecting the Black at St. Regis recommended by you for a small annual Allowance; I am therefore to request you will take the necessary steps to authorize the payment of such sum as you shall think proper to fix.

In the present situation of matters I do not wish to remove the Records of the Indian Department, except in a case where any particular original document might be necessary; in order however that you may be possessed of every information relative to Indian Affairs, I have directed Mr. Chew to select and have transcribed in a Book, all such as may be in any wise useful, and which will be transmitted you on the opening of Navigation, authenticated under the Great Seal of the Province.

Mr. Dundas in a letter of 6th Septemr. mentions the arrival of Sir John Johnson, but adds that he then had not had an opportunity of conversing with him on the present situation of Indian Affairs.

Copy of your letter to Coll. McKee² I had before received—the one first sent was under date of the 26th August, that inclosed in yours of the 4th November was dated the 30th August, this difference in the dates probably created the doubts in your mind Whether it had been before forwarded or not.

¹See Vol. I, pp. 265-7, the other letters mentioned have not been found.

²See Vol. I, pp. 207-9.

Mr. Cartwright's representation¹ relative to the transport of Wheat & Flour by the return Batteaux is under consideration, having desired the Commissary & Storekeeper General to make some enquiry into the subject, I shall write you thereupon by the next Conveyance, tho' I observe you have not said anything recommendatory of the Plan suggested.

Your letter to Governor Wentworth² was forwarded in due course from the Post Office.

On enquiry relative to the detention of my Letters of the 8th October as mentioned in yours of the 7th November, I find that when they reached Montreal no immediate conveyance offered from thence, also after their arrival at Kingston a series of adverse Winds had prevented the Vessels attempting to cross the Lake, the putting them on board the *Lady Dorchester*³ perhaps might have happened from there being no King's Vessel there at the moment the letters were received, and that she might be expected to be the first that sailed—In the fall of the year I am informed it is not uncommon for a letter to be a Month on its way from this to Niagara.

I am &c.

ALURED CLARKE.

His Excellency
Lt. Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS, Packet Z.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO GEORGE HAMMOND.

Private.

NIAGARA, 23d Jan'y 1793.

Dear Sir,

In addition to my publick letters of this date,⁴ I beg to add, that I am persuaded it is not only necessary for the interests of the United States and the Indians that a treaty should take place on the principles of mutual forbearance and compromise, but that the plan of his Majesty's Ministers should in a certain degree be adopted to give efficacy to this measure. And were it to take place It is most undoubtedly, in my ideas of the subject, necessary to the true interests of this Province, that Great Britain should guarantee the limits so agreed upon, by strong and express stipulations, so as to prevent any hostile aggression taking place on either side in the future. This can only be done by federal agreements, binding upon component parts of the Union, of the congress on the one part, and of the general confederacies of the Indians on the other. Every measure short of this will leave this Government a prey to every petty tribe, subject to its own caprice, the hostility of Congress, or the whim of a petty Trader.

I enclose for Your perusal the copy of a letter and the enclosure that I have lately received from Colonel England⁵ by which you will see the Alacrity which that Officer has shewn to perform Your Excellency's commands, and the dictates of the humanity of his own mind—and I dare say it will give pleasure to You to be able to convey the substance of the intelligence of the Young Man's safety⁶

¹See Vol. I, p. 255.

²See Vol. I, p. 264.

³See Vol. II, p. 217.

⁴Vol. I, pp. 277-8.

⁵Ibid., pp. 270-1.

⁶Oliver Spencer, see Vol. I, pp. 262, 270, 302, 314.

to his relations—should He be sent here—You may be certain of all attention being shewn to him.

I enclose to Your Excellency a letter from Colonel McKee, with an answer to Mr. Knox's statement of the causes of the present hostilities between the United States and the American Indians. In my subordinate situation, I have by no means the inclination, did I conceive that I had the power, to break in upon the system hitherto persevered in by Lord Dorchester: and of course I shall decline all ideas of meeting with argument, the Statement of the American Secretary at War—At the same time my sentiments on the subject are no secret to Your Excellency. And the paper, a copy of which I communicate to You, may give You adequate information, tho' You should not deem it proper or prudent to have it by any means laid before the publick. Brant's conversation with the Wyandot has been reported to me by other channels, and indeed by himself, except with this addition that my name has always been joined with Yours as recommending peace. This Cunning and self interested Savage *chooses* not to understand the difference between a fair Peace, and one upon any terms. I have much to complain of his behaviour of late. He is now at Buffaloe Creek, where He is gone by his own invitation, to meet General Chapin¹ the Interpreter of the States; as He has said He will return here, it is possible before the closure of this dispatch, I may have it in my Power to transmit to You what He relates of the intercourse.

Brant is returned from the Buffaloe conversation, and has brought with him the belt and message from Congress to the Indians, as He says, by the desire of the Six Nations: This has totally reconciled him to himself, and as all his *public* views center in preserving the consequence of the Indian confederacy, whatever his private ones may be, He will doubtless attend the meeting at Sandusky: for that, and not the Glaize, is the place appointed: and I hope that He will use his influence to obtain peace: tho' I am certain from all I can learn, that the Indians are by no means whatsoever disposed to make those sacrifices of territories which the Government of the States hold as just and equitable. They considering the treaties of Muskingum fraudulent and perfidious.

Jan 21st.

Captain Littlehales is just arrived to my great surprise—He is indeed an active Messenger: My public letter of this date will be sufficiently explanatory of the satisfaction Your dispatches have given me, and I beg on the point of provisions being allowed to the States from this Colony, that You will have the goodness to state to the Ministers of the States, so soon as possible, that I cannot comply with the request, and also, to intimate it to his Majesty's Ministers. I must hope that I shall not suffer in the opinion of the American Ministers, for not complying with their request, or that my sincere disposition to promote the peace, may not thereon be called in question. It would give me particular pleasure to afford every assistance and convenience, that this Country admits, to the Commissioners who may be sent on this Mission.

I cannot but believe that the change of the place in the Speech of Mr. Knox, is in him matter of design, Lower Sandusky, as appointed by the Indians, and the rapids of the Miami, are nearly Ninety Miles apart:² the latter is where the States intend to take post, and possibly it might be of material Service to them, to explore the Country by means of their convoys, between this and Fort Jefferson, and Fort

¹See Vol. II, p. 147.

²Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, 27 January, 1793, Vol. I, pp. 280-1.

Hamilton in particular, as at St. Clair's defeat, They seem to have been so totally ignorant of the intermediate distance. I transmit to Your Excellency a sketch of Upper Canada.

I am &c.

P.S. I enclose for Your perusal, an account of commerce that a speculative Person has proposed, and which I have permitted him to undertake: If it should succeed I need not expatiate on its advantages.

(Unsigned copy.)

(Simcoe MSS, Hammond's Correspondence, Bundle I.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NIAGARA Jany. 23d 1793.

Dear Sir,

I take the opportunity of Captain Caldwell's return of stating to you, that all your proceedings have been most highly approved of by Mr. Hammond, His Majesty's Minister, and that He entertains the highest opinion of your Capacity and Discretion—

You will see by the speech that is now transmitted by Captain Brant, that the States have agreed to meet the Indians at Miami Rapids, by which I understand *Sandusky*—and I presume whether this alteration be thro' design or by accident, that the Indian Confederacy will adhere to the place of meeting being at *Sandusky*.

It appears also by this speech that the *States* will endeavour to furnish by the Lakes, provisions during the Treaty, and also, least there should be a deficiency, It is intimated, they expect that they shall be permitted to furnish what provision may be wanting from the nearest posts to the Indian Country, it is evident therefore that They mean to establish Provisions and Magazines, under this pretext, upon the line by which they are advancing their Posts between Fort Washington, and that Fortress, which the Letters intercepted at Sinclair's defeat mention they mean to erect at the Miami Rapids; I cannot but fear from these circumstances, that some Collusion is intended—application has been made *to me* for permission to furnish the supplies at the expence of the United States from this Quarter, and to transport them across the Lakes in the King's Vessels; This Request I have declined the compliance with, as at all event the Indian Confederacy may be *assured* that their prior request for Provisions shall be complied with to its usual and necessary Extent;¹ of which I beg you without delay to give me the best probable Information in your power, together with the account of what your settlement can afford and what may be the Price of every necessary species of Provisions—and the best mode of Conveyance—I have this day forwarded to Mr. Hammond² my refusal of this request of the states and attributing it, among other Reasons, to its being our invariable System as possessors of the Forts, to assist the Indians from whatever cause they may be assembled with Provisions.

I am with great Regard &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.
(L.S.)

to Col. McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 67-9.)

¹See extract, Vol. I, pp. 274-5.

²See Vol. I, pp. 277-8.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

(Undated.)¹

Dear Sir,

Capt. Brant having delayed for the purpose of forwarding my speech to the western Indians, & having promised to procure the proper Belt at his Village, I have an opportunity of altering some part of my original Letter to you, which referred to the difficulties that still prevented me from sending my Answer—

The Ministers of the states are fully prepared to see you & Colonel Butler, at the Meeting—this Point I would not give up—but I am really apprehensive that neither their Views or Intentions are for Peace—the most prudent Conduct will necessarily become us at the Conference; the *King's Mediation* has never been *formally* offered, so that as you see the same reserve must always be *studiously* made, that I have sheltered myself under in my Speech whenever his Name is mentioned—I should forward to you some Observations on this point, but I shall really Endeavour to see you myself this Winter, under the pretext of visiting Colonel England & the Settlement—Colonel Butler's presence has been desired by the Six Nations in express words—their Message was delivered to young Chapin in the presence of Coll. Butler, & Major Littlehales, that Gentleman carried it to Mr. Hammond, & I believe Mr. Chapin faithfully reported it, it was Couched in the same terms as that of the Western Indians, & *Sandusky* was by them always mentioned as the Place of meeting.—I have transmitted to Mr. Hammond an extract from the letter I have written to you included between the Asterisks *—the Six Nations Capt. Brant informed me have desired him to transmit the speech, I believe the Confederacy is the first wish of his Heart, & in compliance with his request I have said all that prudence will admit on this subject—I shall be most happy if our Endeavours can procure a just & safe peace for the Indians, but I own I dread the selfish & ambitious Projects of Mr. Washington & his Colleagues in Office will frustrate what must be the wish of every honest Man in America, faithfully yours

J. G. S.

It is a curious *fact* that when Major Littlehales told Mr. Hamilton, the minister of the states, that the Meeting was to be at *Lower Sandusky*, not the Miamis Rapids, that Gentleman should in two different Conversations insist upon it that they were one & the same place.

Endorsed—Govr. Simcoe without date rec'd by Capt. Caldwell 7th Feby. 1793.

(Autograph Letter initialled)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 73-6.)

FROM CHARLES LONG TO ALURED CLARKE.

received June 2d with
General Clarke's Letter
of the 2d May 1793.

TREASURY CHAMBERS
February 6th 1793

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your two Letters of the 5th of September, and 22d October last transmitting Estimates of Works and repairs proposed to be executed in Upper

¹Probably written about 27 January, 1793; cf. Simcoe to Clarke, 27 January, 1793, Vol. I, pp. 280-2.

and lower Canada in the ensuing year including the Fortifications and Engineers department, and also certain works found necessary in Upper Canada, and ordered by Lieut. Governor Simcoe to be carried into immediate execution, I am commanded by their Lordships to inform you that the Estimates of the works proposed to be executed together with your Letter of the 9th of November transmitting Estimates of further works to be carried into execution in Upper Canada, they have referred to the Board of Ordnance for their opinion—with respect to the Works ordered to be carried into immediate execution in Upper Canada, My Lords presume that the Emergency of the occasion will justify the departure in this instance from the Kings regulations of 7th September 1791 which direct that excepting only in cases of unforeseen and sudden Emergency no works shall be undertaken or Expences incurred until his Majesty's pleasure has been signified thereon; that it had been very desirable that you had been able in conformity to the instructions to have transmitted the Estimates in time to have arrived here by the 1st of September that there might have been full time to have inquired into and considered the propriety of the Services before they were laid before Parliament, but their Lordships particularly direct me to acquaint you, that you have acted in direct opposition to the 5th Article of the Regulations by directing the deputy paymaster General of the Forces to defray the expence of the Works ordered by Lieut. Governor Simcoe,¹ as by that article it is ordered that the Person incurring expences on occasion of emergency shall in his own name draw Bills on this Board and on no other person whatever, and by the tenor of the regulations it appears to be provided that all the Expences incurred for services of the nature therein specified should be defrayed either by Bills on this Board, or by the Office of Ordnance.

I am &c.

CHARLES LONG.

Lt. Governor
Clarke
lower Canada.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. XI, pp. 27-9.)

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Circular.
Sir/

WHITEHALL 9th February, 1793.

The Persons exercising the supreme Authority in France having declared War against His Majesty, on the 1st of this month, I am to signify to you the King's Commands, that you instantly cause the same to be made as public as possible in the Province under your Government that His Majesty's subjects having this notice may take care on the one hand, to prevent any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the French, and on the other, may do their utmost, in their several stations to distress and annoy them by making captures of their ships and by destroying their Commerce, for which purpose His Majesty has been pleased to order Letters of Marque, or Commissions of Privateers to be granted in the usual manner. But in the mean time you may give assurances to the Owners of all armed Ships, and vessels, that His Majesty will consider them as having a just

¹See Simcoe to Clarke, 4 June, 1793, Vol. I, pp. 347-8.

claim to the King's share of all French ships and property which they may make prize of.

Under these circumstances it will be advisable that the Homeward bound Merchantmen should wait untill such time as they may have an opportunity of being convoyed home.

I am &c.

HENRY DUNDAS,¹

Lt. Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. X, p. 106.)

FROM D. W. SMITH TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 21 feby 1793—

Sir,

I am directed by his Excellency Lieut. Govr. Simcoe to inform you that the Kings Benevolence in the article of Provisions—is intended to be extended to the Indians at the general Council to be holden at Sandusky for the purpose of restoring the general Tranquility, his Excellency desires therefore you will make requisition for such supplys as may be necessary and sufficient to answer the Exigencies of the Indians—200 Bushels of Indian Corn are reported to be in store at Fort Erie; 1300 more are ordered from thence, & about 700 remains at this post—as the delivery of fresh Beef may be cheaper to the Government, & more acceptable to the Indians, you will please to report thereon,² as well as in the Quantity which might be sufficient—

I have the honor to be &c.

D. W. SMITH A.D.Q.M. General.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, p. 77.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

GRAND RIVER Febr. 25th 1793.

Dear Sir/

I have received your favor the 29th Jany. I am happy to find that the affairs among my friends are in much the same Situation as it was when I was with them Last, I hope they may continue so, be strongly united together and spirited. I am extremely sorry to hear the bad news the Delawares should [have] been killed, nothing hurts me so much as to see that some [of] the Indians should still [be] so curset blind as to act against their own interest of killing their friends for the yankys. I am afraid that it will be allways the case untill the rest of us should all join and give such Indians good beating I hope the Sinecas are not guilty at this time but if they should be guilty as for my part I would be very unwilling to forgive them. However in short time I dare say I shall be able to find out the truth of this misfortune. I am glad to hear the American messenger has got a proper answer from the chiefs of invitation to Post Vincent or fort Washington, for I think no Indians should attend of american invitation at this time our Eyes ought to be fixed at the appoi[n]ted place only, at Sandusky Let the consequences be what it will.

¹Received by Simcoe at Navy Hall, May 4, and proclamation published May 14, see Vol. I, pp. 329, 336.

²See requisition for supplies, Vol. I, p. 296.

I dare say you have now fully acquainted of my misfortune of turning back half away from this to Detroit. My messenger are some time gone from here to Buffaloe creek to answer Obales speeches to me I gave him in fullest manner that no Indian should move untill the meeting takes place at sandusky—if Obale should wished to have a council at Buffaloe creek among ourselves I shall attend if any thing I can find out worth notice I will let you know. I also mean to sent an Express to montreal to Mr. Chew in order to know the sentiments of the seven nations whether they will be as good as their words so that my friends may not be at the Lost of how to act. if the intended meeting take its place at sandusky I think no yanky Indian should be allowed to be present at that council such as Capt. Henry¹ &c. for such Indians will only poison the minds of the western Indians, if I was a Shawane I should be very particular on this head if I was to make peace with the States I would not Let yanky Indian to interfere the business at all. you might recollect the onondagas & Cayugas some Sinicas has promised and asured to the western Indians that they would cross the waters in Indian country side. But have disapoited it was prevented by Lord Dorchester he would have them to remaind where they are now, the Americans took the opportunity to confirmed that matter of his Lordships wishes. which case I dont think any of those Buffaloe creek Indians will attempt to come over in this side after this.

I am sorry to inform you that we the grand River Indians are in greatly disapoited of not having been able to obtain such Deeds we would wished to have the Lands on grand River the Governor would not gived to us,² it hurt my pride and feelings Extremely of this occasion I cannot hardly reconcile myself to Live on such situation I never did expected that my attachment to the English should any time shake I am totally dispirited. Dear Sir I am &c.

JOS. BRANT.

To

Coll. McKee.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 79-82.)

FROM THE WESTERN INDIANS TO THE FIVE NATIONS.

Speech of the Confederate Nations assembled at the Glaize on the 27th day of February 1793

To the Five Nations.

Elder Brethren,

Last fall at our General Council You delivered us Speeches from your Brethren the United States in which they told us, if We had any grievances, or any thing that disturbed our minds, to declare it, and that they would do every thing in their power to remove it, as their desire for peace and friendship was very great, at the same time, You desired us to declare our sentiments freely and that whatever our determination was, that You would heartily concur with us, in obtaining what We always looked upon to be our just Right.

Brethren,

We accordingly informed You of the terms, on which only, peace between us, could be accomplished, and We were happy to find that your Sentiments then,

¹Commonly called Hendrick, a chief of the Stockbridge Indians, see Vol. I, pp. 206, 353, 361; Vol. II, pp. 6, 30-1-2.

²Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, Vol. I, p. 303; Vol. II, pp. 59, 114.

were agreeable to our's, with respect to the Ohio for a Boundary Line, and the Removal of the Forts, established in our Country.

Brethren,

It was upon these conditions We agreed to meet the Americans at Sandusky, they having left it to us to fix on a place for that purpose.

Brethren,

We are now therefore not a little surprised to find that not one word of our general Sentiments is mentioned in the answer of the United States; On the contrary they are pointing at our private Council Fire, where only people of our own Colour meet to consider on what concerns their Interests. We are induced on these Accounts to apprehend, that our determination has not been well explained to them, or that they do not understand the Result of our general Council at the Glaize last fall.

It is incumbent on You, our Brethren, to make them fully acquainted with every particular which concerns the establishment of so important a work, as the peace of this Country, that before the Commissioners set out from the States, they may be prepared to perfect a peace which we have offered on just and equitable terms.

Brethren,

We have resolved on holding a Council at our Council Fire at the foot of the Miamis Rapids, before We go to meet the Commissioners of the United States at Sandusky, that We may be well prepared and all of one mind to speak to them; And that We may know before we meet them, whether they have power and Authority to make peace on the terms We offered, for if they have not, Our Meeting cannot be attended with any good consequences.

Eight Strings of black and White Wampum

Brethren,

We desire You therefore to be strong and rise immediately to meet us at the Miamis Rapids, where we want the advice and assistance of our Elder Brethren in the great Work Which We are about.

The Western Nations are all prepared and in daily expectation of the Arrival of Our Brethren the Creeks, Cherokees and other Southern Nations Who are on their legs to join us agreeable to their promise. And we desire You will put the Seven Nations of Canada in mind of their promise last fall to be early on their legs to join us, and that You will bring them in your hand.

Four double Strings of
Black and White Wampum.—

After the delivery of the Strings of Wampum the Speaker informed the five Nation Messengers, that it was proper the United States should be informed, that they could not enter the Indian Country by any other way than that by which the Messages of the Indian Confederacy had been conveyed to them last fall through the five Nations.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 87-9.)

A MEMORIAL OF THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.¹

To His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esqr. Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief in & over His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, Chancellor & Vice Admiral of the same,

The Memorial of Charles, by Divine permission, Bishop of Nova Scotia, & authorised to exercise Episcopal Jurisdiction in the Province aforesaid,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That Your Memorialist, desirous a proper sense of the respect which is due to his Majesty's Representative, & to others in Authority, hath prepared certain Collects or Prayers for the Lieutenant Governor & Council of the said Province, & for the Legislature during their Session; which Collects are taken from the Liturgy of the Church of England & Ireland, & adapted to the state of this Country:

That as Religion affords the best security for the rectitude of human actions & conduct in the various walks of life, your Memorialist of opinion that the use of those Collects in time of Public Worship, will have a tendency to impress the minds of people with sentiments of reverence, both towards Magistrates, & towards their Office which is the Institution of Him who is the foundation of all power, & was designed for the happiness & benefit of Mankind; & that those sentiments will, when deeply impressed, contribute much to the peace & order of Society, & to produce a ready obedience to Lawful Authority for Conscience' sake.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays, that your Excellency would be pleased to authorise the use of said Collects or Prayers; & to direct that they may be read in time of Divine Service, as specified by the Rubric prefixed to each, in all Churches, Chapels, & places of Public Worship, by the Clergy of the Church of England within the Province under Your Jurisdiction.

Your Memorialist hath the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient

& most humble servant

CHARLES NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, March 1, 1793.

(The whole of the memorial is in the handwriting of Bishop Inglis and is filed among the petitions for lands in 1793.)

Endorsed:—Memorial to his Excellency Gov. Simcoe From the Bishop of Nova Scotia March 1, 1793. No. 101.

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO GEORGE HAMMOND.

NAVY HALL March 21st 1793

Sir

His Excellency Colonel Simcoe is very lately returned from Detroit, and in consequence of having the gout in his right hand is unfortunately prevented writing to you He directs me to mention that General Hull who is now at dinner with him, Informs him of his Intention to return immediately to Philadelphia and understanding from General Hull that Commissioners from the United States will probably be sent this Spring to the Indians meeting at Sandusky and possibly by

¹In the Addenda to "Simcoe Papers," Vol. IV (page 353), the letter from Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia to Governor Simcoe, dated Mar. 13, 1793, purported to contain a Memorial, but this was absent in the original filing of the official documents. The Memorial has since come to light amongst the Land petitions, and is now printed in this place.

Oswego he desires me to request you will be so good to give your passport to them addressed to the Commandant of that Garrison (of which Coll. Simcoe will apprise him) from Oswego it is to be presumed they will come to Niagara along the Lake side in boats Coll. Simcoe will give the necessary directions for their reception accomodation &c. on board one of His Majesty's vessels upon Lake Erie, and will undoubtedly shew them all the attention and civility in his power.¹

His Excellency likewise desired me to say that he has seen the news paper containing the debates of the British Parliament (which were sent in General Hull's dispatches) with Lord Grenville's animated Speech and that not being able to hear frequently from G. Britain during this season and at all events not so expeditiously as through you, he hopes you will have the goodness to write to him whenever any thing of Essential Importance transpires.

I have the honor to be &c.

EDWARD BAKER LITTLEHALES.

To Mr. Hammond.

(Simcoe MSS.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NIAGARA 23d March 1793.

Dear Sir/

Since I had the Pleasure of Writing you last nothing of any moment has occurred only the speech of General Knox to the Western Nations, (that accompanies this) He seems to lay the blame on the Interpreters that they mistook the Place of Holding the Treaty. we shall take it as they say. whatever our opinion may be to the Contrary.

As the Americans now seem earnestly inclined for a peace, I would recommend to my friends, (the Western Nations) to keep the Young Men within bounds, and restrain them from going to war, untill the Treaty takes place, and if the Americans will not listen to reason, and conduct the business in an open, and fair manner, then let the Whole Confederacy break in upon them.—

I am of Opinion this is the best time to obtain a good Peace, and if lost, may not be easily regained. As you perfectly know my Intentions and Wishes, you may make any Alteration or amendment that you may conceive beneficial to our Interest when you give my friends the purport of this letter.

Compliments to Capts. Elliot, Caldwell and Lt. Selby.

I remain &c.

JOS. BRANT.

P.S. The men that carry this will return from Detroit and you please to forward the speech to our Western Brethren as soon as Possible—The four strings are from me to my Western Friends—

J.B.

Endorsed:—23d March 1793 Capt. Brant Rec'd 4th April 1793 Ans'd 5th April 1793 by Tuscarora George.

(Unaddressed)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 95-8.)

¹Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, 20 March, 1793, Vol. I, p. 303.

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Circular.

WHITEHALL 2d. April 1793.

Sir/

I have the pleasure of announcing to you that by the latest Advices from the Continent it appears that the advanced Guard of the Austrian Army entered Brussels on the 24th of last Month, that the French Army under General Dumourier had fallen back to Halle leaving behind them a Great Magazine at Louvain.

Namur has also been retaken from them by a Detachment from the Austrian Forces under General Beaulieu and they have been obliged to evacuate Antwerp & Ostende after destroying at the former their Frigate called the *Ariel* and their fireships and leaving most of their Shipping in the Port of Ostende where an English Ship of War is now stationed.

The Austrians under the Prince de Coubourg joined by a Detachment from Namur are reported to be on their March towards Halle.

In Consequence of these Events such part of the French Army as still remains within the Territories of the United provinces is intirely Surrounded.

The fleet under Rear Admiral Gardner sailed from Portsmouth for the West Indies on the 24 ulto with a fair wind and therefore will most probably have arrived previous to your receiving this Letter.

I am &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.¹

Lieut. Govr. of Upper Canada.

(Simcoe MSS, Packet Z.)

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

WHITEHALL 24 April 1793.

Sir/

Mr. Justice Powell who brought me your Letter of the 27 September last,² will upon his return from hence to Upper Canada deliver this to you.

Nothing has ever appeared before me which can in any wise contradict the favorable report in the abovementioned Letter you have made of that Gentleman's Conduct and behaviour in the station which he fills, and I make no doubt of his continuing to deserve the character you have given him.

I am &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

Lt. Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. X, p. 112.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 28th April 1793

Sir,

This letter will be delivered to your Excellency by Colonel Pickering and Mr. Randolph two of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of the United States to treat with the hostile Indians at the approaching Council at Sandusky. Exclusive of the consideration to which these Gentlemen are entitled

¹Received by Simcoe at York, 22 August, 1793, Vol. II, p. 39.

²See Vol. I, p. 217.

from the respectability of their characters in their individual capacities the circumstance of their public mission would, I am certain, be of itself a sufficient inducement to you to shew them any attention and to render them any service which may be in your power.

General Lincoln the other commissioner, proceeds from Albany by water to Oswego and in conformity to your Excellency's suggestion, I have given him a Letter of introduction and recommendation to the Officer Commanding His Majesty's Garrison at the last mentioned place. As I understand it is probable that General Lincoln may find some difficulty in crossing Lake Ontario, I have desired the Commandant at Oswego to furnish him with one of the Kings Ships, if there should be one in that harbour but should there be no vessels there of that description your Excellency will I doubt not afford your assistance in facilitating General Lincoln's voyage to Niagara by the most expeditious and effectual means. Colonel Pickering and Mr. Randolph will however be best able to Explain this matter in person.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.¹

His Excellency
Lt. Govr. Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. VIII, pp. 89-90.)

FROM JOSEPH CHEW TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

MONTREAL April 29th 1793.

My Dear Sir

I Received your Letter of the 5th March with the Speeches of the Western Confederacy to Governor Simcoe, the Five Nations, and General Washington, on the 26th Instant; and have Sent Copies of them to Head Quarters. I think the speeches to the Five nations & Mr. Washington are Very Pointed, on the same day I received a Letter from Colonel Butler with a Belt from the Western Confederacy for the 7 Nations of Canada, desiring them to attend a Council at the Miami, before the Indians are to meet the Americans, the next day I delivered the Belt and a Copy of that part of Colo. Butlers Letter that related to it, to Mr. Lorimier for the Caughnawagas, but have not heard what they intend to do. I sent a Copy of Colonel Butlers Letter to General Clarke, and Expect to have directions in case the 7 Nations here send Deputies to furnish them with a Boat & provisions, but am of opinion if the Western Indians wait for them, it will be Late in the Summer before they can meet the Americans.

.

JOSEPH CHEW.
(A.L.S.)

Colonel Alexr. McKey.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 103-4.)

¹Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, 17 May, 1793, Vol. I, pp. 330-1.

FROM PRIDEAUX SELBY TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 9th May 1793

Dear Colonel

I wrote you a few lines by Mr. Smith since which, nothing material has occurred, nor has any Vessel yet arrived from below—The Boat which Colonel England had to bring a load of Wood, has since been given to Mr. Ruland to bring Pickets for the Garrison, & she is now in a much worse state than before she was repaired and is yet employed in that manner by order of the Commandant. An Indian who had much infested the mouth of the River, &c. &c. by his thefts & depredations, was brought here the day before yesterday by some men from Gross Isle whom he had robbed of their Clothing, &c. by getting down Chimney, he is confined in the little fort until your pleasure shall be known: it is not Caldwell's Son but one of his Gang & is the same young fellow who was brought here some time ago for something of the same kind: I cannot describe him better, as Elliott is sent down to the River Canard to settle a dispute between the Tall Indian & some french Men, the latter having cut rails on the lands which the Indian says belongs to the reserve.

Mr. Chabert died a few days ago at Mad'm Goine's and was buried with the honors of War by the 24th.¹—Mrs. Allen also died yesterday.—Ross Lewin has got down stairs again and is in greater spirits than could be expected after so unfortunate a loss. La Mothe sailed yesterday in the Nancy—prior to his going off he brought the Frenchman who got the dollars, to make a Tea pot, from whom I received 19 Dollars and 6 shillings—he has produced also a bill for £4.10 which he says you owe him for some work done, so that if his demand is just, he yet owes you £2.8.0.—

I received the favor of your letter, and have got the Compass from Mr. Shepherd—I hope when the Chiefs come down to the foot of the Rapids, they will stave every cask of Rum that can be found in the Neighbourhood.

A contract is at last completed for a bridge over the R. Canard—Mr. Ramsay is the contractor at £240.—

I am always, &c.

P. SELBY.

Col. McKee
Rapids.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 113-4.)

FROM ALEXANDER McKEE TO R. G. ENGLAND.

FOOT OF THE RAPIDS MIAMIS May 16th 1793

Sir

I did myself the Honor of writing you a few lines on the 6th Instant concerning a report made by a Deserter who came to the Glaize some time in April from one of the advanced Posts of the United States with the Opinion also of the Indian Chiefs upon it who were then with me & who on their return sent him to me and I now forward him to you.

I have also a Message from them informing me that in the course of a few days they will have finished the business of their Villages, Corn planting &c. and will then repair here—On the Movement of the Indians in the Neighbourhood of Detroit and beyond it, and from different Quarters towards this place have wrote

¹Captain Philippe Joncaire de Chabert, died 29 April, 1793.

to Captain Elliott that it will be necessary to forward the same Quantity of Provisions as I brought with me, in the other large Boat that I left for the purpose. I would have sent my Boat in, but she broke her fore Mast in coming out and wants some other repairs as soon as I can find a Man to do it.

I have received the Quantity of Corn proposed by Mr. Askins and am in hopes his Agents will be able to deliver more as it is of a Superior Quality.

I have the Honor to be &c.

A. McKEE.

(A.L.S.)

Colonel England.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 115-6.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 17th May 1793.

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to acquaint you that agreeably to the messages I received from our Western Brethren, I arrived here yesterday with 70 Men, not a little afraid of being rather late, as the messages imported that the meeting was intended to be very early. I have sent three young Men with this to inform you thereof, and to request, that you will be so good as use your endeavours to have the Chiefs collected, from the Glaize, as soon as possible, for the purpose of holding a Private Council. We shall set off from this in two days, of course, shall soon be with you.

The Buffaloe Creek Indians say they will wait for the arrival of the 7 Nations of Canada, tho' we have not yet heard whether they will come, according to their engagement last fall.

I am very sorry that a letter I sent to you by the Felicity is not yet arrived, as it would acquaint you with all the proceedings of the Ouias at Philadelphia, I hope however it will not be long before you receive it as some steps seem necessary to be taken in consequence of their conduct at that place.

I am &c.

JOS. BRANT

(L.S.)

Colonel McKee

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 117-8.)

FROM PRIDEAUX SELBY TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 17th May 1793—

Dear Sir,

Yesterday arrived the Chippawa, the Sagina & Capt. Lauton's little vessel, who brought hardly any letters, a whole bag full having been put on board the Felicity, who was to call at the Grand River for Corn & may probably be some days before she arrives—The 24th remain here & the 5th at Niagara, the 2d Battn of the 60th relieve the first Battn. & Capt. Porter comes again to Kingston. Capt. Stewart of the 5th is dead & Hamilton succeeds him—there is also a report that Capt. Stevenson died at New York which I sincerely hope may be a mistake, tho I think it not improbable.

The enclosed letters are all that came for you by the late arrivals—The Govr. was at Toronto Major Smith with him—The French King was put to death on the 21st Jany. in the house of Assembly of the National Convention, one of the members cut off his head with a penknife, tis also said the Queen & the Royal family were murdered two days afterwards—

They have declared War against England & Holland And all our fleets & Armies are augmented in consequence thereof—100 Independt Companies are ordered & a large augmentation to the establishment.

The Enclosed Newspapers will amuse you for some time & shew you a state of the affairs of Europe

I never was so much disappointed as I was yesterday to find no letters from Niagara for myself regarding the Govr's offer to me last Winter and am quite at a loss how to act & shall be much more so, should a Vessel sail with the Members of the Council before the Felicity arrives.

I am &c.

P. SELBY.
(A.L.S.)

Col. McKec.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 125-6.)

FROM PRIDEAUX SELBY TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 19th May 1793.

Dear Colonel

Capt. Brant will deliver this with the several enclosures marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—On the subjects of all, I long to converse with you & hope very soon to have your directions to repair to the Rapids. I am astonished at an expression in the Governor's Letter where he says "I expect Mr. Selby with impatience &c." I know of no immediate cause from which he formed his expectation, for the only one that I know of, has now no existence as you will perceive by Mr. Smith's Letter which I have enclosed. I congratulate you upon the appearance of having your Rank confirmed to you, should it take place, as I sincerely hope it may, it will not be very difficult to get the half Pay with your present Employment; there may be some difficulty about the Back pay.

I am &c.

P. SELBY.
(A.L.S.)

Col. McKee

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, p. 127.)

FROM MATHEW ELLIOTT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 20th May 1793—

Sir,

I had the honor this day to receive your letter dated the 17th Instant and in consequence thereof, immediately waited on Lieut. Col. England to whom I produced your letter of requisition: But I cannot express to you my surprise, when he informed me, he would not allow any more provisions to be sent from the Store to the foot of the Rapids without an order from His Excellency the Governor. I have therefore thought it requisite to give you the most early information of his resolution by express, that you may take such steps as may appear necessary on the occasion.

I have the Honor to be &c.

M. ELLIOTT.

A. McKee Esqr.

Agent for Ind. Affairs

Miamis Rapids.

(L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 129-30.)

FROM PRIDEAUX SELBY TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 20th May, 1793.

Dear Colonel

I this day received the favor of your Letter of the 17th—I never was so much astonished as to hear from Elliott that Col. England would allow no more provisions to be sent to the Rapids until he heard from the Govr.—I conceive the Commanding Officers wants no other authority than your requisition for whatever you may judge necessary for the Department, provided the demand is not so great as to risque the want of Provisions for the Garrison—I have enclosed my thoughts on the Subject which I would not hesitate one Moment in dispatching to the Governor, and in case of absolute Necessity, I would order Provisions to be bought or borrowed, that the public Service might not suffer from the ignorance & folly of one of its officers.

I will arrange Matters immediately so as to be with you in a few days & am &c.

P. SELBY.

Col. McKee.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 131-2.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT May 21st 1793—

Sir

I was honored with your Letters of the 6th and 15th Inst. The Report of the Deserter you had the Goodness to send me has been as usual, much exaggerated by a number of Letters from the Glaze And as I had forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor the Information I received from thence, I propose to send the Deserter tomorrow to him On board One of His Majesty's Vessels that sails for Fort Erie that he may be acquainted with what he now relates—

I feel myself very awkwardly circumstanced about the Issue of the Provisions you now require, my private Opinion is that you should have everything you demand for the use of the People you are directed to take the Charge of, and my Wishes are, that you should have the Supplies you from time to time require which I am very sensible are ever made with discretion, but my power is very limited and I have no authority to grant Provision in Quantity. The last you took with you, I undertook to authorize, and reported immediately to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, who has not since wrote to me and as I am subject to reprimand, am very delicate in authorizing more without his Sanction—Thus far I conceive necessary to explain to you that you may not for a moment suppose, that it is not my private wish to throw any Impedimt in your negotiations or transactions with the Indians—And now feeling, that you will be distressed from the delay Occasioned by all the Chiefs not assembling at the time you had a right to expect them, and the Provisions you took with you being in consequence exhausted, I shall take it on me, to Order those Barrels you mention, to be delivered to Captain Elliot whenever he calls for them—And send him off with all Dispatch, when the Object of your Instructions to him is accomplished—I shall report it to His Excellency tomorrow,¹ and wish that he would be pleased to give me authority to issue at all times whatever you require, and save me in future the unpleasant task of making any Difficulty to the issuing of any thing you may require for the

¹See England to Simcoe, 22 May, 1793, Vol. I, pp. 333-4.

Departmt you have for such a Length of time, so ably directed. I shall acquaint you with his Answer, which I trust will be such as will be pleasing to both of us.

Whatever Quantity of Indian Corn you may think proper to receive from Mr Askins Agents, shall be repaid him On his Requisition. I have wrote to Niagara to have the Provisions wanted for the Council at Sandusky, sent from Fort Erie in the Vessel that conveys the Commissioners, it will save freight and insure your having them perhaps of a Superior kind to that generally sent from this Post.

I am exceedingly thankful to you for your recollection of the Horse reported to be in the Possession of Mr. Ironsides—I am certainly much at a loss for a Horse, but wou'd not wish to purchase One that was not such, that wou'd not be an Object to me to take some trouble with, and remove with me to Lower Canada, whenever I am Ordered there, which I now find will not be for this year.

If in my situation here I can be of any Service to you, when Captain Elliot, and your other Officers are absent, I hope you will Command me.

I am &c.

R. G. ENGLAND.
(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee.

Endorsed—Rec'd 23d May 1793 From Col. England.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 133-6.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NAVY HALL May 23d 1793.

Dear Sir/

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 11th of April respecting the Indians not assembling at Sandusky till the end of June, an extract of which by His Excellency Lt. Governor Simcoe's desire I gave to two of the Commissioners viz. Messrs. Randolph & Pickering who arrived here last Friday; the third (viz.) General Lincoln is hourly expected at Navy Hall by Oswego; His Excellency therefore requests you will give him the earliest information possible when the Indians will be at Sandusky.

I enclose you a Newspaper & am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.
(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 139-40.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT May 27th

Sir,

I was late yesterday Evening honored with your Letter of the 24th Inst. which Lieut. Selby's departure furnishes me with an Opportunity of acknowledging—I can only say on the subject of Provisions, that my wishes are to have your situation attended to, in every manner that you desire, and that as long as I remain here, no Difficulty on my part shall be started—To remedy any possibility of the kind, I have wrote to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor requesting that you may have such Supplies as you from time to time may require—I feel that the necessity, and

indeed the propriety, of your having a full supply at this particular time, when there is a probability of your having a number of Indians with you, and shall not object to any requisition you make, previous to my hearing from His Excellency.

The Boat is now loading with what you last required and will probably sail immediately, Lieut. Selby who is in a hurry will acquaint you with further particulars.

I beg to hear from you whenever any Opportunity Offers—or when there is any Occurrence that may be worth Communicating.

I am &c.

R. G. ENGLAND.

(A.L.S.)

(Unaddressed.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 141-2.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALURED CLARKE.

(Undated.)¹

Sir/

I take an early opportunity of acknowledging your Excellency's Letter of the 15th of April enclosing that of Mr. Chews of the 20th of February to Mr. Coffin, in which is detailed his official Observations on Colonel Butler's requisitions of Indian presents necessary in his Superintendancy for the ensuing years.

Your Excellency will need no Information of mine to direct your Attention to the Crisis of Affairs that require the utmost Exertion & Management to guide direct the Influence which his Majesty's Government ought to have over the American Indians to the specific Object of a safe Peace between them & the United States; and in obtaining these Ends I certainly should have no reasons whereon to ground my refusal as Commanding the King's forces in this Country of those Requisitions which are properly the business of the D. Superintendant General—their Excess or relative Difference with the Requisitions made by the Deputies in the other superintendancies, must certainly become an Object for your Excellency's animadversion or Decision, who alone possess the power & opportunity of contemplating the whole of the System.

Having so far explained the Ideas I entertain of what I conceive to be the whole meaning of my signature in approval or as a Voucher of Colonel Butler's requisition,—I think it just to state the Answers of that Gentleman to such of the Observations made upon his Conduct which I thought it proper to Enquire into.—

He observes that It is true the Six Nations are not at war with the United States, but that they do not consider themselves as at peace, & that ever since the Speech of Lord Dorchester delivered by Colonel Harris They have thought themselves entitled to the fulfillment of the promises of Ld. Dorchester, & that they being employed as Messengers between the States & the Western Indians, insist that they have had no greater an opportunity of living by their hunts or cultivating their lands than their Western Brethren.

I beg leave to state to your Excellency that Capt. Brant in his letters & conversations always expresses the same sentiments, & that He one while insists upon the American Indians to be completely independent of the British Government, & another while, That He is executing its Services by attending the Western Confederacy, is to be reconciled by his wishing to promote his own Interest.

¹Probably written some time in May, 1793.

Capt. Brant and the Indians at the Grand River Colonel Butler states to have acquired particular Attention always obtained by directions of Sr. John Johnson, their Expences, He says the accounts will prove to your Excellency to have been very great, & I have now before me a letter of his from the Gd. River of the 6th of May in which He says "I shall set off from here tomorrow with *Sixty* men & in a few days another Party will also go from here & will join us at the foot of the rapids. I hope you will do your utmost to take up with you such necessaries the Party may want when you go up yourself I dare say the Indian Presents will be up that time for you know very well that some of the Chiefs & even some of the Warriors are badly cloathed." Colonel Butler explains that his Ideas are to supply such parts of the cloathing only as the Indians may actually want, a leggin to this man, a shirt or a Coat to another &c., &c.

In my opinion this distribution may lead to jealousy among Individuals but I cannot see at present how it can be avoided, the manner of conferring it may possibly be such as to lessen the appearance of partiality.

In regard to Mr. Chew's observation of Colonel Butlers mistake in his Calculation, the D. Superintendant General & Store keeper Mr. Sheehan states that the one third more which I was informed have been added in the additional articles referred to the Quantity of the Goods & by no means to the aggregate price of the whole demand—The *Red Cadies* is a mistake of Mr. Chews—Colonel Butler says He never heard of *Red Cadies* for Coats, his expression was Red Coats (or Cloaths) or Cadies.

I have thus far thought it justice to state Mr. Butlers Answers to Mr. Chews Remarks—I beg leave to offer some Observations on your Excellencys Letter & the Indian Department in general. I know there have been suspicions entertained of Colonel Butlers being guided by personal motives to the neglect of his public Duty, on my Arrival at Niagara He requested of me an Enquiry into his Conduct, & the very morning before I had the honor of receiving the Letter from your Excellency which I am now answering, He had expressed to me the strongest sense of the injustice that had been done him by improper representations to Ld. Dorchester & He expressed that He should think himself the most vile of beings could He in any respect act contrary to the trust reposed in him, & in a most particular manner, & with strong & affecting Expressions He declared, that He should execrate himself could He be so ungrateful to Ld. Dorchester to whom he owed more than to any man, as wilfully to deviate from what He believed to be his Lordships Inclinations—He added, that He would resign did He not receive the Justice of knowing & meeting his Accusation.¹

In regard to the Idea of consequence which your Excellency suggests may operate to engage Colonel Butler to seek for it in the lavish distribution of Presents, I most totally coincide with your Excellency that such may be the case as a general Principle, & fortify my Idea of the absolute necessity of annihilating the Office of Superintendant General in this Province, & of transferring its duties, subordinate to the Commander in Chief, to the Executive Council—how far it may be in the contemplation of Colonel Butler I cannot pretend to conjecture, but as a real or supposed Influence over the Indians has been the first Qualification for the Appointments of all the Departments in that Office, so in the present critical situation, I hope That the Aggregate of this Influence may be employed as to produce that publick tranquility which may induce your Excellency or Ld Dorchester to approve of Those Arrangements for lessening the public Expence in this Depart-

¹Butler was then in ill health, see Vol. I, pp. 324, 355.

ment & of encreasing the national Influence over the Indians, which I shall at such a period think it my duty to lay before you & his Majestys Ministers.

It is a sense of this Individual Influence of Colonel Butlers with the Six Nations, & which has been founded on all those Circumstances that are supposed to be a necessary recommendation for this trust, which in my opinion render it proper agreably to the request of those Indian Nations that He should attend at the approaching Meeting, at the same time, I perfectly accord with your Excellency that in Every point of View It is just that Colonel McKee should have the principal Management where the Interests of the Nations under his Superintendancy are more immediately [concerned?], & to explain & consult with him on this important Subject was the principal Inducement on which I took my Winter Journey to Detroit—

I cannot but regret that I have not as yet received from Mr. Chew the Extracts from the Indian Treaties, as there will be scarcely any time left, should He not perfectly understand the extent of what is required, to obtain further elucidations or Explanations.¹

I have &c.

(Draft in Simcoe's handwriting.)

(Simcoe MSS, Packet G.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

June 2d 1793

Dear Sir,

The Commissioners are here & wait till They hear from you—I conjecture that They by no means intend to give up the Indian Lands but to pay for them—one of them expressed his Surprize that so many Nations should be assembled who had no business with the Lands in dispute, & with whom no treaty would be held; this Gentleman seems to forget that the Indian Confederacy is of an Older Day than the Union of the states, & that the Creeks are as much concerned as the People of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, &c., &c. I have promised that you will do your Utmost to prevent any *Rum* being at the Treaty, & assured them that Colonel England would do every thing in his Power to prevent it—& this appears to me to be most necessary.

I should suppose that the Indian Councils with the Commissioners would be short indeed; should their terms be such as suit the Interests of the Natives, there can be little room for delay; should they be repugnant to their determination, by immediately breaking up the Council, They would gain the start of Wayne, who I doubt not will be informed by a Messenger which the Commissioners have dispatched from this place, of the delay of their proceeding to the Council & no doubt but will expect great dilatoriness in the business when the meeting shall take place—

I enclose to you General Wayne's speech in answer to an Address; I think it breathes War. I also transmit the Account of whom you wished to have stopped here, but your Intimation did not arrive till He was gone, his Account is rather in our favor.

Some Quakers accompany the Commissioners, one of them a young man was an Enemy of G. Britain during the late war, nor was Eliot & Another much better.

Colonel Butler has just lost his Wife—The Indian Papers have not arrived from Montreal—I must beg of you in all your public Dispatches & proceedings

¹Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, 15 June, 1793, Vol. I, p. 356.

to term the Indians, *American Indians*, & by no means allow that term to the United States which They aim at the *exclusive* appropriation of; but rather call them Virginians, Pennsylvanians, &c. as Circumstances may admit—The Indians are termed *Americans* in the article concerning them in the treaty of Utrecht—The Corn Planter is here, I understand He thinks the previous meeting of The Indians of no use—his son came with the Commissioners.

I had a long Council yesterday with the Corn Planter, He appears to be perfectly determined to follow the Sense of the general meeting—Johnson & Sheehan go off to morrow, & the Corn Planter means to advise the Chiefs of Buffalo Creek to proceed immediately.

your faithful

J. G. SIMCOE.

the Mohickon Hendrick thro' the Commissioners has desired a Passage—I thought it best to grant it him.

(Unaddressed.)

(A.L.S.)

Endorsed—Govr. Simcoe 2d June 1793 Rec'd 13th.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 145-8.)

FROM MATHEW ELLIOTT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 5th June 1793.

Dear Sir,

Agreeable to your desire I send You the Boat by Karaquantier's Party consisting of Thirty Men Who arrived here yesterday, They received provisions for fifteen days, I am sorry to inform You they had a Quarrel last night with the Inhabitants near the Spring which in all probability would have been attended with very bad consequences had I not arrived time enough to appease both parties, I was in bed when Colonel England sent for me on the occasion and had to sit up all night. I find the Inhabitants are much dissatisfied that the Indians are not taken up.

Yesterday the Weezle arrived from Fort Erie, she has brought Accounts of the Total Defeat of General Dumourier's Army by the Austrians, there were killed on both sides Thirty Thousand, it is supposed the number of killed was nearly equal on both sides, but that the Austrians kept the field, took Thirty Pieces of Cannon and all their Baggage &c., the Action lasted three days, and it appears that all France is in the greatest confusion. All the Shops in Paris were opened and the Goods taken out for the support of the Troops, from this circumstance You must naturally conclude that Cash is very scarce amongst them.

The Presents are on board the Dunmore at Fort Erie, She is expected here the first fair Wind.

I remain &c.

M. ELLIOTT.

P.S. There are Accounts of the Queen of France being beheaded—since writing the above Colonel England informed me there were only Thirteen Thousand killed on both sides between the French and Austrians—Best Compliments to Mr. Selby and Mr. McKee.—
Colo. McKee.

(L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 149-50.)

FROM WILLIAM WILSON TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

DETROIT June 12th 1793.

Sir,

Before I Left pittsburg I had been told that the Dellewers had intertained a Very unfaverouble opinion of me Respecting the murder of the indians at Beaver Creek & that they would put me to Death on that account the first oppertunity, if what I have heard be true they are ondy mistaken in their Conjectures, for had I known or had the most distant idea of their being attacked, I would have Saved them. Captn. Bready who was one of the party was to be tryed for his Life the week after I Left home for that murder I am Sorry my friends the Dellewers have an unfeavourable opinion of me as I have on all ocations when in my power been their friend on Acc't the Reports I heard, it was with Reluctance I undertook this Jorney Considering my Risque greater than usual, I Expect to be at the treaty & am in hope that I will be able to be more useful to the indians than at former treaties.

Should you think proper I Shall thank you to mention this mater to the pipe¹ & have his opinion as it was his people that Suffered—

Your friends ware all well aboute the 15th Last month, Mrs. Graden² & Miss Graden was at my house they desired to be Remembered to you I was at your Brothers a few Days before he told me that [he] ment to pay you a Vizet in Case peace Could be made & the way Safe.

I am with Respect &c.

WM. WILSON.
(A.L.S.)

Col. Alexr. McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 155-6.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

NAVY HALL June 22d 1793

Sir,

I have given directions to Lt. Colonel England to lose no time in supplying you with such Provisions for the Indian Councils as you shall regularly apply for—I need not, I am sure, recommend to you, that Oeconomy which may be practicable, consistently with the nature of the most Important Service confided to your Abilities & Integrity—

I hope that the previous Council now holding at the Miamis will have a tendency to shorten that which is to be holden at Sandusky so that The Provisions which have been calculated upon may be sufficient to answer every desirable Purpose—

I have the honor to be with great esteem &c.

J. G. SIMCOE
Lt. Govr. of Upper Canada
(A.L.S.)

to A. McKee Esq.

D. Superintendant General
of Indian Affairs.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, p. 161.)

¹The Pipe was a noted chief of the Delawares.²Mrs. Graydon, McKee's sister.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NAVY HALL June 22d 1793.

Sir,

Lt. Talbot will bring to you the Papers, Documents, Treaties, & Maps which the Indian Councils have required, & which it has been in my power to procure.

this Gentleman is much in my regard & Confidence & is fully instructed in my Opinions on many important subjects—

I had been informed that Lt. Selby was on his Voyage to this place, which made me express to you my satisfaction in the hopes of seeing him; I by no means wish to deprive you of so valuable an assistant & therefore hope that He has not as yet proceeded—I cannot believe that Wayne has passed Fort Jefferson.

I am with great regard your faithful

J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

To A. McKee, Esqr.

Endorsed—Govr. Simcoe 22d June Rec'd 1st July.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 163-4.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

No. 6

Private & confidential.

June 23d 1793.

Dear Sir,

If the Treaty between the States and the Indians shall be amicably concluded, I should hope that the Confederacy will mutually guarantee that *Boundary* which we delineated at *Montreal*.¹

The Seven Nations of Canada have a clear title to the Land Northward of the line drawn from *Regroghne* to the Galette or Oswegatchie, the Southward of that line, belongs either to them or the six nations; & by The Acts of Congress it does not appear to have been sold. It is of great importance to us that this tract which covers the mouth of the St. Lawrence, should for ever remain Indian Land—The Canadian Nations seem to intimate in their speech at Miamis that They have had no treaty with Congress² & Tim'y Pickering says that the United States claim not a foot of Land of any Nations with whom they have held no treaties.

The Grounds between the Genesee & Buffalo Creek are scarcely of less consequence than those on the Susquehanna; The Senecas claim them; but Capt. Brant seems to think "as they were conquered Lands that they belong to the Confederacy of the six nations;" I should hope that there would be but little difficulty thro' the exertions of Coll. Butler & Mr. Johnson to have those lands included in a general boundary—It is not possible to say of what mischief Presq' Isle may be if it remains with the United States. The *Cornplanter*, as I understand from Mr. Johnson, did not seem to suppose that such could be the ease; but I apprehend that it was fairly sold to the Pensylvanians.

I need say nothing to you of the necessary extent and value of the Country between the Ohio & *Lake Erie*; Sir Wm. Johnson seems to have foreseen & been

¹Vol. I, p. 173.

²Ibid, p. 223.

fully sensible of its value, & his advice that we should restore part of what had been granted, forms a striking contrast between his moderation & the rapacity of a governmt of Land-Jobbers.

It is essentially necessary that the passage of the *Illinois* & Mississippi should be retained in the hands of The *Indians*—a free communication between Kentucky & Upper Canada, would answer the best purposes to both Countries & in its progress by rendering that State independent of Congress for its commerce would insensibly alienate it from the unnatural union, & ultimately give the British Government a weight & influence, that might be usefully applied to the maintenance of general peace & the protection of the Indian Nations.

I have opened myself to Capt. Brant on these ideas but it appears to me that no proportion of such a mutual guarantee of Lands (& never to be sold, but by the meeting of the general Council) could be made with any reasonable prospect of success but at the moment of general peace; & *after* the Commissioners of the United States shall have left the place of Treaty; for it is apparent that resolutions so diametrically opposite to their views of present acquisition of the Indian Lands, & their future hopes of general possession would incline them to break off all conference & rest the decision on the success of their Arms—& while they can raise Men there is but little doubt with me, but they are careless to what extent the Indian Confederacy may be applied, as the conquest of their Lands will be an additional incitement to the continuance of a War, which they contemplate philosophically as just in itself, & proper only to be concluded by the extermination of the Indian Nations.

However if any reasons induce you to conceive that the determination of the Confederacy to preserve & guarantee all their Lands, & to give up the right of selling individually, without a General Council, shall be for the benefit of the Indians, of course you will act in such a manner as your great experience so eminently entitles you to decide upon.

At the end of the Index I have hastily written down a few general remarks on the relative situation of the *Indian, British, & States* interests; I have in conversation expressed myself in similar terms to Capt. Brant—being pressed for time I have no copy of those remarks, nor of this Letter, you will therefore be so obliging as to permit Mr. Selby or Mr. Talbot to copy them both.

I am with great truth & the most sincere wishes for an honorable conclusion of all your difficulties,¹

Your very faithful & obed't Serv't

J. G. SIMCOE.

To A. McKee Esqr. &c., &c.

I transmit to you a speech to be delivered at the Grand Council if you think *proper*.—Mr. Talbot will talk with you on this subject.

Endorsed—Govr. Simcoe 23d June 1793 rec'd 1st July.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 171-4.)

¹Cf. Simcoe to Butler and McKee, 22 June, 1793, Vol. I, pp. 365-6.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NAVY HALL June 28th 1793

Dear Sir,

The Commissioners having received their Messenger from the United States, set out as this day for Fort Erie, to embark for the mouth of the Detroit River, where they are to wait untill they receive such intimation from you, as may expedite them to Lower Sandusky.

I have communicated with you so diffusively that I shall confine myself to a few supplementary observations—

I understand that the Claim the United States make to the Country about the Illinois, and Wabash, is founded on the conquest of Fort Vincennes from Governor Hamilton; I can scarcely believe, wicked and insidious as the Conduct of these people has been to the Indian Nations, that on such a slight foundation they can pretend to build their claim, to infringe on the Rights of the natives; Yet I can discover no other, for the assumption of a power, which neither the French or British Nations ever asserted—

Dean, the Interpreter of the Commissioners, was the person who told them of my conversation with the *Mohawk*, which they state in the written Communication,¹ of which I have transmitted to you a Copy—since that period, I have had no intercourse with those Gentlemen, excepting the having given to them the enclosed extract from Instructions to Coll. Butler and yourself,² which having been mentioned by accident in their requisition, I thought it proper to give them, and which I transcribe for your information—that you may know *precisely* how far they are acquainted with what has been communicated to you.

I am not without hopes, that the prosperous Appearance of European Affairs has influenced (whatever may have been the purport of the Commissioners Message to Philadelphia) the prospect of accomodation on reasonable terms—It appears to me, that the firmness of the Six Nations seems to have been more than they had expected.

Colonel Pickering has told me that *Bowles*³ is living, and certainly at the head of the Creeks; This circumstance is mentioned in their papers, and that Galpine has succeeded to McGilivray,⁴ who is certainly dead:—This also may have an influence on the present Mission—

The French War has for the present disabled me from occupying the Forks on the River La Tranche; but if it were possible, I should be glad that the purchase I wished to have made could take place *conditionally*; that we should pay a certain price whenever We thought proper to resume, and conclude the bargain—At present I mean to *fortify* and occupy Toronto now *York*.

Captain Bunbury and Lt. Givings accompany the Commissioners: the Western Indians know the former, and the Mohawks the latter of these Officers—and I make no doubt but that the Indians will be induced to consider the presence of these Gentlemen, as originating from an Attention to themselves; and that, as on former occasions, Colonel Procter &c., &c. were refused a passage over the Lakes, as the Indian Nations had not expressed a wish to receive them, so on the present, as they had agreed to meet the Commissioners but in their Speeches declined to let them pass thro' their Country, I thought it would be for their convenience to

¹See Vol. I, pp. 349-51.

²Ibid., pp. 365-6.

³Ibid., p. 95.

⁴Ibid., p. 96.

permit them to pass the Lakes in the Kings Vessels; but that the request of Mr. Washington to supply the Indian Nations with provisions had been peremptorily refused.—

However should the presence of Captain Bunbury and Lt. Givings give any umbrage or impediment, you will be so good as to communicate it to those Gentlemen, who under some pretext or other may find means to withdraw: but the necessity of such a measure would be extremely disagreeable to me, and ought only to be given way to, in case so jealous and capricious a people as the Indians must be, from the perfidiousness with which they have too often been treated, should confound the civility intended to the Commissioners by the appearance of those Officers, with any Idea that these Gentlemen are sent there for the purposes of Collusion, and mark in the Government of this Country, the slightest preference to the cause of the United States—

I am very glad the Quakers are not permitted to visit the Indians before the treaty. Parish, Eliot, and *Savery*,¹ were Rebels during the late War; and they are both hypocrites now; for should it be asked of them, with all your pretensions to love of peace and Humanity should it be clearly proved that the Indians have been cheated, and that the treaties which are produced, are evidently fraudulent, should it be asked of them, if these things are so, what will be your conduct? I am confident the Answer would be “sell your lands or you must be extirpated.”—their humanity has but one aspect and that is to advise the Indians to submission for the sake of peace, and not the States to remove the cause of the War—I hope the Indians will receive no Speeches from them but thro’ you or at least consult you on the answer—

Nothing would be more for the service of this Country than the opening a trade between Kentucky and Michillimackinac, by the Illinois River; could we wean and detain this State from the United States and connect her with Upper Canada, It would give the Indians perfect security—The attempt may be difficult, but It should not for a moment be out of sight—a precise boundary between that State and the Indians would be inestimable. I am dear Sir, your faithful

J. G. SIMCOE.
(L.S.)

(In the handwriting of Littlehales.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 171-82.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO R. G. ENGLAND.

NAVY HALL June 28th 1793.

Dear Sir,

I have ordered one of His Majesty’s Vessels to proceed from Fort Erie to the entrance of the Detroit River with the Commissioners of the United States for making peace with the American Indians,—these Gentlemen solicited permission to go to the Garrison of Detroit, but as there had not been sufficient time to represent their application to the Commander in Chief & such permission might contravene the existing Orders at your Post, I thought proper to decline their requisition:—at the same time I make no doubt you will use your influence with some of the most respectable Inhabitants at the Mouth of the Detroit to shew those Gentlemen not only from their public situation but private Character all the attention and Civility possible—

¹Ibid., p. 360.

The Commissioners propose to wait at the Mouth of the Detroit till they hear from Coll. McKee of which I have desired Captain Bunbury (one of His Majesty's Officers with Lieut. Givens who attend the Conference at the request of the Commissioners) to give him immediate information:—the Vessel in which they sail will convey them to Sandusky, if she cannot enter the Harbour you will Order the Felicity who will be sent from Fort Erie as soon as possible to attend them and remain under their directions, and when the Council is dissolved you will make the necessary arrangements for a larger Vessel being prepared to bring them back to Fort Erie.

It may be advisable for you to transmit a Copy of this letter to Col. McKee.

I am &c.

(signed) J. G. SIMCOE.

P.S. Capt. Bunbury is directed to make any application to you for the Convenience and Accommodation of the Commissioners.—

*Endorsed—Copy of a letter from His
Excellency Lieut. Governor
Simcoe to Lieut. Colonel
England, dated at Navy
Hall 28th June 1793.*

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 183-6.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

DETROIT July 2nd 1793—

Sir

There have been so many Interruptions by Adverse winds and bad Expresses that in Order to endeavour to keep up some communication I again try another Express to acquaint you that I yesterday by the Arrival of your Boat received your letter of the 29th ulto at which time The Ottawa also arrived here from the Mouth of the Miami River. Previous to the arrival of the Ottawa as I suppose you before this know, I dispatched the Felicity with the Quantity of Provisions contained in your last Requisition, except about fifty six Bags of Indian Corn which she cou'd not take, and as you desire the immediate Return of the Ottawa, I have directed the Few Articles she brought to be taken out of her and propose to put the same Quantity of Provisions in her that I sent by the Felicity, with a larger Supply of Indian Corn, and as you mention your wish to send in her a deputation of Chiefs to Fort Erie, I think it advisable to give you the earliest Information of my sending her to you, that you may make such an Arrangement for unloading her as you best can, There are several Batteaux already forwarded to you which may be employed on this Service, if you can procure proper hands.

Circumstanced as you are, you must be best Judge how far it is necessary to detain any of the King's Vessels now with you. I am however certain that His Excellency The Lieut. Governor would wish that you should be accommodated in every respect (tho he repeats his Orders to me to hurry all the Vessels to Fort Erie) and as my Inclination corresponds on this Occasion with His Excellency's wishes you will feel yourself perfectly at Liberty to give whatever Orders you may think proper to all the Vessels I send you and the Officers commanding them have my written Instructions to consider themselves under your directions in every Respect.

In a Letter I yesterday received from His Excellency he mentioned that if *it shall be impossible for One of the larger Vessels to enter Sandusky The Felicity must be sent there as a Store House for the Baggage &ca. &ca. of the Commissioners*, but as she may not be required for some time for that Service you may probably be inclined to send her back to me when unloaded and let me know when her Return will be necessary—and I will take care to send her to you—My intentions were to send her to Michilimackinac, but as the Lieut. Governor mentions the probability of her being required for the above Service I shall detain her particularly if I am informed by you that One of the Larger Vessels cannot enter Sandusky—

I inclose you a Letter that The Lieut. Governor inclosed me for Captain Brant—and will send you by the Ottawa some News Papers—She will probably sail tomorrow Evening, and will be with you I hope before this letter, but as I have hitherto been unfortunate in adverse Winds think it necessary to apprise you of my Intentions.

Colonel McKee.

I am &c.

R. G. ENGLAND.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 195-8.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT July 5th 1793—

Sir,

I did myself the Honor of writing to you by Express on the 2nd Inst. when I informed you of my Intentions to send you by the Ottawa some Provisions. Captain Elliott who by your Order goes to the Foot of the Rapids will have the Honor of delivering you this Letter and will report to you the Particulars of the Provisions he now takes to you on Board the Ottawa, and Capt. Cowan will have my written Instructions to put himself under your Directions, and to proceed to Fort Erie with the Deputation of Chiefs as mentioned by you in your former Letter, as soon as he has landed the Provisions he carries for your use—And as every Letter I receive from His Excellency mentions his Desire of having the Vessels returned to Fort Erie with as much Expedition as possible I trust to your not detaining the Ottawa an hour unnecessarily—

Captain Elliott will explain to you my Desire of attending to your wishes in every respect, and the Regret I feel in not having a constant Communication with you which I have failed in notwithstanding the frequent Attempts I have made.

I am, Sir, with Regard &c.

Colonel McKee.

R. G. ENGLAND.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 203-4.)

FROM ALEXANDER McKEE TO J. G. SIMCOE.

FOOT OF THE RAPIDS 5th July 1793—

No. 3

Sir,

I have the Honor to acknowledge your Excellency's three Letters of the 22d and one of the 23d of last Month by Mr. Talbot together with the several Indian Documents, Papers, Treaties and Maps, agreeable to the Schedule, to all which I shall pay the utmost attention.

Your Excellency's Speech¹ to the Confederate American Indians, which is justly calculated to impress their Minds with additional Sentiments of gratitude and affection and to shew, ever since our first connexion with their Ancestors the pure intentions and benevolent conduct of Great Britain shall be faithfully Interpreted to them at the Grand Council; and I persuade myself it will rivet that Chain of friendship, which it is the Interest of both to preserve with undiminished lustre, to the end of time.

But it does not appear that the Government of the United States can have any reasonable hope for the re establishment of Peace, while they continue to insist on the validity of the treaty of Muskingum,² *That* and the *Forts* have all along been the Great Subject of contention; and unless the United States agree to the Boundary fixed on last fall, it is most likely that the horrors of War will immediately succeed the cessation of intercourse with the Commissioners. And altho the President in his Speech, in answer to the Message sent by the Confederacy last year from the Glaze,³ Stating to him the express terms on which they would make Peace, says, "I embrace your proposals" &c., yet it now appears plain he had no such intention, and that probably he only wanted time to raise and discipline another Army, in Order to be ready to strike a blow, as soon as the conferences shall have been broken off at the proposed Meeting at Sandusky.—With great respect

I have the Honor to be &c.

A. McKEE.

His Excellency
Governor Simcoe,
&ca., &ca., &c.

(Simcoe MSS, Bundle. 1)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT July 7th 1793.

Sir,

Immediately on the Arrival of the Ottawa here, I decided on sending her to you with the same Quantity and Species of Provisions that I before sent you in the *Felicity*, and on the 2d Instant sent you an Express to inform you of my Intentions, since then, The Ottawa sailed for the Mouth of the Miamis, with the Provisions on Board her, that I mentioned by my Express, And I yesterday received by the *Felicity*, your Letters of the 3d & 4th Inst. in the Later of which you desire that the *Felicity* should immediately return to you, but as the Provisions you require should be sent in her, have already been forwarded in the Ottawa, and as I conceive a further Supply would embarrass you at this time—I delay sending her till I again hear from you, particularly as she will be required to take out the Quakers and Others, now here belonging to the United States, to the Grand Council, whenever it Assembles and you desire their attendance—This however is only a secondary Object, and I now send an Express to you, to prevent Disappointment, and to inform you, that if you require the *Felicity* to be sent to you, that she shall immediately be dispatched with whatever Quantity of Provisions you desire. In the mean time she shall be detained here till I hear from you, tho' her Services for a variety of Purposes are much wanted—

¹Vol. I, pp. 353-5.

²Ibid., pp. 383-4.

³Cf. McKee to Simcoe, 1 July, 1793, Vol. I, p. 374.

You will Observe that the Quantity of Pease already sent you, exceeds by far, that mentioned in your Requisition, authorized by His Excellency The Lieut. Governor, I shall however continue to send you whatever you require, if the Stores here will admit of it—

I am much Obligated by your Goodness in endeavouring to get me a horse—And regret the Disappointments you mention to have met with, and request you will not give yourself any further trouble, except you hear of One, that would be an Object to take with me to Lower Canada, which you know is attended with much Inconvenience and Risk.

I beg to hear from you as expeditiously as possible, and shall be happy to contribute every thing in my power to Assist your Arrangements

I am &c.

Colonel McKee.

R. G. ENGLAND.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 209-11.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

DETROIT July 8th 1793—

Sir

I had the pleasure of writing to you yesterday on the Subject of Provisions, and understand from Mr. Duggan that he forwarded my Letter to you by *Captain John*, who set Out this day from the Foot of the Rapids—Since I wrote *Blue Jacket* has been with me soliciting a Pass and Permission to go in One of His Majesty's Vessels to Fort Erie, in his way to Montreal, where as he alledges, he wishes to see Sir John Johnson—All Representation on my part of the Impropriety of his turning his Back on the Council, or going to Lower Canada without mentioning it to you, has hitherto been in vain, as he says he is determined to go I did not refuse him a Pass—but said everything I cou'd think of to prevail on him to go first to the Foot of the Rapids—which he declines, saying he is a Grand Chief and not under the Controul of any Person—From an idea that it may not be pleasing to you that he shou'd quit this neighbourhood at this time, I send the Bearer to inform you of His Intentions—and to request that you will let me know as expeditiously as possible, if you have any Objection to his going down, or to my giving him the Protection he solicits—

I trust that the Ottawa has reached you before now, and hope soon to hear from you in Answer to my Letter of Yesterday.

I am &c.

Colonel McKee.

R. G. ENGLAND
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 215-6.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NAVY HALL July 12th 1793.

Dear Sir/

His Excellency directs me to enclose to you a duplicate of instructions to Messrs. Shehan & Johnson,¹ which he has lost no time in ordering me to transmit—

Lieut. Talbot being the bearer of his Excellency's dispatches to you, will bring the *original* with him

I am &c

EDWARD BAKER LITTLEHALES.
(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, p. 225.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Private

NAVY HALL July 14th 1793.

Dear Sir/

I enclose to you a copy of His Excellency's letter which was sent to you & Colonel Butler, on the 22d of June,² in the present instance I am to transmit this, for *your* information, (as it was returned by Mr. Talbot), I have only made one necessary alteration, which is, addressing it solely to you, consequently putting it in the singular and not the plural number, as Col. Butler does not proceed to the Treaty, and as His Excellency in a late *private* letter to you, explained the reasons for its being addressed, in the mode it then was,

I am Dear Sir (in haste) &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.
(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, p. 237.)

FROM ALEXANDER McKEE TO J. G. SIMCOE.

No. 4.

FOOT OF THE RAPIDS 15th July 1793—

Sir,

I have the Honor to enclose to your Excellency, Copies of the Speeches, which arrived here yesterday from the Creeks & Cherokees, they were brought by the Bearer Captain Welbank who with some Cherokees accompanied the Deputies who were sent to the Southern Nations from the General Council at the Glaze last fall; and I must refer your Excellency to that Gentleman for the particular transactions in that part of the Country. I am perfectly uninformed in what manner or by whom Mr. Welbank has been employed among the Indians, but as he says he has Served with and is very well known to your Excellency, he will doubtless explain the causes of his long residence in that Country.³

Whatever Answer your Excellency may think proper to send to these Speeches, I shall forward by the Cherokees on their return, as the Chiefs of these Nations will be anxiously expecting to hear from this Quarter in reply.

¹Vol. I, p. 368.²Ibid., pp. 365-6.³Cf. England to Simcoe, 18 July, 1793, Vol. I, p. 391.

Enclosed herewith you will also receive Copies of two Letters which Mr. Welbank put into my hand this Morning, the originals of which he informs me were sent long ago, but they have never yet arrived

With the greatest respect

I have the Honor to be &c.

Governor Simcoe
&c., &c., &c.

A. McKEE.

(Simcoe MSS, Bundle I.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT July 15th 1793—

Sir,

Your answer to my express relative to Blue Jacket was exactly what I expected. I endeavoured to deliver him the Message His Chiefs sent the Day after I received it, but he kept out of my way, and was drunk for two Days. I however this Morning with proper solemnity delivered it to him in the presence of two Young Men of his nation, and Captain Elliott, He then decided on returning to the Council Fire, and said he wou'd set Out early tomorrow Morning—I dont know if he has been tampered with but I have not the highest Opinion of either his Zeal, or Abilities. He certainly may do mischief but I don't think he will do much Good—I never intended to give him either a Pass, or Passage, but considered it best to keep him in good Temper till I communicated his Intentions to you, and received your Opinion—From the mode of Application to me, and the Business being much urged by young *Lasalle*, I have strong suspicions that he wished him to go down, and indeed *from* what I have since heard that he has said I am confident he don't wish him to return to the Foot of the Rapids.

.

I am &c.

R. G. ENGLAND.
(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 233-6.)

FROM THE WESTERN INDIANS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

No 11

To His Excellency Governor Simcoe, &c., &c., &c.

We the Chief of the Confederated Nations as far South as the Muskogeas and as far North as the Lakes, assembled here take upon ourselves to speak to you in behalf of the whole we received a Belt and talk from you last Winter, which is now before us in sight of our father from the South—we all approved—of your talk, it made our hearts glad as you promised us every assistance in your Power—you have recommended us to be united as one, which is now completed—we are persuaded from your Talk, that you are placed near us by our Great Father King George to give all the Red People what help they may want—we now Speak to you in consequence of your own Words, to send us as soon as possible the assistance we are in want of—we speak with all our might to help us at this critical juncture—the reason of our pressing so much is that we (the Creeks & Cherokees) are upon our Feet & ready to start when we receive the Supplies that we are in need

of—We send this by our father, who has the charge of our Southern Brethren—we beg of you not to detain him more than 8 or 10 Days. We expect an answer, when we shall know if our Words have any weight with you or not—and if the Words you told us are true nor not—we have no more to say, only that we hope you will listen with attention to every part of the Complaints of our Southern Brethren, which will be made known to you by their Representative—¹

FOOT OF THE MIAMI RAPIDS, July 16th, 1793.

His Excellency Governor Simcoe

&c., &c., &c.

(Simcoe MSS, Bundle I.)

FROM JOSEPH BUNBURY TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

LONG POINT ON BOARD THE DUNMORE

July 16th 1793—

My Dr. Colo.

I sailed the 14th Instant from Fort Erie on board the Dunmore with The Commissioners of the United States of North America for the purpose of making peace with the American Indians, and am directed by Colo. Simcoe, to land them as conveniently to Capt. Elliotts House as possible, where we shall wait untill I hear from you, that the Indians are assembled and ready to receive the Commissioners at Sand Duskey The Chippeway which sailed in Company with us, has on board 120 Indians, and I left at Fort Erie 270 of the Seven Nations of Canada under the charge of Lieut. Talbott, who only waits for a Ship to take them to your present Council—My best regards to friend Selby and Tom, and believe me with great esteem

yrs Sincerely

(Unaddressed.)

JOSEPH BUNBURY.²

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 255-6.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT July 17th 1793—

Sir,

I have the Honor to enclose you a Copy of a Letter I last week Received from His Excellency Lieut. Governor Simcoe—You will perceive from the Date, as well as the Subject of it, that it was wrote before the Deputation of American Indians had reached Fort Erie. That Circumstance probably may Occasion a change in the Arrangements he mentions, as well as some considerable Delay in the Arrival of the Commissioners of the United States—whenever that Event takes place, I will strictly attend to His Excellency's Directions relative to the Felicity, and also will take care to have a large Vessel prepared to convey them to Fort Erie, after the Council breaks up—

At this Period, it is difficult what to recommend shou'd be done with the Ottawa, but as all the King's Vessels on this Lake, are at present Occupied with the Indian Arrangements, and no Supplies of any kind forwarded this Year: I wou'd

¹Mr. Welbank.

²See also Vol. I, pp. 351, 366.

by all means wish that she shou'd be suffered to proceed immediately to Fort Erie, if you can with any convenience dispose of the Provisions on Board her. I wou'd send you the Felicity to replace her but have no other Vessel here, to send the Quakers and their Attendants in to Sandusky, whenever I receive your Summons for them; I am also very confident from the repeated Instructions that I have received from His Excellency, that he is anxious to have the three large Vessels at Fort Erie, and that he will be much disappointed at the Delay of the Ottawa—But as Arrangements are Subject to Delay and Alterations, it is impossible for me at this Distance to decide finally, and unnecessary to say more, than to recommend the Dispatch of the Ottawa if no strong reason presents itself to you for detaining her longer—

Mr. Baker with three Assistants sailed yesterday for Turtle Island with Materials to repair your Boat, The Moment he returns, He shall begin to build the Boat directed for you

I beg to refer you to Captain Elliott for further particulars relative to *Blue Jacket* &c., &c., &c. and have only to Add that I shall have great pleasure in attending to your wishes here.

I am &c.

R. G. ENGLAND.

It is impossible to say when I may expect a Vessel from Fort Erie, as the two Vessels now there are disposed of in attending the Commissioners and Indians.

R. G. ENGLAND.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 261-2.)

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS GIVEN THE COMMISSIONERS.

A Schedule of Papers received by the Commissioners of the United States of North America from His Excellency Governor Simcoe—Viz—

No. 1—Lord Dorechester's Speech in August 1791—

No. 2—The Boundary Line appertaining thereunto—

No. 3—A Copy of the Proceedings at the Glaize—

No. 4—A Copy of the proceedings at Buffaloe Creek—

No. 5—Extraet from Colo Simeoe to Colo McKee—

No. 6—Colo McKee to Colo England on the subject of not permitting any of the people of the United States to attend the private Council at the Foot of the Rapids, in consequence of Genl. Wains supposed movements to the Great plains, written by the particular desire of the American Indians

J. B.

(Joseph Bunbury.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 89.)

FROM JOSEPH BUNBURY TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT's July 21st 1793.

My Dr. Colo.

I have the pleasure of informing you that I arrived here this day with the Commissioners of the United States of North America. I send you inclosed a List of letters and Papers received by the Commissioners from His Excellency Governor Simcoe—I am with great regard and esteem for you Selby and Son.

My Dr. Colo.

yrs Most Sincerely

JOSEPH BUNBURY.

(Unaddressed.)

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 268-9.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT July 22d 1793.

Sir,

By the Arrival of the Dunmore Yesterday Evening, I am informed of the Lieut. Governor's extreme anxiety for the return of the Ottawa to Fort Erie, where Lieut. Talbot with two hundred and seventy Indians from Lower Canada, has been for some time waiting for her. You will therefore be pleased to direct that she is immediately dispatched to Fort Erie, if she should not have already sailed in consequence of my former letters. I foresaw that His Excellency would be impatient, as he expressly wrote to me not to suffer any of the Large Vessels to lay here, and mentioned in my letters to you, that the Ottawa should not be detained at the Mouth of the Miamis. It was my Intention to have sent this letter by Express to you, but Mr. Duggan found the Bearer ready to set out, and he has promised to take charge of it, and deliver it to you safe, and with every Expedition.

The Felicity sailed on Thursday with Captain Welbank and his Dispatches.

I have the Honor to be &c.

Colonel McKee

R. G. ENGLAND.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 265-6.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

No. 5.

NAVY HALL, July 23d, 1793

Sir,

I have duly rec'd your Letter of the 15th of July & its enclosures—I lament as a most serious evil the Creeks & Cherokees having taken up arms against the United States, as such an event, I fear may have an unfavourable Influence on the Dispositions of the Western Indians & It may be the more difficult to bring about that Peace between them & the United States in which his Majesty's Government is so materially concerned.

However under these trying circumstances I have the most perfect Confidence in your Ability & Loyalty & that strictly adhering to that System of perfect neutrality which Lord Dorchester has constantly directed, you will have sufficient

influence to prevent any interruption to the prospect of Peace that might otherwise arise from the unforeseen Circumstances of the Southern War—

As the Speeches of the Creeks & Cherokees are addressed to you it appears most proper that you should answer them & particularly as they intimate that the Shawanese Deputies have given them very improper & unauthorized Promises of assistance from G. Britain.

In regard to their commercial concerns it seems best to hint to them that Ld. Dunmore¹ is so much nearer that all such applications had better be made to his Lordship. Mr. Welbank also delivered me a speech from the Indians now at the rapids, as it is not authorized by your Signature I think it unnecessary to take any notice of it.

A. McKee, Esqr.

I am Sir, &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.²
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 241-2.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

private
July 23d 1793.

My dear Colonel

I have a good deal of Conversation with Mr. Welbank, He seems discreet & wellaffected. I perceive his residence in the Creek Nation has been in the persuance of the Commercial Plan of the Inhabitants of the Bahamas to open that trade with the Creeks, which as they are desirous of British Goods, the Spaniards have permitted Panton & Leslie, Merchants at N. Orleans to monopolize.

Mr. Welbank assures me the Shawanese never having informed the Creek Indians of the proposed treaty; & That those Nations would not have taken Arms, but under the Presumption that the Kings People wished it & would supply them with Arms—these are untoward Events—but should the Commissioners be reasonable in their offers I hope will not prevent the conclusion of the Peace.

Colonel England complains of Rum being smuggled in from the Islands, I hope you will have influence & authority sufficient to destroy it, & to render abortive the pernicious designs of traders, who to enrich themselves would ruin a whole Country—

I am with great regard your faithful

J. G. SIMCOE.

I wish you to permit Mr
Wellbank to copy my late speech³
to the Indian Nations.
(Unaddressed.)

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 243-4.)

¹Governor of the Bahamas and former Governor of Virginia.

²A rough copy of this letter is in Mr. W. P. Cole's collection of Simcoe MSS., in Simcoe's handwriting.

³See Vol. I, pp. 363-5.

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT July 24th 1793—

Sir

Messrs. Parish, Savory, Lindley, Elliot, Hartshorn, and Moore,¹ all of the Society called Quakers, who have been for six Weeks past at this Post, by Permission of His Excellency Lieut. Governor Simcoe, have requested me to introduce them to you—

They have been selected by their Society to attend the proposed Council at Sandusky, and to assist by their friendly Offices to make Peace between the United States and the American Indians—

Those Gentlemen while here have conducted themselves very Correctly, as far as came within my knowledge, which they wish me to mention to you, and at the same time to beg your Protection and Countenance when they go to the Council—

They are provided with such Stores, Tents, and Bedding as they may have Occasion for, and I understand from them, that they are totally distinct and separate, from the Commissioners.

In what view they are to be considered by the Indians, They will best explain. I have not discovered that they have any Credentials, except from their own Society.

I have the honor to be &c.

R. G. ENGLAND.

(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 245-6.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO GEORGE HAMMOND.

(Draft)

NAVY HALL July 24th 1793.

Sir,

I was honored on the 23d of this Month with your Excellency's dispatch of the 30th of June.

A Gentleman whom I recollect as a zealous Loyalist, and as an Officer in the King's Service during the late War of the name of *Wellbank* arrived yesterday from the Country of the Creek Indians. He has been delegated by the Chiefs of that Nation to the general Council now held at the Miamis; and as his information is of an important Nature and may be explanatory of some doubtful Events I am happy that a Person of confidence has been so opportunely sent to me by your Excellency. I immediately redispach him to you with the result of these communications which I have held with Mr. Wellbank the substance of which may, if your Excellency thinks proper, be transmitted to his Majesty's Ministers by a more ready Conveyance than by the route of Quebec.

Mr. Wellbank shewed me a Letter that He had rec'd from Sr. John Johnson at the time that war was expected with Spain—He appears to be discreet and well informed, and perfectly affected to the King's Interests. He represents the Creek Nation to be fervently attached to the King. He says that to a Man They are Friends to Bowles, and to that System of intercourse and Commerce which he was endeavouring to promote between their Nation and the Bahamas.²

¹See Vol. I, pp. 360, 361, 369, 371, 373, 375, 391, 409.

²Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, 29 July, 1793, Vol. I, pp. 392-3.

I cannot sufficiently lament the Creek and Cherokee Nations having entered into the War; as it not only appears to me to render all the appearances of Peace, between the United States and the Western Indians almost impracticable, but to throw at an infinite distance the hope which I had nourished that a boundary might have been ultimately arranged which would have permanently protected the interests of his Majesty's Dominions.

I hear that the Western Indians will insist upon the Creek and Cherokee Nations being included in the proposed Treaty; and that the Commissioners of the United States have by no means the inclination or powers sufficiently extensive to embrace this unforeseen Event. I should not hesitate were these Gentlemen at this place, and had asked my opinion to advise them to apply for such Powers as might give them Authority to decide upon all the Claims of the Indian Nations to the utmost extent of their Confederacy—I am persuaded that without such unlimited Powers, It will be in vain to expect the blessings of Tranquillity.

The Seven Nations of Canada have but lately arrived here. I believe many of them will sail as this day for the Miamis. They were detained some time by the want of Shipping. Capt. Brant and a Deputation from the Western Indians unexpectedly returning to enquire of the Commissioners whether they had sufficient Powers to alter the Boundary Line? and on finding the Answer to be in some degree satisfactory, they suffered them to proceed and those Gentlemen accordingly left Navy Hall on the 10th of this Month.

It was generally understood that this deputation was intended to demand if the Commissioners had power to remove the Boundary Line over the Ohio, and to demolish the Forts—but that Brant contented himself with a less decisive Question—the Commissioners clearly said that Concessions must be made on both sides, and that the Extent of them would be properly discussed at the Treaty. The Council was held in my presence as the Indians had demanded, and to which the Commissioners readily assented.

The Canada Deputation, 280, was here on this road but did not attend the Council—They suspect the 6 Nations, are firmly attached to the Confederacy, and have a most important infringement on their own Lands to complain of; in a former speech to the States, they have intimated that they will not give them up—since they left their homes the Oneida Indians are gone there on the business of the controverted territory.

In all my Communications with the Commissioners, I stated that I acted solely as a military officer in all Transactions with the Indians—that my speeches to them were founded upon that of Lord Dorchester to the Confederacy (of which I gave them a Copy) and I beg to transmit to your Excellency that which I have sent to the Indian Nations on the present Occasion, in which you will see that I have thought it wiser to enlarge upon some points of his Lordship's speech, as the present Circumstances and the dissemination of malevolent reports on the views of G. Britain seem to have required.

I am sorry to inform your Excellency that the Post of Oswego by intercepting the Water communication between the several parts of the State of New York, and by preventing the access by the Lake to Sodus, Irondequet etc. gives increasing umbrage to its neighbours; and I have certain Intelligence that an Armed Boat passed that post in the night, with the determination, if interrupted by the Preventive Officer, of seizing him and his Party, and having him committed to the Gaol of the County of the State of New York in which Oswego is situated¹—The Surprise

¹Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, 24 July, 1793, Vol. I, p. 398.

of Ticonderoga in the commencement of the late War is constantly the Conversation of these People, and the Bearer of this dispatch will communicate to your Exeellency a report which he heard in the Country that he passed through and which confirms this dangerous kind of spirit. I very much fear that the Observations which the inquisitive and prying Curiosity of the Commissioners enabled them to make of the disposition of the Indians in their Journey from Philadelphia and during their residence at this house might have some influence on the terms in which Mr. Jefferson's letter to your Excellency of the 12th of June¹ was dictated: As from the correspondence of dates I believe it was transmitted to you soon after Mr. Parish the Interpreter, sent by the Commissioners from this place, arrived in Philadelphia.

I am perfectly happy from whatever motive the requisition may have been made by Mr. Jefferson, that it gave your Exeellency a favorable Opportunity of stating the non execution of the treaty of Peace on the part of the United States.

I am on the Eve of my departure across this lake with the Queen's Rangers to Toronto now York: I think it necessary without delay to occupy some station for the *civil* Government of the Country unconnected with the Barrier Posts on the treaty line, and where if his Majesty's Ministers and Ld. Dorehester agree in my Ideas, a permanent Arsenal may be erected at the least Expence; such is the Harbour of York the most important and defensible on Lake Ontario in sight of Niagara. I hope this autumn to cut out the road from the bottom of Lake Ontario to the navigable Waters of the (La Tranehe) Thames, crossing the Grand River (Ouse) this distance is forty two miles and the adjacent Country will soon be occupied and settled—Another road of thirty miles from York will strike the Waters which flow into Lake Huron; this Communication I shall explore, and if it be possible to cover the troops, I may open it in the Winter—I detail these Intentions to your Exeellency because every new Communication between the Lakes invalidates the real and nominal Consequence of the Old Rout, and this point may contribute to lessen the Value which the Commercial People of the United States place on the participation of its advantages with the Subjects of G. Britain.

Endorsed—Dft to Mr. Hammond 24 July 93.

(Simcoe MSS, Bundle I.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

MIAMIS RAPIDS 4th August 1793.

Sir,

Having for some time pass'd observed that the confederate Indians do not act with that Unanimity so necessary to their Interest induces me to offer my sentiments to you on the Occasion.

Agreeable to two letters I received from you last spring and winter requesting my Attendance and assistance at the private Council fire at this place, I took the earliest Opportunity to come with that part of the Six Nations Inhabiting the Grand River—It is now three months since I left home, and I do not see that the great Business we were invited here to assist in is at all forwarded. I am in some measure at a loss to account for the Delay. I do not mind my time, provided I could be of Service. It has for these many years past been solely devoted to the

¹Ibid., p. 360.

Good of that confederacy which I have laboured to Support and think my exertions in this Business are not wholly unknown [to] you. We will know that without being United we are nothing—how then comes it to pass that the only material Business is conducted by one part. We look upon ourselves as equally concerned in the Welfare of this Country and we are part of the confederacy but we have been Kept in the dark private Consultations have [been] held without we having any knowledge of them. It cannot be supposed that we will implicitly agree to what is daily doing by a few people. It is Contrary to what is understood to be [the] Intention of this Meeting.

I have before wrote you that people who were disaffected to the confederacy ought not to be Consulted. those only who would Support a War for the Interest of the Indians should be admitted to the Councils—I now repeat that We came here not only to assist with our advice but otherways if Just. we came here with arms in our hands—But the unmeritted Slight offered us is too apparent to be passed over in silence, I should be glad to be told with candor in what instance we have acted wrong—but we are not told anything, our opinion and that of three respectable Tribes has not been attended to. I mean the Ottawas, Potawatamies, and Chippawas, but perhaps there may be some Substantial reasons for this with which I am unacquainted. what passed between the above-mentioned tribes and the Six Nations was merely a renewal of the Antient Customs of Indians and had no reference to any General Proceedings. We would not refuse the Intercourse proposed by them on Such a flattering occasion as that of renewing and strengthening the antient friendship between us—If I recollect right the result of the last General Council was that a Written Message was to be sent by Young men to the Commissioners and return with an answer in writing but we now understand that some principal Chiefs are gone to meet the Americans and that they have Authority to relax from the Written message if they see cause—

We have been told that such a part of the Country belongs to the six nations but I am of opinion that the Country belongs to the Confederate Indians in Common, if we say Such a part of the Country belongs to an nation, and such a part to another, the Union cannot subsist, and we cannot more Effectually serve our enemies whose whole aim has been to divide us—This plan was attempted in Lord Dunmores time by Land Jobbers.

Upwards of one hundred years ago a moon of Wampum was placed in this Country with four Roads leading to the Center for the convenience of the Indians from Different Quarters to come and settle or hunt here a Dish with one Spoon was likewise put here with the moon of Wampum, this shews that my Sentiments respecting the Lands are not New.

I therefore beg you will consider of this Letter and favor me with an answer as I think the present proceedings are hurtfull to all the Indians nations and will be so to their Posterity, I am Dear Sir your most obedient

and most humble Servant

JOS. BRANT.¹

(L.S.)

Lt. Col. McKee, D.A.I.A.

Endorsed—Capt. Brant 4th Aug. 1793. Ans'd 5th Aug. 1793.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 285-8.)

¹Cf. Brant's Journal, Vol. II, pp. 5-17, and Simcoe to Brant, *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

FROM JOSEPH BUNBURY TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT'S 17 August 1793.

Dr. Colo.

I take the liberty of inclosing you a letter from Mr. Slover at request of him, and as he is a particular friend of mine I hope you may be able to accomplish his desire—The Commissioners are now embarked and will sail with your Humble Servant this day for Fort Erie. I shall ever acknowledge myself under many obligations to you if you will purchase me a good Horse let the price be what it will and send him by one of the King's Vessels.

I am &c.

(Unaddressed.)

JOSEPH BUNBURY.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 295-6.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT August 18th 1793—

Sir,

I received an Express on the 16th Inst at Ten oClock at Night from Captain Bunbury, informing me that the Commissioners of the United States received that Evening a Message from the Indians at the Foot of the Rapids, which decided them on immediately embarking to return to Fort Erie—In consequence of this Information I send His Majesty's Sloop The Felicity to Turtle Island, With directions to Lieut. Flemming, who commands her, to put himself under your Command, conceiving that her Assistance may be necessary to you, either in conveying Provisions or in Accomodating any Indians that may wish to return immediately to Fort Erie, She is the Only King's Vessel here, but on the Arrival of the Chippawa—which I dont expect for ten Days, I will send her to you, if you shou'd require her Assistance.

I send by this Opportunity some Letters directed for Captain Brant, One of which I received Yesterday from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, who wished that it shou'd be forwarded with all convenient Expedition. Shou'd it be Captain Brant's or his Son's Intentions to return immediately to the Grand River I shou'd hope that they wou'd not make Detroit their way as, I am apprehensive that the Later may renew a Riot he Occasioned when last on his way to the Foot of the Rapids, and which the Inhabitants here have not forgot—You may therefore be able to prevail on the Son particularly, to embark on Board the Felicity if it shou'd be your Convenience to send her to Fort Erie, at the same time I wou'd not wish that he knew I wrote to you on the Subject, as it may cause some Jealousy.

I beg to hear from you as expeditiously as possible in any manner most convenient to you and shou'd be glad to be informed of any particular Intelligence that may reach you relative to the movements of the American Army.

Your new Boat is building—As the Plan is yours I will not say anything of it, but apprehend she will require an Establishment of a Master and some Seamen,

you no Doubt are better acquainted with the Kind of Boat calculated for the Navigation she is intended for than I can possibly be. I send you a few British and American News Papers.

Colonel McKee

I have the Honor to be &c.

R. G. ENGLAND.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 297-300.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

SWAN CREEK 18th August 1793—

Dear Sir

The Chiefs of the Six Nations have Just received a Message from their Brethren at the Foot of the Rapids, requesting them to Return to that Place. But as this is the place proposed for the Meeting, and the Private Business having been finished and the trouble that attends Moveing, they will wait here the Result of the Treaty, and hope they will be informed of any thing that has passed Since they moved from the Rapids—The Indians are Sent for provisions, and will be Glad to know how they are to be Supplied with provisions during their Stay here

I am &c.

Col. McKee.

JOS. BRANT
(L.S.)

*Endorsed—Capt. Brant
Swan Creek 18 Aug.
Ans'd same day.*

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 301-2.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

SWAN CREEK 19th August 1793—

Dear Sir

The Six Nations have this Morning received a Speech from the Commissioners, (of which the enclosed is a Copy) with the papers it refers to. The Messenger Says the Commissioners Sailed two days ago.

As that Business is now Determined, the Six Nations are Anxious to know what is going forward in Consequence of the Negotiations being at an end.

The Six Nations are Sorry to Understand by Your Letter that it is impossible for you to send them provisions at so great a distance but they hope you will Supply them if they go for it, as long as there is Occasion for them to remain here.

I am &c.

Lt. Col. McKee

JOS. BRANT.

A Number of our people are Sick
& one of the Young Men died this morning.

(L.S.)

*Endorsed—Capt. Brant
Swan Creek
19th Aug. 93
Ans'd same day.*

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 303-4.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

SWAN CREEK 22d Aug. 1793—

Dear Sir

The Indians from the Neighborhood of Niagara being now ready to return, request me to ask of you an Order from them to receive provisions for their Journey at Detroit about 12 Days will be Sufficient.

I will be very Glad if those that are Sick can be Accomodated with a Passage in the Sloop at the Mouth of this River.

I am &c.

Col. McKee. &ca.

JOS. BRANT.
(L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 305-6.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT August 25th 1793—

Sir,

I am sensible that your time has been much Occupied with the Load of Business that naturally must be the Attendant on so very numerous an Assembly of Indians, and tho' anxious to be informed of the Essentials of their Proceedings, did not wish to increase your trouble where it possibly cou'd be avoided—The Mysteries of the various Councils being as I am told now over, I hope you will feel yourself more at Leisure, and that more frequent Opportunities of Communication may Offer, as I shall conceive it of material consequence to hear frequently from you, and to be acquainted with every Circumstance relative to the Armies of the United States that reaches you—

Tho' I was perfectly in the Dark what use the Felicity may prove to you, I am well pleased at my sending her, as you mention that she will be of much Convenience to you. From the late prevailing winds, I have every reason to expect hourly some more of the King's Vessels from Fort Erie. The first that Arrives will, I am apprehensive be Obligated to return immediately with the relieved Detachment of Royal Artillery, but you may rely on having the first that I can possibly put my hands on, provided you continue to require her, But I must request that she be not detained above two Days at most at Turtle Island, as from the Service the Vessels on the Lake, were employed on during the Summer, The Transport of Stores for this Post and Michilimackinac has been much interrupted, and a very inconsiderable part of the Supply yet Arrived—And I request you will, by some Opportunity let me know if you imagine you will have Occasion for more than One Vessel, as it is very probable the three large Vessels may arrive here at the same time

Mr. Wellbank returns to you with the Articles mentioned in your Requisition, with the Addition of a few more trifling things that he asked me for.

I am &c.

Colonel McKee.

R. G. ENGLAND (A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 309-10.)

FROM THOMAS DUGGAN TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 25th August 1793.

Dear Sir,

Since my letter of this morning to you I received your favor of the 22d instant by Young Brant, Twelve days provisions shall be delivered the Six Nations agreeable to your desire.

Powel¹ and family are arrived at their Mansion house at the petit Cote a few days ago, it is remarked here that he has not been to see Mr. William Robertson while in London. In my next you shall know if he is to winter here or not, it is imagined he is come to decide the causes he left undecided when he left this place last year. I hope all the Gentlemen at the Rapids are well and am &c.

Colonel McKee.

THOMAS DUGGAN.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 311-2.)

FROM FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co. TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

MONTREAL 29th Aug't 1793.

Sir

We some time ago forwarded in the Kings Boats 11 Barrel bulk of Stores for you in consequence of an order from Messrs. Geo. Leith & Co., the amount of which including 2 Barrels Madeira now sent in charge of Mr. Molloy, amounts to £141.12.5 as p. Invoice inclosed which Sum we charge them by their desire—The above 11 bbl. bulk with 4 Barrels Salt remaining at the Kings Store over your last years allowance makes that of this Season.—

The reason that the 4 barrels were left we presume arose from not attending to the distinction between what we reckon a barrel bulk viz. 3 Ct. and what the King allows which is only 2 Ct.—Altho' we could not get the Wine sent in the Gov't Boats, yet Capt. Chew had the goodness to pass them in the Indian Store Boats and accordingly they are marked INDIAN STORES DETROIT No. 1 & 2—The Casing them would have increased the size so much that he was obliged to request us to send them without, but we trust no injury can arise as Mr. Molloy goes all the way to Detroit—The Wine is of excellent quality, but not so old as we formerly had—No old wine is now to be had—

We remain with esteem &c.

Col. McKee.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, p. 319.)

FROM JOSEPH CHEW TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

MONTREAL 31st Aug'st 1793.

My Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of informing you that I am directed by the Commander in Chief to acquaint you that he approves of the Appointment of Mr. Clarke to be Interpreter in the room of Isidore Chene Dec'd by this Opp'ty you will receive the Difficiency of your fall requisition Except 1000 Ear Bobs, 30 Chiefs Guns, &

¹Mr. Justice William Dummer Powell.

2 Nests of Tinkettles—you find your last requisition deficient 1000 pounds of Tobacco, 500 pounds Vermillion, & three Chiefs Guns, there is not a single Chiefs Gun, an oz. of Vermillion, or Earbob in the Store and but a Very few Pounds of Tobacco as it would not do to leave the store Quite Without. I tried to purchase Vermillion or at least to know whether it was to be had but None was to be Got in Town. I cant Account for the Mistake in that Article, Some Matters prevent my Writing you so fully as I intended, if Sir John should come over with Lord Dorchester is dayly Expected he will be Anxious to know what is doing with you, I am therefore Impatient to hear from you—that case he Arrives I may give him the proper information, and if not that it may be forwarded to Him. let me assure you that I am &c.

JOSEPH CHEW.

the Stationary is not landed it
will be sent on in a few days.
Colo. Alexr. McKee.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 321-2.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

YORK Sept. 8th 1793.

Sir,

I duly received your Letter,¹ & the enclosures it referred to by Lt. Talbot on the fifth of September.

I most sincerely regret that the Negotiations between the American Indians & the United States did not terminate in an honorable Peace—Your Conduct appears to me to have been perfectly proper in all respects; & I shall avail myself of the opportunity it affords me of strengthening the recommendation I have already made of you to his Majesty's Ministers of supporting that plan for the alteration in the Management of the Indian Affairs which I think necessary for the publick Interest.—

I am with true regard your ob't S't

to Colo. McKie

J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 1)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALURED CLARKE.

YORK September 19th 1793.

Sir,

I do myself the honor of enclosing to your Excellency such Papers² as I have received from Col. McKee relative to the late Proceedings at the Council at the Miamis.

I also transmit a letter which I have lately received from Capt. Brant.³

I have been able to inform Mr. Hammond of the result proceedings of the Negotiation & by the copy of the letter⁴ in which they are enclosed, your Excel-

¹Cf. McKee to Simcoe, 22 August, 1793, Vol. II, pp. 34-5.

²Vol. I, 405-9; Vol. II, pp. 17-20, 21-2, 24, 34-6.

³Vol. II, p. 47.

⁴Vol. II, p. 40.

lency will see the Opinion I entertain, at present, of the conduct of Brant from the reports which have reached me, & which I shall more fully detail when I receive the result of the Councill Treaty which is sitting under his Influence—Your Excellency will perceive in my letter to Mr. Hammond that I have deemed it proper that he should be informed of the Outrage committed against the Officer sent in pursuit of some deserters from Oswego.¹

I am in great hopes to be able to hut the Queens Rangers at this place, where I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency they are recovering their Health; York is a situation that appears to me to be far preferable in that respect to what is to be found on the Banks of the Niagara River. I do not find that as yet many of the seamen in the Kings shipping are inclined to enter; as Mr. Dundas in his late dispatch² to me intimates "that He shall signify his Majesty's Pleasure to Lord Dorchester that the shipping on the lakes of Upper Canada (subject to the Orders & Directions of the Commander in Chief) should be under the controul & the inspection of the Lt. Govr. & the Deputy Quarter Master General of that Province," I shall not hesitate should such be the case to recommend that the Payment of the Officers & Seamen should be made in specie, to rescue them from the hands of Extortioners in their present mode of Payment of which I have daily Complaints.

I have the Honor to be &c.

General Clarke.

(Draft in Simcoe's handwriting.)

(Simcoe MSS, Packet E.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

(Undated.)³

As I had the Honor of stating to your Grace before I left England the general Idea I entertained of the Establishment necessary for the defence of the Country, I can only say that I am confirmed in them by personal Observations, but I trust that I shall not trespass on your Grace's Patience by observing on the species of Artillery necessary from peculiar circumstances for its defence.

In Addition to the general & Obvious Advantages to be derived in this Country from Howitzers, or Guns capable of throwing Shells, in respect to Gallies, to every species of water Armament, & to all such fortifications or batteries as may be made of Log Works, I beg to remark that from Oswego to Niagara & from Niagara to this Harbour, the navigation is very dangerous for Batteaux if they keep any distance from the shore, as there are few Harbours in which they can enter, & the prodigious swell which frequently rises on the Lake comes on so suddenly, that the waves arrive before there is any appearance of the Change of Wind—There are so many headlands which jut out into the Lake between Niagara & Toronto, that if they should be occupied alternately by a few Cannon, capable of throwing shells to a great distance, which on their bursting may, virtually, become grape shot, It would be impossible for an Armament of boats not to be driven out into the Lake, where they would be exposed to the mercy of the Waves, or where our slight Shipping might act in concert with the force on shore & impede or destroy

¹Schoedde to Littlehales, 15 August, 1793, Vol. II, p. 23.

²May, 1793, Vol. I, p. 326.

³Probably written in September, 1793.

such a Water force—I must remark that there is at present on the Hudsons River & at Pittsburgh a very fine train of Howitzers & small mortars.—

It is apparent that Niagara may be easily besieged; It is very weak & were the whole military force of the Colony assembled there, It would not be sufficiently numerous for its defence—There is no necessity for the United States to possess themselves of the Lake Navigation for this purpose as their settlements are sufficiently near, the roads are easy to be opened & by driving of their cattle they can readily subsist their troops. In the case of any attempt, Shipping would have no place to retire to, but *York*—as I understand, & it seems reasonable, that the Militia of the states would attack, or blockade all our forts, at one *period*.

As I have experienced, That the Royal Militia of America will not shut themselves up in Garrisons, Your Grace will I am sure think it proper in me to have considered how to make the best use of their force, & as it is absolutely necessary to preserve the N. Bank of the Niagara River without the possession of which, That fortress is not capable in its present condition of resisting even an Assault, as numerous a train of field artillery as can be assembled & properly managed, would be essentially necessary for that purpose;—In case that your Grace should determine that Eighteen Pounders which are at present the Guns of Niagara & Detroit are of sufficient weight I beg respectfully to submit to your Grace whether Shells might not be cast to suit that Calibre, & which at the same time would be used by the Carronades of similar Bore? a piece of Ordnance which so furnished, would I am perswaded be of the greatest utility on these Lakes—Having submitted some Ideas in case the People of the United States should attack this country, I beg to observe that such an Event probably will not happen untill they fail in their present attempts to Involve this Colony in an Indian War; in this dreadful case which nothing can so readily prevent as some such general System as I have proposed for the Establishment of the Kings forces, I am not at all deterred by any unprosperous Events from saying that a Light & Active Field Train, six Pounders & Howitzers would be of essential Service, in protecting of our Country, or of reaching to their villages—In case they should combine with the States in an attack on *Niagara* The immediate occupation of the Heights at Butlers Barracks with some troops & Carronades would frustrate [it].¹

At all Events, I hope That your Grace will take into your Consideration the general State of this Colony, & as you have all the returns before you of what Ammunition & Ordnance Stores have hitherto been thought sufficient, that you will be pleased to direct such an Augmentation as the existing Extension of the Colony may seem to require.

It appears to me that there is by no means a competent quantity of Ammunition for a siege if Niagara be expected to hold one, or even for the contemptible but exposed Post of Detroit which is barely tenable, if it be tenable against the Savages—that there ought to be an Arsenal established, (& I should recommend *York* for that purpose) that Upper Canada should possess every species of Military Stores and as the best Security against Peculation under the direction of the *usual* Officers as at Nova Scotia or New Brunswick; which in reality are more connected with Lower Canada in case of War, & can more easily be supplied from thence than can be the case of the Province of Upper Canada—I am the more anxious to explain myself on this subject to your Grace, as Major General Clarke of course, does not think proper to alter any of Lord Dorchester's regulations all which being made

¹Cf. Simcoe to the Duke of Richmond, 23 September, 1793, Vol. II, pp. 66-8, and Simcoe to Lord Dorchester, 3 March, 1794, Vol. II, pp. 170-1.

under different Circumstances cannot in all cases apply to the extension & existing state of this Province.

I propose to transmit the proper Estimates for the Barracks which I conceive may be formed in a similar manner to those of Plymouth, with the least expence & greatest Convenience, the very great distance this Colony is from Great Britain renders every delay in the Execution of public Works a most serious inconvenience, I must therefore earnestly solicit from your Grace as speedy a determination on all such proposals, as conveniently can be given—& I hope for a general sanction on the Block House of York which I must consider as a *civil* Business, & the particulars of which I shall desire the Engineer Lt. Pilkington to transmit for the Approbation of the Chief Engineer at Quebec.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Draft in Simcoe's hand.)

(Simcoe MSS, Packet N.)

FROM THOMAS DUGGAN TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 3d October 1793.

Dear Sir,

Agreeable to your desire in Mr. Selby's Letter of the 28th ultimo I have forwarded Governor Simcoe's Letter and delivered Mr. Thomas Smith the One addressed to him yesterday. Mr. Smith gave me two Letters for Captain Elliott which I shall send him this day by Mr. Ramsey; Since my last to You I had certain Accounts of Mr. Molloy being at Kingston so I look for him by the first King's Vessel from Fort Erie. Mr. Moses Davis another Cheap Shop adventurer, the same that was here three years ago is arrived with a Cargo, it appears that he and his Competitor Mr. Pattinson are fully resolved to undersell all the other Traders of this place, the latter gives no less than Five pounds, Ten Shillings a Month for La Foi's house opposite Provincial the Blacksmith's shop.

Major Campbel and Ensign Parker both of the 24th Regiment are arrived Who bring Accounts of Lord Dorchester's baggage being at Quebec but no word of his Lordship, we expect to hear of him by the Dunmore. Mr. White Attorney General & Mr. Burns Clerk of the Crown are here for the purpose of holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer to commence the fourteenth Instant and to be held at Maisenville's, after which a Surrogate Court is to be held. They stay at Madame Lamothe's.

A Mr. le Brun is sent by the french Republic to the Court of England as Plenipotentiary with an intent of bringing about a reconciliation between them, and the noted Marat is gone to England as Consul whose reception is thought will not be an agreeable One.

I enclose three Letters to you which I hope will come to hand safe, If the Person I shall entrust this with goes by Water, You will receive the small Box, I have nothing more at this time to say than that I am &c.

THOMAS DUGGAN.

(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 27-8.)

FROM THOMAS SMITH TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 6th Octo. 1793.

Dear Sir,

I have been honored with your letter a few days ago—As to the Blacksmith's tools they belong to the Estate of the late Etienne Bellard and have been deposited with me as one of the principal Creditors; therefore I should be extremely glad if you will be good enough to have them brought to your side of the River, it will be rendering me service in particular as having no other resource towards the payment of £115 due by Bellard's Estate.

a young man of the name of Pattison¹ is arrived here from Montreal with a great quantity of Goods which he sells very low—I had a mind to purchase from him a few articles which I know you want, but Capt. Elliott not being here with whom I might consult upon that head, have thought proper to defer buying any thing until I see him. "Best Port at 16/ Gall. Best Madeira at 24/ Gallon. York Madeira at 16/. Green Tea at 9/ lb. Coffee at 3/ lb. Loaf Sugar 3/ West India Rum 12/ Gallon. Hyson Tea 16/ lb."

On the 4th inst. an accident happened to the Ottawa—in heaving of her down at the King's wharf she sunk; the Commodore² arrived in Town the day after and before a great number of Gentlemen treated Captain Cowan in a very Black-guard manner—he is confined to his room and a Court of Enquiry is soon to be held on the conduct of both—The vessel however is again afloat and out of all danger to the great satisfaction of all the friends of Cowan.

It is reported that Lord Dorchester's baggage is arrived at Quebee and himself expected out in the Cork fleet—not a word of Sir John Johnson.

a report prevails here that Governor Simeoe has quarrelled with his Council and is gone off to Toronto in a *pet*—representations have been made to the King and Parliament against him and the people are murmuring very hard.

Mr. Schieffelin³ received the Governor's sanction to 2,000 acres of Land and assurances for Half-pay, he seems to be desirous of procuring your Certificate of his having been a Lieutenant in Capt. Chabert's Company of volunteers.

The Attorney General and Clerk of the Crown is here waiting the Sessions which will commence about the 16th of this month. P——ll⁴ is very quiet as yet; but it is said that he has formed a new party and expects to carry through all the Indian deeds. Since I began this letter Capt. Elliott is arrived and I expect the Boat with the things will be sent off very soon—Col. England has asked me to remain here until the large Boat goes to the Rapids, but that will be rather too long for me, therefore you may expect me sooner. Compts. to Mr. Selby and Mr. McKee and am &c.

T. SMITH.
(A.L.S.)

To

Colonel Alexander McKee
&c., &c., &c.

FOOT OF THE RAPIDS.
per Mr. Kinzie.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 31-3.)

¹Probably Richard Pattinson, afterwards a member of the Legislative Assembly for Essex, 1812-1816.

²Alexander Grant.

³Jonathan Schieffelin.

⁴Justice W. D. Powell.

AFFIDAVIT BY THOMAS SMITH.

Prov. of U. I Thomas Smith one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for
Canada. the western District in the Province aforesaid do make oath that
the Upper boundary line of the Lands between the Indian officers'
Lands and a Reserve made by these for the use of the Crown was marked on a
tree which has been destroyed, but from having been the Surveyor of the said
Lands at that period and from having since visited the spot I do swear that to the
best of my knowledge and belief that the spot on which the Deputy Surveyor Mr.
Abraham Iredell has this day fixed a Picket as the said boundary line is or within
a very small space of the same

THOS. SMITH.
(A.L.S.)

Sworn before me.
(Unsigned.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 39.)

FROM THOMAS DUGGAN TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 8th October 1793.

Dear Sir,

Captain Elliott is getting ready the Articles expressed in the Memorandum
You gave Mr. Smith which he will send you in a few days.

Since my last to You nothing extraordinary happened here except the Ottawa's
sinking close to the King's Wharf on Friday last when they were heaving her down,
the day following Captain Grant made his appearance on the Wharf and I'm
informed his usage towards Captain Cowan was Shocking such as calling him a
Rascal, threatening him with his horsewhip and a file of Men to conduct him off
the Wharf if he did not instantly go away and has ordered him under Arrest, he
stays at Mr. McDonnell's and as I am informed has demanded a Court of Enquiry,
We dont know what may be the event, Whether any powder will be smelt on the
Occasion or not; They have got the Ottawa up and is afloat but have not begun
to rig her yet, When I learn any particulars about this matter and how it will
end You shall have due Notice of it. In the mean time I remain, &c.

THOMAS DUGGAN.
(A.L.S.)

Colo. McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 41-2.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO LIEUTENANT SCHOEDDE.

YORK Octr. 16th 1793—

Sir/

I have laid before his Excellency Colonel Simcoe your letters of the 11th &
25th Ultimo; and am authorized to say, your conduct has been exceedingly proper
in the means you have pursued to prevent desertion if possible at the Post under
your Command, as well as to conciliate the minds of the People in your Neighbour-
hood, and his Excellency approves of the specific plan you adopted to check the
Inhabitants of the States from settling too near Oswego.

I am happy to think, Sir, that from a letter I have lately received from Captain Le Maistre, a Master Carpenter is to be sent to make those repairs that are absolutely necessary at your Garrison, and that Men are sent to replace those who have deserted—You will furnish Captain Porter with such Evidences as will prosecute to conviction those Culprits who were guilty of theft & desertion at your Post; these Crimes must be of that nature that will subject them only to the Powers entrusted to a Regimental Court Martial, which in regard to the Thieves seems in a great measure to have been done already.

I have the honor to be &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Lieutenant Schoedde
2d bat. 60th Regt.
Commanding at
Fort Ontario.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. XXIII, pp. 55-6.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO LIEUTENANT SCHOEDDE.

YORK Octr. 16th 1793—

Sir/

In my letter of this date, I omitted mentioning, that his Excellency is very glad no accident happened from the necessity you were under of firing the Guns of The Fort as well as small Arms at two smuggling boats on the night of the 4th & 5th Ultimo¹; and I likewise forgot to acknowledge receiving the following Reports Estimate of the Expencc attending the necessary barrack repairs at Fort Ontario

A Survey on sundry Stores reported to be unserviceable on the 25th July.

A Survey on damaged Provisions, destroyed 14th Septr—which I shall transmit to Head Quarters at Quebec, agreeably to his Excellency Colonel Simcoe's orders.

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Lieut. Schoedde
2d bat. 60th Regt.
Commandant of
Fort Ontario.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. XXIII, p. 56.)

FROM MATHEW ELLIOTT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 20th October 1793.

Dear Sir,

I received Your favors of the 16th and 18th instant to which I have paid due attention; With Colonel England's approbation I send you not only Ten Barrels Powder and Twenty Cases Shot but also 200 lbs. Tobacco, 40 Pairs Blankets 2½ Pts 6 Pieces Molton, 2000 Flints, 12 Doz. Knives, Six Barrels Pork, Six Barrels Flour and Two Barrels Peas in the Boat belonging to the Indian Department under the charge of Mr. Martin which I hope You will receive safe.

¹Cf. Littlehales to Le Maistre, 20 October, 1793, Vol. II, p. 92.

The Articles You wrote for I sent by Mr. Heward several days ago and am surprised he is not yet returned.

I am afraid little Assistance will be had from this quarter—I understand most of the Indians are gone to their Wintering Grounds.

I remain &c.

M. ELLIOTT.

Colonel McKee.

(L.S. in Duggan's handwriting.)

Mr. Eddy has given the name of the Indian Feeder to the Boat but Colonel England does not wish to give her any name and leave it to you. I hope you will call her the Shawanoe.—

M.E.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 43-4.)

FROM THOMAS DUGGAN TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 20th October 1793.

Dear Sir,

Since my last to You nothing extraordinary happened here further than the Lieutenant for the County of Kent¹ sending Circular Letters to the Captains of Militia of said County to give him in a Return of the Strength of their Companies such as are capable of bearing Arms from the age of fifteen to Fifty, this I understand to be a transaction of Yesterday, the Adjutant Schieffelin says that neither he nor Major McGregor had any Notice of it.

By two Passengers in the Dunmore from Philadelphia We learn the Yellow Fever is equal to a plague there that the infection was brought thither in Spanish Bales of Cotton and that hundreds die daily,² their Accounts are melancholy,—No News of Lord Dorchester nor Sir John—One Vessel is arrived with Pork from Cork and others were hourly expected—I remain &c.

THOMAS DUGGAN.

Colonel McKee.

Since writing the within the Nancy arrived with certain Accounts of the arrival of the Cork Fleet at Quebec and no other News. I have forwarded Mr, Selby's Letters.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 45-6.)

FROM THOMAS GREY TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

YORK November 15th 1793.

Sir,

I am commanded by his Excellency Colonel Simcoe, to desire that you will pay every attention to the Militia of the County of which you are Lieutenant.—

Colonel England who has the chief command of the King's & Provincial Forces in the Upper Counties, will direct the Militia to be called out should any

¹Hon. James Baby.

²See Vol. II, pp. 87, 142, 147.

particular exigency require so extraordinary a measure—and you will be so good as to obey any orders in such a case that He may think necessary to give—

In common occurrences, you will be pleased to follow the regulations for the Militia as established by the late Act.

I have the honor to be &c.

THOS. GREY¹

Colonel McKee, &c., &c.

Adj't. Genl. Militia.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 59-60.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT November 19th 1793—

Sir

I would not suffer the Saguina to sail to your neighbourhood, without acknowledging your Letter of the 15th Instant which I had the Honor to receive on the 17th—I agree with you that the Reports of the Indians relative to the Army under General Wayne are too contradictory to make it any Object to Risk a Vessel to Fort Erie at this late Season, the One is Ordered to be in readiness in case I shou'd hear any thing decisive from you, and shou'd you feel it necessary to have your Information communicated, I wou'd be glad you wou'd send me some One to go by Land to Niagara, Lest it may be considered too late to navigate. I propose at all Events to send some One when I next hear from you, as no doubt His Excellency The Lieut. Governor will be anxious to hear from this Post, in consequence of the Information forwarded some considerable time past—

Captain Elliot not being here I have Just sent for Mr. Duggan to desire he wou'd send you that part of your late Requisition, that no Opportunity Offered of sending before, and desired him Add a few more Articles which perhaps you may wish to give to the Chiefs in your neighbourhood before you quit them, not knowing exactly what your wishes may be, I have desired him select such as he considers, you are in general most anxious to have, and to inform you with the Particulars—Shou'd you not have Occasion for them, They can return in the Saguina.

I am &c.

R. G. ENGLAND.
(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 61-2.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

UPPER CANADA, NAVY HALL,
December 15th 1793.

Sir,

The indisposition of the Printer has prevented the publication of the Acts passed in the second Session of the Legislature of this Province, but I am happy to inform you, his recovery will enable him forthwith to commit the whole of them to the Press;—In the mean time, I transmit to you some printed copies of the Bill

¹See Vol. I, p. 308.

for the better regulation of the Militia of Upper Canada, and I hope by the return of the winter express all the Acts will be in circulation in every District.

I need not observe, Sir, how very consonant to his Excellency's wishes, the organization of the Militia will be, as He so strongly recommended the measure to the attention of the Legislature, & in obedience to his Commands, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you the enclosed Act.

I have the honor to be &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Alexander McKee Esqr.

&c., &c., &c.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 65-6.)

FROM JACOB WATSON TO J. G. SIMCOE.

NEW YORK 2d Mo. 1794.

Esteemed Friend,

I received the letter of 16th June which the Governor was pleased to favour me with

The Compensations granted by the British Parliament to the suffering Loyalists has been truly liberal, but mine having been of a different nature from most others Vizt. Actual damages which I suffered in my property in this City by the British troops, and what Genl. Carlton by admitting my Acco't which I exhibited to him and the Commissioners previous to the Evacuation thought proper to admit and Certifie ought to be paid but my Affairs not admitting my leaving America was the reason I did not obtain payment which If the Governor perused the letters which I received from my Agent in London and sent up by John Baker he wo'd observe was the Case. The above Aluded to were the smallest of my sufferings. The unrighteous law of this State (by reason of my remaining within the British lines during the War) subjected me to receive in payment publick securaty (worth three or four Shillings on the pound at their nominal Value).

I understand the Governor is offended with Baker & Gorham on account of their selling half their privelige which they expected to derive from the land warrant which the Governor and Council were pleased to grant us.

I did then think their dissposing of a part would have been a means of Expediting the settlement, as for my own part I never had a thought of dissposing of mine but to actual settlers, some of which arived here last fall but the uncertainty of my being Interested in the Patent induced me to settle them on other lands for the present.

I do not expect that Gorham and Baker intends to take any farther steps towards making settlements. My reason for that opinion is, that last spring when Baker was here, I strongly urged that he should come up and get the land survey'd and come forward with the number of settlers which he first proposed, that I expect he has not done, last fall when he was in town he never called on me respecting the business.

I have had an opportunity of perusing the Governor's proclamation, and If I don't misapprehend it, That after granting 200 Acres to Each settler, he reserves a right of granting 1000 Acres more to Each of said settlers, which make 1200 Acres to Each. If the Governor and Council would be pleased to grant it to me and my Associates in that way. Vizt. Edmond Pryor (as respectable a Character as any in this City) and John Warder, formerly of Philadelphia but late of

London, a person of respectability and well known for his Attatchment to the British Government. I take the liberty of mentioning them for the following reasons.

first. They purchased of Baker, Gorham and Cooley for a considerable sum of money, undoubtedly with an intention of having the lands settled.

Secondly. Because they declined purchasing from an apprehension it was not consistant with the Governor's views, untill they saw the Governors letter to Phineas Bond, which shews a willingness to Encourage those of our Society to become settlers.

Notwithstanding whatever our Attatchment to the Brittish Government may be, it doth not extend so far as to be at the expence of paying the passage of Settlers, furnishing them with farming Utensils and Subsistence for 12 or Eighteen months without a prospect of some future Emolument to ourselves or posterity. Some of the above description have arived and more I have reason to expect.

I would therefore candidly say, If the township of Murray can consistantly be granted to me and my Associates as above, we propose If Each settler can have 1200 Acres, they Each give us a quitclaim for 1000 so that they shall Each have 200 Acres gratis. And by Allowing us a reasonable time we will have the whole that's fit for Cultivation settled by persons who we shall be persuaded are not of sentiments unfriendly to the Brittish Government.

If we are so favoured as to obtain a grant as above neither Baker nor Gorham shall be Interested in it unless it should be the Governors wish.

I don't expect any Oaths administered by Government to settlers (If their sentiments are unfriendly) can bind them any longer then they can have it in their power to become refractory which I sincerely wish may never be the case.

Should the Governor be pleased to grant our request and would please to favour me with a line to that purpose, my self or one of us will wait on him Early next summer.

I am with great Esteem
Thy Assured Friend.

JACOB WATSON.

J. Graves Simco Esqr.
Lieut. Governor
of Upper Canada.

Endorsed:—read in Council 17 May 1794 inadmissible to stand over.

(Land Petitions, Jacob Watson.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 7 March 1794.

My dear Sir,

This letter will be delivered to Your Excellency by Mr. Berezy,¹ a German, who is anxious to settle in upper Canada. to whom, for the nature and extent of his propositions, I must take the liberty of referring you.

I have been extremely desirous of renewing my correspondence with you, but no *secure* opportunity has hitherto occurred, and for reasons which will not escape you, I do not deem it expedient to avail myself of the present. I shall therefore be much obliged to you, if you will dispatch some confidential person by whom I can write to you with more certainty.

¹See Vol. II, p. 190.

be 14. it 3.h 11.330, 6,2.w 20 gre.2.19 vn 211.d.3.os.39.th. 331.t.2.y.29.pr.71.
do.1.it.22.st.28.rt.2.y.9.ht.301.w.21.n.73.ed.3.ll 23.r..19.x.3.th.21.se.334.gh.36.rt.
264.gt.1.qen.1.pr.169.gr.1.ld.36 nt.205.pe.l..h.4.gy.

The accompanying newspaper will inform you of the present situation of politics in this country and in Europe: I also annex a publication made by authority of the correspondence between the government and the minister of France and myself.

I hope Mrs. Simcoe and you have suffered no inconvenience from your winter residence. I am in tolerable health and in pretty good spirits, as Mrs. Hammond last week presented me with a boy.

I hope to hear from you shortly and I am &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

Endorsed: Mr. Hammond 7 March/94. Rec'd at Niagara by Mr. Berczy April 28th 1794.

(Simcoe MSS, Bundle I.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO LORD DORCHESTER.

PHILADELPHIA 16th March 1794.

No. 3.

My Lord,

By Mr. Wiseman, who arrived here on the 6th currt. I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's Dispatch No. 3.

After the repeated assurances that have been given me by the American Ministers of their disapprobation of the conduct pursued by the State as well as individuals in Vermont,¹ and of their anxiety to repress the unwarrantable proceedings of which I complained, your Lordship's information, that no alteration has taken place in this respect, naturally excited in me considerable surprize. And I accordingly communicated the subject of your letter to Mr. Randolph, the present Secretary of State, and insisted, in pretty strong terms on the necessity of restraining by the interposition of the general Government, the unauthorized Acts of aggression which had been committed by individual citizens, on the territory occupied by his Majesty's forces, and which if continued could not fail to produce eventually the most serious consequences. In support of this assertion I instanced the alarming intelligence that had recently been received from Kentucky of a numerous body of inhabitants of that state, amounting as it is said to three thousand, having already engaged in preparing to engage in an expedition against the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi²: And thence I took occasion to intimate indirectly that if projects of hostility against a nation in amity with the United States, could be prosecuted by individuals to such an extent in one quarter, it were doubly important to prevent in other parts of the American territory the repetition of the example for the culpability of which, this government itself, notwithstanding the disavowal of it, must be ultimately responsible. Mr. Randolph in reply expressed his concern that the measures pursued by the President had been ineffectual, and assured me that if I would communicate my sentiments to him upon the subject in writing it should be taken into immediate consideration.

¹See Vol. I, pp. 203-4; Vol. II, pp. 239 and 289; Vol. IV, pp. 354-5.

²Cf. Carondelet to Simcoe, 2 January, 1793, Vol. II, pp. 129-30, and John Hamilton to Simcoe, 14 March, 1793, Vol. II, p. 177.

I therefore addressed to him the letter of which I inclose a copy, and to which I hoped to have also forwarded the answer by Mr. Wiseman, but as I have now waited in vain nearly a week, and as the situation of this country is becoming every day more and more critical, I have not thought it proper to detain him any longer but have directed him to proceed to Quebec as expeditiously as may be in his power. Almost ever since I had last the honor of writing to your Lordship, this country has been in a state of universal ferment occasioned by the injuries arising to the American commerce from the principles relative to neutral vessels which his Majesty's Ministers have found it expedient to establish in the prosecution of this war, and from the general depredation of the British privateers, the public mind was indeed previously well prepared for such a state by the injudicious (to use the gentlest epithet) conduct of the President, at the commencement of this session, in communicating to Congress for *publication* the letters that had passed between Mr. Jefferson and myself in the course of the negotiation on the inexecuted articles of the treaty of peace, of which, as well as of Mr. Genet's correspondence and other documents I annex copies, at the same period. Mr. Jefferson presented a long promised report on the state of the commerce of the United States with other nations, which I likewise inclose, very shortly after the presentation of this last paper, Mr. Madison offered to the consideration of the house of representatives, certain propositions for subjecting to heavier duties the commodities and vessels of nations not having commercial treaties with the United States, than those at present imposed. These propositions which (including some adjournments) have been under discussion nearly three months, have been since amended by directing the operation of them *solely to Great Britain* and in this form I presume they will be carried to-morrow. Several other regulations of magnitude have been also proposed which as they will accordingly attract the attention of his Majesty's Ministers, and as one or two of them will peculiarly interest your Lordship I shall recite briefly, and accompany by some few observations.

Your Lordship may probably have been informed that in consequence of a truce concluded through the intervention of Great Britain, by Portugal and Holland with the Algerines, the corsairs of the latter power, have been enabled to depart from the Mediterranean and to enter the Atlantic. In the course of their cruizes they have captured several American vessels and their depredations are now continuing so extensively that unless some decisive measures be speedily adopted, the whole commerce of this country in American bottoms with the south of Europe and the Mediterranean will be entirely annihilated. A bill has therefore been brought forward and passed in the lower house for building four frigates of 44 Guns and two of 36 Guns each. It is now under the deliberation of the Senate, which body will, I doubt not, concur in it without delay. Another bill has also been agitated and carried in the house of representatives for putting the ports of the United States in a posture of defence against *surprise by naval Armaments*. I inclose the report on which this bill has been founded, and though the estimates contained in it of the expence of the necessary fortifications be manifestly underrated, the plan is so popular that the expence howsoever greater it may be, will, I am persuaded, be cheerfully incurred. These measures are however far inferior in magnitude to some resolutions which were proposed on Wednesday last in the house of representatives by Mr. Sedgewick an influential member of the state of Massachusetts, and the purport of which is that fifteen regiments of one thousand men each should be immediately raised, and that the President should be invested with a power of laying an embargo on shipping,

according to his discretion and of prohibiting the exportation of American produce, the objects contemplated by these resolutions, as your Lordship will collect from the newspapers I inclose, were defended on the expediency of having a powerful military force in readiness either to repel an invasion or to act offensively *in the quarter where Great Britain* (for against that power alone they are levelled) *ought to be most vulnerable*—and of enabling the President to prohibit the exportation of American produce at the moment which might appear to him best calculated to distress the British settlements in the West Indies, and thereby impede the attack projected on the possessions of France in that part of the World.

On the first object of these resolutions it is necessary for me merely to remark that should this government be *seriously* inclined to engage in hostilities with Great Britain, if reparation should not be granted for the pretended aggressions on American commerce (a supposition which I must own I can yet scarcely entertain) the raising and equipping of so numerous a body of forces for *actual* service as the one contemplated, cannot be effected without much difficulty, and without the lapse of such a period of time as will I trust be adequate for the purpose of placing his Majesty's possessions the most exposed to attack in a respectable state of defence—on the other object I must however beg leave with the most respectful deference to submit to your Lordship's better judgment how far it might be expedient to prepare and collect in Canada a certain quantity of grain and other provisions, which might be shipped for the West Indies, in the event of the embargo being imposed, and thus defeat the mischief meditated by this design.

These resolutions are as yet only *proposed*, but I must confess that from the general ferment which prevails, and from the preposterous manner in which the people of this country are apt to overrate its power and resources, it appears to me highly probable that they will be ultimately adopted, as a *provisional measure*, in readiness to be employed in case of necessity. Your Lordship may however be assured that I shall watch their progress with the most unremitting vigilance, and that I shall communicate to you by the most expeditious means of conveyance every circumstance connected with them which may be deserving of notice. Before I conclude this part of my letter I think it necessary to add that I am not without suspicion, that another design is connected by the individuals who support them with the *ostensible* object of these resolutions, viz.—to strengthen the executive government by the establishment of a military force at the disposition of the President more capable of energy and more subservient to the general union than the militia of the separate states, though I mention this supposition, the *ostensible* object of these resolutions appears to me so essential to the security and welfare of his Majesty's possessions in North America, that I shall not suffer my attention to their progress and tendency to be diverted by any other consideration whatsoever.

Since my last I have had a visit from Mr. Ogden¹ to whom I expressed in conversation that opinion of his conduct which I then stated to your Lordship; and I farther informed him that from some conversation that I had had in respect to his proceedings in Canada, with an influential member of this administration (Mr. Secretary Hamilton) I was confirmed in my conviction that however the Governor of New York might wish to make him the instrument of embroiling the two countries, the general government would discountenance such a scheme. After some mutual amicable explanations, I concluded the conversation by expressing my persuasion, that though his conduct precluded me from entering minutely

¹Samuel Ogden, see his letter to Simcoe, 31 August, 1793, Vol. IV, p. 355, and Dorchester to Simcoe, 27 January, 1794, Vol. II, p. 136.

into the subject, your Lordship from your *general* desire to render justice to all men, had attended to the grievance of which he had complained, and I doubted not that on his enquiring into the matter in Canada, he would discover this to have been the case. I hope your Lordship will approve of my treating this point in this *general* manner rather than that I should have informed him of your having instituted a particular enquiry into it.

A very formidable french fleet arrived at Norfolk in Virginia about a month ago (for the purpose of convoying the french merchant vessels now in the ports of the United States to France) consisting of one ship of 80 guns, another of 74 guns and three frigates of 40 guns each, this, added to the other french ships of war in the Chesapeake, will constitute a fleet of two ships of the line, seven frigates of 36 and 40 guns each, and four or five sloops of war, the french merchant ships that have lain at Baltimore, New York, and this port since the month of August last, are appointed immediately to proceed to Norfolk, but I do not imagine that they will sail for Europe before the end of this month or the first week in April, these vessels are about one hundred in number, and are laden either with the most valuable productions of the french West Indies or with flour or other provisions for the service of France, on board of this last fleet arrived here Mr. Fauchet, the successor of Mr. Genet (who to gratify the desire of this government has been recalled) and several recently appointed french Consuls.

In conformity to your Lordship's desire I shall transmit to his Majesty's Ministers your last letter to me, as well as the result of my correspondence with Mr. Randolph upon the subject of it, by the first secure opportunity. But these opportunities occur now but rarely, as since the last regulation of the post-masters General by which the packets are not allowed to proceed farther than Halifax, I am under the necessity, at this important crisis, of trusting my dispatches to the fortuitous and hazardous conveyance of private merchant vessels.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

Right Honorable Lord Dorchester.

(Simcoe MSS, Bundle I.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

GRAND RIVER May 8th 1794.

Dear Sir—

I take the Liberty to inform you that Dcleware Aaron is send from this quarter to the westward to inform of our brothers the Lake Indians &c. That the five nations has proposed a boundary line to the States on Muskingam River &c. and which was refused by them, of which case all proposals of boundary lines to promote peace between the Indians and the yankys must now come to an end, of course other stepts must be taken, as the five nations is now look uppon themselves clear and be justifiable in every part for their Late transactions—

But their present habitations are very much against them they cannot act as they would wish. the Seneca Villages are joining the yanky Settlements which reason it requires some time to get away safely. The five nations is now only to recommend of their younger brothers the Lake Indians to be strongly united together. Should now act whatever they should think proper and hope must

be for the interest of the confederacy—The five nations also assure their Brothers of their true friendship to them &c. a belt is to be returned to the Lake Indians—

I have sent a message to the Seven nation of Canada a few days ago, and have reminded them Strongly of their bold promise at the council at the Rapids that they have determined to defend the old boundary line of Ohio; and I have demanded an answer immediately and Expect the answer will be as bold answer, I did insist upon that they should not divide the confederacy—

I refer every thing to Aron with the news we have here as I am not master enough of the English Language to say more at present Dr. Sir

I remain your most Obed't &c.

To
Coll. McKee.

JOS. BRANT.¹
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 129-30.)

FROM THOMAS TALBOT TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

NAVY HALL May 14th 1794.

Sir

I am Commanded by His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor to transmit to You a Copy of the Proceedings of a Council held by the Six Nations at Buffalo Creek²

I have the honor to be &c.

Colonel McKee
&c., &c., &c.

THOMAS TALBOT.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 131.)

FROM THOMAS TALBOT TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

NAVY HALL May 14th 1794.

My Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of addressing you by the desire of His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor, who requests that you will have the goodness to have forwarded to him The *Grey Horse* which He rode from the River au Raisin to the foot of the Rapids and draw upon him for the price thereof which will be duly honored.

On our arrival at the Chippawa our Spirits were very much damped by receiving an account of the death of the Governors Youngest Child and that Mrs. Simcoe was dangerously ill—however on getting to York we were much relieved by finding Mrs. S. perfectly recovered, the S. family are at present at this Place and in good health—

The latest Intelligence from the United States say that the Political appearances are much in favor of peace, that the Embargo which was laid on all Vessels in their Ports belonging to the Nations at War was not to continue longer than the Month—Mr. Allen³ of the Genesees who arrive here Yesterday states that He met Mr. Ellicot⁴ the Surveyor General of the United States who told him that

¹See McKee's reply to this letter, 10 May, 1794, Vol. II, p. 235.

²Cf. Butler to Chew, 27 April, 1794, Vol. II, p. 218.

³Ebenezer Allen, see Vol. II, p. 189, note.

⁴Andrew Ellicott, see Vol. II, pp. 274, 296, 325.

He was on his way to Presque Isle for the purpose of laying out Ground for a Fort, which was to be occupied immediately by an Army of 500 Men—

I beg my best respects to Mr. Selby and Mr. McKee and have the honor to be with great truth

Dear Sir, &c.

THOMAS TALBOT.

Colonel McKee.

&c., &c., &c.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 133-4.)

FROM THOMAS TALBOT TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

Circular.

NAVY HALL 19th May 1794.

Sir

I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request that you will forward to me for His Excellency's information a Return of the Battalion of Militia which you command as soon as possible after the receipt of this Letter—a Return of Arms is likewise wanted

I have the honor to be &c.

THOMAS TALBOT.

Act'g Secretary.

Col. Alexr McKee

Lieutenant of the

County of Essex.

&c., &c., &c.

(L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 141.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA, 23rd May 1794.

Dear Sir,

The return of Mr. Baby¹ to Upper Canada enables me to forward to your Excellency copies of a letter I received day before yesterday from the American Secretary of State, and of my answer,² on the subject of the post, which it is asserted you have established at the foot of the Miami rapids. The former of these letters was laid before the house of representatives on Wednesday last, and the latter was communicated to that body this day and is ordered to be published. Major Littlechailes, whom I have been induced hitherto to detain from day to day by the political vicissitudes in this country, will certainly depart from hence on Monday or Tuesday next at the farthest. He will go for very obvious reasons by the way of Quebec, and I shall forward by him copies of this correspondence to Lord Dorchester as well as to yourself, together with such information as may appear to me interesting.

It is universally believed that the President has directed General Wayne to advance immediately toward the post you have occupied, but I cannot vouch for the truth of it. I however esteem it necessary to apprise you of it.

¹Hon. James Baby.

²See Vol. II, pp. 238-42.

I duly received your three letters, announcing to me your intention of taking the post in question,¹ but I did not (as stated in my letter to the Secretary) know at the time of writing to him that that event had actually occurred. And Major Littlehales did not see Mr. Baby until after my letter had been forwarded.

With the sincerest wishes for your health and prosperity, tam Marte (if War be inevitable) quam Mercuris (as the *civil* Governor of Upper Canada) I have the honor to be

GEO. HAMMOND.

(Simcoe MSS, Bundle I.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 26th May, 1794.

My dear Sir,

I now transmit you as duplicates of the papers accompanying my short dispatch by Mr. Baby of the 24th curt. copies of these papers as they have been published by direction of the Secretary & likewise inclose copies of my two last dispatches to Lord Dorchester, which contain as ample a statement as I can give of the actual political situation of this country. And I am with great sincerity and esteem &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency
Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS, Bundle I.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

NIAGARA June 4th 1794.

Dr. Colonel.

The People of the States are hurrying to take possession of Presq'Isle—I hope the Six Nations will not admit of it, the Corn Planter has sent a very spirited Message to that Effect, & *Brant*, who seems perfectly of opinion with him,² tho' not exactly as to the mode is gone to meet him & the other Chiefs on this Subject; He writes that he has to communicate to them a speech from the Western Indians—It seems above all things necessary, that the strongest & most encouraging Speech should be sent to them & to the *Caughnawagas* & *St. Regis* Indians in particular to call upon them for a fulfillment of their Promises.

I enclose a Letter for you, but as you will see by no means intended for your branch of the department. I will write more fully soon & am your ob't

J. G. SIMCOE
(A.L.S.)

Coll. McKie.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 149.)

¹These letters have not been found.

²Cf. Brant to Cornplanter, 30 May, 1794, Vol. II, pp. 254-5; Simcoe to Dorchester, 2 June, 1794, Vol. II, p. 257.

FROM MATHEW ELLIOTT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

GLAIZE 20 June 1794.

Sir

According to the resolution of the Indians we are this day obliged to take our departure for the Grand Camp at the Fallen timber—The most part of the Army marched yesterday for that place and the remainder is this day in motion—I am not able to ascertain the exact number but suppose the total cannot be much less than Fifteen hundred.

The scarcity of Corn obliged me to make a purchase of $311\frac{3}{4}$ bushels from the Traders, near half of which is yet remaining at Mr. Ironside's House. a great cry for Tobacco, and ammunition will soon be wanted.¹

I am &c.

M. ELLIOTT

Col. McKee
&c., &c.

(L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 181.)

DIARY OF AN OFFICER IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

GLAIZE 14th June 1794.

This day on our arrival here we were saluted by a discharge of small Arms—our party being fourteen in number returned the compliment.

The advanced part of the Indian Army gives information of their hearing the report of General Wayne's Cannon from their encampment which is about Sixteen miles south of this place.

Several Indians have been lately killed by the American Scouts—a party was discovered a few days ago consisting of about twenty six men—some on Horseback; the Indians followed their trail but could not come up with them.

—Sunday 15th—

The Ottawas and Wyndotts joined the Army this day and were saluted by a discharge of small Arms from a line of about Six hundred warriors drawn up for that purpose—

—Munday 16th—

This day a Council of war was held at the Mequisake Town—the result of which was “That every white man either English or French residing among or getting their livelihood by the Indian Trade or otherwise now within the limits of their Country shall immediately join the Indian Army to defend the territory in which their mutual interest is so greatly concerned. That their Father (the English) had always told them to defend their Country, and were happy to see us at this critical period in order to have our advice; consequently were unanimously of opinion that they could not dispense with our presence at a juncture when probably the event would determine their future happiness—Resolved therefore that we shall join the Army now in readiness to march.” A bunch of black wampum handed by the Speaker to Capt. Elliott as a token of their determination.—

¹Cf. Diary of an officer in the Indian country, immediately following.

—Wednesday 18th—

The resolution of the Army in respect to us, permitted of no alternative but to prepare ourselves with all speed, which we this day set about and changed our mode of dress and put on the Warriors, which was earnestly recommended for fear of mistakes in Action.

Provisions begins to get scarce so much that our Mess is a mere *scramble*, that is to say him who can eat the fastest reaps the best share of a small quantity. The little Pork and Flour which remained here was nearly out before we came, notwithstanding Capt. E.— talks of leaving some in case of Col. McKee's arrival. Our fare is very ordinary, nothing better than what the french call *Gross sacre Gieux* which is Indian Corn boiled whole. Tom¹ will make an excellent Campaigner he generally comes off with the best share.

One hundred and twenty seven macinac and Saguinau Indians joined the Army—they committed depredations and ravished the women in the villages where they had to pass therefore Capt. Bluejacket recommends that those whom are yet to join may be directed at the Rapids to follow the track of the otter and his party to the general Rendezvous at the fallen Timber and not to come this rout, as their villages will be destitute of men and under no protection.

—Thursday 19th—

a large number of Warriors marched off this day to join the advanced Army and tomorrow the last is to move—the number cannot be easily ascertained owing to their irregular distribution until the whole Body is together, but it supposed that the total at present cannot be much less than fifteen hundred.

Wampum is so very scarce that a sufficiency cannot be collected to make up a Belt in order to send with Blackbeard to the Southern Indians on a matter of the utmost importance—

Bluejacket says that the Wampum he received was not for the Maquisake Chiefs, but for his own purpose and requests that the little Poney may not be delivered to Knaggs as the said Mr. Knaggs having no manner of claim.

Memorandum. Capt. Elliott wishes to inform Mr. Selby that Capt. C. is tampering with his Farmer, consequently in all likelihood will loose him, therefore wishes a hint may be dropped to C——ll² in order he may desist from such proceedings as being highly detrimental to Capt. E. especially in his absence from home.

It is to be lamented that five hundred spears could not be procured in time, as it is conjectured that Waynes dependence is chiefly on his Horse and Riflemen. I am persuaded in myself that Spears would be the most effectual instruments to resist the Cavalry. It has been my invariable opinion that the best plan would be, to starve out the Garrisons and cut off the retreat—considering the situation of the Indians and their active spirit over a vanquished enemy—I have endeavoured to imbibe this idea whether it will take I cannot say. My confined Latitude obliges me to subscribe my name J.C.

Camp at the old Fallen Timber 66 miles South of the Glaise 23 June 1794.

We left the Glaise the 20th and only arrived here this day on account of our being obliged to encamp every day at one or two o'Clock in order to give time to the Hunters as our whole dependence is on them for provisions, which they have supplied us hitherto in great abundance.

¹Probably Thomas McKee.

²Capt. Wm. Caldwell.

The Otter and his Party in their rout from Rochedebout killed 40 deers and 5 Bears.

Tobacco and ammunition will shortly be wanted and must be procured so soon as we are able to take a sufficient number of the enemy's Horses to send for it.

Remains at the Glaise about 140 bushels of Corn of the quantity that was purchased from the Traders which amounted in all to about 311 bush.

Camp at the old Fallen Timber 24 June 1794.

An express arrived from Buckengellis the purport of which that he had determined to take another rout to the westward and join the main Army near Fort Recovery in order to prevent the possibility of the enemy making a sortie on the Towns without being discovered.

We are now in Camp 1014 men exclusive of the Delawares and a number of other parties that are daily expected from different quarters which when together will amount to about 2000.

Camp at the old Fallen Timber, Wednesday 25 June 1794.

Sent off a reconnoitering party towards Fort Greenville where we understand the main body of the enemy lies.

Altho' Buckengellis's division was to move on the 20th along with the remainder of the Glaise Indians intelligence is just received that he had not moved on the 24th a circumstance very extraordinary and cannot be accounted for excepting the Rum that was brought to the Glaise by Roundheads sister and Duchouquets wife had got among them.

Fifty Saguinaus arrived.

Camp on Kettle Creek 82 miles from the Glaise Thursday 26 June.

This day we marched s b w in open Files leaving an interval of about ten rod between each—our Hunters at the same time scouring the woods on our flanks and ahead of the Army.

Yesterday deserted from the Army seven Indians living at the mouth of Detroit River.

Our Hunters espied a Scouting party *of the enemy dress'd like Indians*.

Camp 90 computed miles from the Glaise

Friday 27th June 1794.

Marched this morning from Kettle Creek west about four miles crossed Harmers Track and came into a road made by the enemy last winter 34 miles in length from Fort Greenville—followed the said Road S S W four miles and encamped about 12 o'Clock in order to give time to the Wyndotts and others in the rear to join.

Forty Miamis joined—

Sent off two parties on a Decouvert one of them met a party of the Chickasaws killed one and brought in his scalp.

The white Loon a Seneca came from the Ohio and says that a vast number of Troops waggons &c. came across that River and marched towards the Forts in number about 3000.

The Delawares has behaved shabbily we have not yet seen them—

We expect the Wyndotts to join today.

The Bearer of this goes off with a green Scalp of one of the Chickasaw Spies to hurry up the rear.

Borrowed from Blanchette 73 lb Powder and 80 lb Ball to be returned at the Rapids 2 for 1.

A few days now will produce interesting events.

Camp on a branch of the Wabash 96 miles from the Glaise, Saturday 28th June 1794.

Continued on the same road leading to Fort Greenville S b W six miles marching in twelve open Files.

Twenty five Mingoed joined.

The number of Deer killed this day are computed at 200 and as many Turkeys.

A Miami Indian came into Camp and says that Wells had killed 5 more of his Nation near the Miami Towns.

The number of men this day in Camp amounts to 1159—one hundred and nine of them without Arms.

This night ten men to be posted on Greenville road. Bells stopt, Horses tied up and the Men to have their Arms in order.—

Cutting off the Communication between the Forts and the Ohio is the only object by which we could promise success but as the Northern Indians take the lead we are forced to comply to change our Course tomorrow for Fort Recovery where nothing effectual can be done but on the contrary the means perhaps of discovering our Force and put the enemy on their guard.

Camp 120 miles from the Glaise Sunday 29th June 1794.

Detached twelve men to take a Prisoner in order to get information respecting the force of Wayne's Army and when the provision Brigade is to set off from Fort Washington.

About 90 Wyndotts joined.

John Norton *is supposed* to have deserted to the enemy.

Camp before Fort Recovery 128 miles computed from the Glaise 30 June 1794.

Our spies came in and gave information of a vast number of Pack Horses being arrived at Fort Recovery last night and probably would return this morning consequently marched west and came upon the van of the Brigade, made an attack and killed 15 men, taken 4 Prisoners, 300 pack Horses, 30 Bullocks and a few Light Horse. The Garison attempted to give them assistance by sending out the Light Horse but they were soon driven in again. In this attack we had only 3 men killed, but the Indians were so animated foolishly kept up a continual fire for a whole day upon the Fort by which they lost 17 men and as many wounded. I am sorry to say that for want of good conduct this affair is far from being so complete as might be expected.

Capt. Beaubien was shot thro' the body very near the Heart but perhaps not mortal.

The Garison of Fort Recovery is 350 men 20 Chickasaws & a company of Light Horse.

Fort Recovery consists of blockhouses mounted with Cannon and picketed between.

The Fort kept up a continual Fire and every now and then a Shell together with small Arms so as we were not able to bring off some of the dead and wounded.

Four Wyndotts met a party of Chickasaws had one wounded and another killed or taken prisoner.

Between Fort Recovery and Greenville there are about 100 Chickasaws to serve as scouts and spies some hundreds more to come (as a prisoner says)—

Wells, May and the Chickasaw Chief were killed in this attack.

Had we two barrels of Powder Fort Recovery would have been in our possession with the help of Sinclairs Cannon.

Camp 20 miles E N E from Fort Recovery 1 July 1794. on the head of the Wabash River—

This day we buried our dead and carried off the wounded to this place one Chickasaw more killed—

The Lake Indians all went off this day.

General Wayne is to commence his Campaign about the beginning of next month and expects an augmentation of his force of 3000 Militia from Kentucke and 1000 Chickasaws and Choctaws. He is to build a Fort on the Glaise and proceed from thence towards Detroit. Capt, Gibson Commandant of the Fort is killed.

—2nd July—

After the Lake Indians went off the whole Army was breaking up, but a message came from the Dellawares that they were (at last) upon their march and would join this day—the four nations in consequence will wait their arrival and if they can agree, to proceed from hence in a circular rout to Fort Hamilton where they ought to have gone at first.

Instead of having about 2000 men as was expected we will not have now above 500—such a disappointment never was met with.

Mr. Norton found, he being lost in the woods for several days—as he says.

The Delawares joined, a council of war held and it was unanimously agreed that it was better to (illegible) the Lake Indians at all events were going back and the enemy now alarmed so as to prevent us making any stroke upon the provision Brigades and also that there was the greatest probability that Wayne would not turn out to fight until the Kentuck Militia were arrived—The Delawares in the mean time to keep a look out and watch the motions of the enemy.

The number of the enemy killed in this last attack cannot be ascertained, a great many must have been killed when they came out of the Fort together with several shot through the Embrasures. a great groaning has been heard in the Fort so that the dead and wounded may be nearer 50 than the number before mentioned as that being the number only of those we have seen.

I must observe with grief that the Indians had never it in their power to do more—and have done so little.

It is not above 80 miles in a direct course from the Glaise to Fort Recovery, and can be Rid in one day.¹

(Unsigned.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 163-74.)

INFORMATION OF INDIANS.

The information of an Indian Man and Five Women residing at the River aux Resine, delivered on the 2d July 1794 to Alexander McKee Esqr. Superintendent of Indian Affairs at the Rapids of the Miamis.

These Informants state, that Louison Guerneau a Canadian living at the River aux Resine, has told them a few days ago, that he was present last fall, when Perish Montour murdered an Indian Man and his Wife of the Ottawa Nation at the River aux Resine, and afterwards robbed the Bodies and their Camp of a great deal of paper Money, Silver Works and other things, but that he was not assisting therein, that the said Montour was aided and assisted by Jean Marie Montour, Francois Montour his Brothers,—Carrie his Father in Law and a

¹The writer has not been identified.

Brother in Law called by the Indians Tootum. That after shooting the Man, they stripped his Wife and ravished her one by one, close by the body of her bleeding husband and then put a Knife into her. That the said Perish was the principal Actor in this bloody deed and immediately fled taking with him a great part of the property and a Horse belonging to the Deceased.

The Informants further state, that the said Perish Montour is again lately returned to his former dwelling at the River aux Resine.

A. McKEE, S.I.A.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XX, pp. 6-7.)

FROM ALEXANDER McKEE TO J. G. SIMCOE.

RAPIDS 3d July 1794.

Sir,

Yesterday several Indian Women and a Chief came here from the River aux Rasin and I enclose for your Excellency's perusal the Substance of the Information they gave me—and hope there will appear sufficient Grounds to induce you to direct the Kings Attorney General to indict the parties concerned in so villanous an Act.¹

Great caution and art must be practiced to take them, as it appears by what the Indians say, that Perish Montour is particularly on his Guard—Should the Warriors return before these people are removed from the River Raisin, I am very much afraid, they would revenge the Murder without the tedious forms of Law and probably some who are Innocent might Share the fate of the Guilty.

I apprehend that Lewison Guerneau mentioned in the Information, will readily make Oath of the circumstances if (as the Indians say) he has already made a voluntary declaration thereof to them; but it might in such a case be the most proper to have Guerneau employed to go into Detroit and there taken on Suspicion, or examined as to his knowledge of the Murder as may be thought most advisable.

I am &c.

(Unaddressed.)

A. McKEE.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XX, pp. 5-6.)

FROM ALEXANDER McKEE TO J. G. SIMCOE.

RAPIDS 5th July 1794.

Sir,

Last Night I received Intelligence that the Michilimackinac and Lake Indians after an Action at Fort Recovery on the 30th of last Month were on their return Home and this morning several of the latter had arrived here. This Action, tho' un consequential, will by the return of the people considerably weaken the defence we expected from the collected exertions of 2000 Indians and I am only concerned that the situation of Public Affairs leaves me as yet unauthorized either to Stop the Indians as they return here or to forward to them Provisions and Ammunition to keep them together above.

The Attack alluded to was made on 300 Pack Horses returning to Fort Grenville from whence they came the day before with Provisions all of these with

¹Cf. Le Maistre to Simcoe, 23 June, 1794, Vol. II, pp. 292-3.

the Pack Horse men were either taken or killed close by Fort Recovery together with 30 Bullocks—Captain Gibson the Officer Commanding on perceiving that Attack made on his Horses, Ordered a Troop of Dragoons or Light Horse to charge the Indians, And at the same time he drew up his Garrison in the front of the fort as if with a design to sustain his Cavalry but they were all beaten back in a few minutes and pursued to the Gate of the Fort with the loss of about 50 Men and upwards of 25 Horses—The loss of the Indians commenced from this period, for they kept up a useless Attack upon the Fort while the troops within were firing at them through loop holes and seventeen were killed and as many Wounded.

The Mountain leader was killed two days before the Action by a Scouting Party of the Hurons. He was the Chief of the Chickasaws. Wells was killed in the Engagement and May is Reported to be so (by one of three Prisoners who were taken) together with two more Chickasaws: Captain Gibson and two other Officers are also among the killed.

My information states that these Prisoners report there are 60 Chickasaws with their Army 20 of whom are at Fort Recovery and 40 at Fort Grenville and that a great many of the Southern Indians are expected to join them in a short time—They also say that the Horses which are now taken and killed were the only means General Wayne had of transporting provisions, that he was to commence the Campaign about the beginning of next Month and waited for an augmentation to his force of 3000 Militia from Kentucky, that he is to Build a Fort at the Glaize and proceed from thence to Detroit—If this information be true we may probably be in security for a little time longer, but, if by any means, Genl. Wayne should be informed of the seperation of the Indians he will undoubtedly endeavour to push forward with as much celerity as possible—The Chiefs of several Nations are now in Council at the Glaize & I hope they will adopt Measures to reunite their force if possible, the want of Provisions and Ammunition will be the greatest obstacle to encounter, and should their being collected and in force, at so important a period, be an Object in the Contemplation of Government, I shall hope speedily to receive Your Excellency's Commands on that subject.¹

I have the honor to be &c.

A. McKEE.

Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XX, pp. 8-10.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 9 July 1794.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Cozens,² being fearful in the present circumstances, of carrying with him through the back settlements so large a sum as two hundred dollars, has desired me to accept it, and to give him in return a bill upon your Excellency for the amount. I have complied with his request, and as there are one hundred and seventy seven dollars due to me for money advanced to Lieut. Grey and Mr. Peters, on account of their respective journies, I shall deduct that sum and remit you the balance by the first opportunity.

¹Cf. McKee to England, 5 July, 1794, Vol. II, pp. 305-6, and McKee to Chew, 7 July, 1794. Vol. II, p. 310.

²See Vol. III, p. 273 and *infra*.

The politics of this country are entirely suspended at present by the adjournment of Congress—those of Europe are extremely interesting and I will desire Mr. Cozens to take with him some of the most recent New York papers.

With the sincerest wishes for your health and happiness be assured that I am &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency
Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle I.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NIAGARA July 10th 1794.

Dear Sir,

I send Lt. Givings to try his fortune in recruiting agreeably to Orders, at the Miami & Detroit—and I shall be obliged to you to give him such countenance as you may think proper—

I have named Capt. Caldwell, Elliot & Mr. F. Baby as proper persons to Ld Dorchester, agreeably to the Plan for raising the Canadian Corps, of two Battalions; how many Companies will be allotted to this Province, I know not—the Officers are neither to have Army Rank nor Half Pay, must be residents in the Colony; the Bounty is to be ten Guineas, & five more to the Regiment, to answer all expences on all approved Recruits—I wait with Impatience his Lordship's final determination—I have named you as the most proper person for Lt. Colonel in this Province, & the Speaker McDonald for Major—I know not whether His Lordship may have objections to the officers of the Indian Department—His Lordship is Colonel—I enclose to you a most rascally Speech of Wayne's.¹

I believe in case the People of the States move to Presq' Isle, the Six Nations will immediately strike taking such a movement for an Answer—

If I know anything of the States they so highly overrate their own importance that Mr. Jays Embassy will be fruitless, & I conceive War inevitable—the Occupation of the Post at the Miamis is the Object of much discussion. I have stated to Mr. Hammond that "It was re-occupied in 1789, I believe, by a Sergt's Party to prevent the smuggling of flour; that for some years you have annually resided there, given out your presents & kept the British flag flying." *be* so good as to transmit to me every document that may precisely state the extent of our posts on the Miamis & that may prove we never gave up possession of them but as I have mentioned to Mr. Hammond "considered them as dependencies on Detroit—"

I am with true Regard your faithful servt.

J.G.S.

I wait with great anxiety for news from you & hope to hear of Wayne's retreat—

The Emperor in person has begun the Campaign successfully, forced the french Positions with little Loss, & commences with the Siege of Landrecy preparatory to that of Maubeuge—

Mr. Johnson assures me that in the delivery of the speech by Rosencrantz, the Young King (Old Smokes Grandson) & Seneca Billy threatened to tomahawk him—The other Chiefs laughed at it—

(Autograph letter initialled only.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 195-8.)

¹See Vol. II, pp. 195, 276.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NIAGARA July 16th 1794.

Sir,

I am to acknowledge The receipt of Three letters from you on the 14th & 15th of This Month, bearing date on the 29th of June, 3d & 5th of July.

The Six Nations are determined to oppose the United States from settling at Presq'Isle, at least such is their Assertion.

I shall make enquiry into the Circumstances of Anderson's licence, at the same time, I must beg of you to apply to Capt. Stiel to prevent any Liquor from passing by his Post. I duly transmit all your Letters to the Commander in Chief & have received no further Instructions from him than what have been communicated to you.

I do not understand Wayne's Continental Troops to be more Than sixteen Hundred Men or that He expects a larger reinforcement than Eleven Hundred Militia from Kentucky. I should hope Therefore, He would not reach to our Posts; tho' should He be in force, I have but little doubt but He would attempt to molest them—

I trust that you will by this time be furnished with such supplies as may enable you to display the usual Course of Benevolence to the Indian Nations.

You may be assured That It is with no Common Anxiety That I contemplate The recent Transactions, & in particular I regret Capt. Elliots being obliged to be present at the Indian Camp—I am glad however It was The case with all The Traders—as, It must evince That It was not the wish of Government but the Will of the Indians that dictated this Measure.

I am much concerned at the horrid Murder detailed in your letter of The 3d of July, & I shall immediately consult with Ld. Dorchester on the Circumstance. Our Judges would not hang him. I hope a General Court Martial might be competent to the Trial of such a Villain. C. Justice Osgoode is promoted to Upper (sic) Canada, so that I shall have the best opportunity of frankly stating the Case for the Commander in Chiefs decision. I have desired Coll. England to send the Felicity to the Grand River for Corn, & have suggested him to send her to Sandusky &c., if Corn can be procured in that Quarter—I shall be obliged to you for a more detailed account of such Proceedings as may be necessary that I may know what Credit to give to other Opinions.

I can scarcely believe That any thing less than Waynes whole Army will venture down the Miamis—should the Six Nations prevent the People of the States from occupying Presq'Isle, I presume, they will turn their Views to force the rout of the Cuyahoga & to occupy SanDusky.

Your Capacity, Prudence & Experience are certainly called to a very severe test but from which I doubt not but you will extricate yourself with your usual Ability—a few Weeks may be of the utmost Importance. I cannot but yet hope that the United States will be convinced of the impracticability of the War & that at the last They will act upon wiser & more justifiable Principles.

I am with great Regard¹

your Ob't

J. G. SIMCOE.

(A.L.S.)

(Unaddressed.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 199-201.)

¹A copy of this letter in Simcoe's handwriting is in Mr. W. P. Cole's collection of Simcoe MSS. Cf. Simcoe to Dorchester, Vol. II, p. 237.

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO RICHARD PORTER.

NAVY HALL August 4/94.

Sir/

Upon the receipt of this if the person called Freeman or Clarkson¹ Freeman is at Kingston, it is the Lt. Governor's desire that you will have him apprehended and sent in irons on board of the Caldwell, so soon as she shall be ready to sail to Oswego; you will be pleased to write to Captain Schoedde desiring of him to have him immediately turned out of the Lines, and if he can intimate to any persons of the States that it is Freeman for whom a considerable reward has been offered for forgery, so that They may apprehend him so soon as He gets into the Country it will be better.

This Person as appears by affidavits has attempted to give stupefying or poisonous doses to the Officer who had charge of him, and to bribe the Soldier to desert; Mr. Baker & Capt. Schoedde cannot be too vigilant against his mal-practices.

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Capt. Porter

Comdg at Kingston.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX, p. 44.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

August 6th 1794.

Dear Sir,

Private.

I have just received your Letter of the 20th of July which with its enclosures shall be immediately forwarded to Ld. Dorchester.

I am sorry to see any of the Choctaws with the Army of the States.

I yesterday received a speech from the Buffalo Creek Indians to desire some Provisions for the Corn Planter who has called upon the *Warriors* not the *Sachems* of the 6 nations to assist him in removing with his People to Catarogaras, if not to Buffalo Creek.²

The People of the States do not I believe, as yet mean to occupy Presq'Isle; nor should I deem it unlikely that Wayne has directions not to proceed altho' should He be joined by a large body of the Kentucky Militia. or should Presq'Isle be occupied in either of the cases I should suppose the Contrary, expect an immediate movement—

Having an immediate Opportunity of transmitting your letter (by Capt. Vandeleur) I shall forward it to Mr. Dundas.³

I hold War to be inevitable, & in that case somehow or other Wayne must be driven back, on the best & most *rapid* method of effecting this purpose, I wish for your opinion in confidence, & more particularly, of what we have to apprehend from your Quarter should War be declared about the End of September, from an Autumnal or Winter Campaign?

¹See Vol. I, p. 314.²Cf. Simcoe to Dorchester, 5 August, 1794, Vol. II, p. 355.³See Vol. II, pp. 350-1.

The Fifth Regiment remains here to my Satisfaction. Coll. England I understand has purchased Paint & Tobacco. I know not how to stop the traffic of Rum. I will do my best hereafter to obtain a Law, & at the present I think the Officer at the fort may destroy it—I should indemnify him from the Prosecution if such should be undertaken.—I am with great Regard

your faithful
& obedient servt.

(Unaddressed.)

J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 203-4.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO CHICHESTER MACDONELL.

NAVY HALL August 8th 1794.

Sir,

Both your letters of the 21st & 22nd of last month are now before me, and I have received his Excellency the Lieut. Governor's instructions to acquaint you, in answer to them, that you acted very properly in detaining the goods that John Rees was bringing into this Province under his Excellency's Permit, when you discovered that the word "Salt" was inserted in a different hand writing from the rest of the permit; in consequence of which, and the confession of John Rees to the forgery before me, & in the presence of another person, I am to authorize you to procure condemnation in the legal manner, of the Stills and other Articles that you seized belonging to John Rees the whole being forfeited on account of the forgery.

His Excellency approves of the indulgence granted to David Ramsay, and further directs that it may be fully extended to Mr. Bertzie and his People (the German Settlers.)

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Chichester McDonnell Esqr.¹

Preventive Officer at Fort Ontario.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX, p. 45.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

NEW YORK August 10th 1794.

Sir,

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 5th ulto.,² inclosing the copy of your dispatch to Mr. Dundas of the 3d, the duplicate of which I have sent to Halifax, to be forwarded by the first packet to England.

I desire your Excellency to be persuaded that I entertain a perfect sense of the unreservedness of your communications to me on all points in which the interests of the province under your government have been in any measure implicated with those of the United States: and I can only lament that the refusal of this government to admit the intervention of his Majesty in arranging the disputes subsisting

¹A younger brother of Colonel John Macdonell, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, see Vol. I, p. 147, note.

²This letter has not been found.

between it and the Indians, and its unconquerable and ever watchful Jealousy of any thing like interference on the part of any servant of the Crown relative to those disputes have precluded me from using the arguments with which you have furnished me, and which, if a more friendly and liberal disposition had existed in the members of the American administration, I might probably have urged with a happy effect.

I had the honor of transmitting to your Excellency, by Mr. Cozens my answer of the 7th of June to Mr. Randolph's letter of the 2d. I now forward to you copies of another long letter from that minister and of my reply. On the puerile futility and shameless falsehoods of Mr. Randolph's letter, and on the contemptuous brevity of my answer, which was dictated by the respect I owe to my Court and to my own character, it is unnecessary to offer any comments. It is however a circumstance of considerable consolation to me, in this critical conjuncture, that the duration of this correspondence has afforded me an opportunity, without the appearance of a desire of delay, of deferring my *final* explanation, until I shall have learnt his Majesty's pleasure on the important subjects, that are connected with this discussion.

You will perceive from the accompanying newspapers the serious disturbances which have occurred in Pittsburgh and its vicinity: the discontents that have produced them by no means diminish, and though they appear to arise from a dislike of the excise laws, they unquestionably originate in a rooted aversion to the federal constitution and to all the measures emanating from it.

I have the pleasure of announcing to your Excellency the arrival of Rear Admiral Murray on these coasts, with a squadron of three ships of the line and four large frigates, and the signal success which has attended his first operations, in falling in with a fleet of American merchant-ships destined for France (under the convoy of the Concorde frigate and three smaller armed vessels) and laden with provisions on account of the French government, and in capturing sixteen of them. The Concorde and another armed vessel arrived at Boston on Tuesday last, but the fate of the relics of their scattered convoy (five excepted, which escaped into the Delaware and this port) is as yet unknown.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency
John Graves Simcoe Esq

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle I.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

NEW YORK 10th August 1794.

Private and Confidential

My Dear Sir,

Mr. Francis being desirous of returning to Upper Canada, and it not being probable that any thing will shortly occur which might render it expedient for me to delay his journey I have thought it more advisable to dispatch him at once, though the intelligence, with which he is charged, be neither ample nor interesting at present. In the course of three or four weeks however I presume that what I shall have then to communicate will adequately compensate for the sterility of my present information. By that time we shall learn the result of Mr. Jay's *debut* as a negotiator and the probable nature of his ultimate success in that character. On the event of those negotiations depend, according to the actual *temperature*

of this country, the preservation of peace or the commencement of immediate hostilities with Great Britain, For unless the British Government will subscribe implicitly to Mr. Jay's categorical demands for compensation for vessels captured in the West Indies, in conformity to the orders of the 6 of November, it appears the determination of the government to enforce obedience by the terror of the American arms to its dictates or (to use the emphatic language of Mr. Nicholas in the house of representatives) "to crush the *villains*"—by which concise expression he designates *all* the subjects of the British empire. For the last five or six centuries many nations have tried their hands at *crushing* these same villains, but without success, and I do not think that either the prowess or power of the motley herd, stiling itself the American people, affords much solid ground of apprehension. Seriously however I wish that some thing decisive, either one way or other, were settled with respect to this country, as its existing system of professed neutrality and real hostility renders my position extremely embarrassing.

I perceive by the latest intelligence from England that Lord Dorchester's speech to the Indians has been the subject of discussion in the two houses of Parliament, but as his Majesty's ministers had not then received it, no steps were taken in consequence of that circumstance.¹

¹Cf. Simcoe to Dundas, No. 26, 5 July, 1794. The following account of this discussion was given in the Annual Register for 1794, pp. 230-1:

"A debate unexpectedly arose the same day [May 26] in both houses on the subject of America, occasioned it appeared by the contents of a New York newspaper lately arrived in town. This paper gave at full length what purported to be an answer from Lord Dorchester, governor of Canada, to the delegates of seven Indian tribes (dated Quebec, 10th Feb. 1794) complaining of the encroachments made on the boundary line by the people of the United States, and observing that a war was not unlikely to take place within the present year. It was written in the peculiar style which is used in all communications with the American Indians, and was considered by persons conversant in American affairs to bear evident marks of authenticity.

"The marquis of Lansdowne, in a general attack upon the conduct of the administration towards the neutral states, more particularly accused them of having exasperated America by repeated provocations, as if they were either ignorant of or little regarded the importance of preserving peace with that power. The first of these insults was, he said, the order of council dated June 8th, 1793, empowering his majesty's ships to detain all vessels bound with corn or flour to France, except those of Denmark or Sweden; sixty American ships had in consequence been seized in the West Indies only. He then noticed the part this government had taken in the late arrangement between Portugal and Algiers, an arrangement certainly injurious to American interests; and lastly, he read the answer of lord Dorchester to the Indians, which he reprobated as a direct attempt to spirit up these savages to hostilities against the United States. He concluded by saying, that he heartily wished the paper might prove to be a forgery, but as he thought it nearly concerned the honour of this country to have the matter cleared up, he moved for copies of all instructions given to lord Dorchester respecting the differences between this country and America.

"To these charges it was replied by Lord Grenville, that the right of detaining ships laden with provisions for the enemy was universally allowed by the law of nations; that the ships so detained had not been condemned, but their cargoes sold for the benefit of their owners; that in respect to Algiers, the court of Lisbon had desired us to use our good offices with the Barbary powers, in order to enable Portugal, our ally, to co-operate with us more effectually against the common enemy; and no minister could hesitate accepting the proposal. As for the paper which had been read, he knew nothing of it, if it were authentic, it would be time enough to proceed upon it when it should be regularly transmitted here by lord Dorchester, but till then he did not much see the propriety of the house committing its high and grave character upon the authority of a New York newspaper. The same remark being made by several other speakers, the house divided upon the marquis's motion—content 9, not content 69.

"The language of ministry in the lower house was more explicit; and Mr. Sheridan withdrew his motion, which was similar to the marquis of Lansdowne's, upon the secretary of state declaring that he never heard of the speech attributed to lord Dorchester before, that he believed it to be a forgery, that no instructions had been sent out which had the remotest tendency to produce a rupture with America, on the contrary that ministers had used their utmost endeavours to put an end to the hostilities which prevailed between the Indians and the American states."

As Admiral Murray will make Sandy Hook his general port of rendezvous for the ships of his squadron for the remainder of the summer and autumn I have determined to fix my quarters at New York, until towards the end of October.

Be assured that I am &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

Endorsed—rec'd August 31st by Mr. Francis.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle I.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO ALEXANDER AITKIN.

NAVY HALL Augt. 10th 1794.

Sir/

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I am to desire you will send a rough plan & section of the Survey of Kingston as soon as possible to his Excellency, and of course you will lose no time in forwarding to Lord Dorchester,¹ what has been directed; but the Lt. Governor hopes you will not be detained long at Kingston, as I understand, he wishes you to be here, if practicable, by the first of September, of which, I presume, the acting Surveyor General has apprized you.

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Mr. Aitkin, Dy. Surveyor.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX, p. 46.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

August 13th. (1794)

Dear Sir,

Since the enclosed Letter was written Colonel Englands express with the Information of The Deserter, or Spy, Newman,² & the Huron Chiefs Speech on the returning of the Hatchet³ has arrived hither—

I have thought it proper to send Capt. Bunbury to Turtle Island, & who will verbally communicate with you—

Our principal reliance in case Mr. Wayne should succeed in his attempt of penetrating to the Glaize must be in the influence which you shall be able to preserve over the Indian Nations—His present Advance may be his future ruin—

Do you know Mr. Langlade of La Baye,⁴ who has offered his Services to Capt. Doyle, He is said to have led the Indians in Braddocks defeat.

If you have a proper person to be sent to the Chicago, employ him, informing Capt. Doyle, who by Colonel Englands accounts is extremely popular with the Mackinac Indians.⁵ your true Servant.

(Unaddressed.)

J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 205.)

¹Cf. Dorchester to Simcoe, 18 April, 1794, Vol. II, p. 210 and Simcoe to Dorchester, 2 June, 1794, Vol. II, p. 256.

²Vol. II, pp. 351-2.

³See England to Simcoe, 6 August, 1794, Vol. II, p. 359, and the speech, p. 357.

⁴Charles de Langlade, at one time an officer in the Indian department.

⁵Cf. Simcoe to England, 12 August, 1794, Vol. II, pp. 367-S.

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO PETER VAN ALSTINE.

NAVY HALL Aug. 14th/94.

Sir/

I have duly received and laid before his Excellency The Lieut. Govr. your letter of the 30th of last July, enclosing a general return of the Militia of the County of Prince Edward, with a Return of Officers to be promoted therein,—I am to communicate to you his Excellency's approbation of the promotions you have recommended, and also of your appointment of a Light Infantry Company.

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

P. Van Alstine Esqr¹

Lieut of the County of
Prince Edward.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX, p. 47.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

(Circular)

NAVY HALL Aug. 16, 1794.

Sir/

I have it in command from His Excellency the Lt. Governor, in the absence of the Adjutant General to forward to you some printed copies of the Act for the further Regulation of the Militia of this Province.—

It is his Excellency's directions that you will be pleased without loss of time to order a Ballot to be made to form the Roster, preparatory to the Detachments of Militia being called out which you may expect, and to report when this order has been executed.²

I have the honor to be &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

To all the Lieutenants

of Counties in Upper Canada.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX, p. 48.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO THOMAS ASTON COFFIN.

NAVY HALL Aug. 16, 1794.

Sir/

In reply to your letter of the 30th June to his Excellency Lt. Governor Simcoe, wherein you suggest by order of Lord Dorchester,—“that it will be satisfactory to receive a requisition at the time (if not before) that Bills are drawn on account of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada,” I am desired to observe, that enquiry being made of Mr. Russell, The Receiver General, relative thereto, He answered “that this method had invariably been adopted”—I am also to add, that in a late communication to Lord Dorchester, Colonel Simcoe asked of his Lordship, under the orders of the Lords of the Treasury, for such a sum in specie, as the exigencies of this government may at present require.

¹Member of the Legislative Assembly for the County of Prince Edward and District of Adolphustown, 1793-6. See W. S. Herrington, History of the County of Lennox and Addington, pp. 27, 30, 130, 138, 141-2, 145, 268, 414.

²Cf. Simcoe to Dorchester, 16 August, 1794, Vol. I, pp. 382-4.

With regard to that part of your letter relating to the Loyalists, I am to acquaint you that as soon as the Returns can be procured of such as are actually upon their locations & employed in the cultivation of their lands, Lt. Governor Simcoe will transmit them to Lord Dorchester.

The day that was fixed for the Loyalists to take possession and be upon their lands was the 24th of June 1793,—but it is to be apprehended that few have conformed to this Regulation, and that many have no serious intention of settling—They are so dispersed that it will require some time to collect an accurate account of the places of their residence and location.

I have the honor to be &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

T. A. Coffin Esqr
Quebec.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX, pp. 48-9.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO SAMUEL HOLLAND.

NAVY HALL Aug. 21st 1794—

Sir,

His Excellency Lt. Governor Simcoe directs you will be so good to forward him by the first opportunity, the best Map in your possession of the Indian Territory bordering on the Province under his administration, commencing opposite to Point au Baudet on the south side of the Upper St. Lawrence, and continuing along the margin of the Lake to Oswego.

His Excellency has received your private letter, which he will take an Early opportunity of answering himself;—The Theodolite is deposited with the acting Surveyor General.

I have the honor to be,

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Major Holland
Surveyor General of
Upper Canada.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX, p. 51.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO CAPTAIN SCHOEDDE.

NAVY HALL Aug. 22d 1794

Sir/

His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor having occasion for some Schenectady boats for his Majesty's service and Mr. Jonathan Pell having undertaken at a considerable risk, expence & trouble to procure them at prime cost, I am directed to refer him to you, in order that he may be permitted to bring into this Province, such goods or effects, not the *produce of the East Indies*, as will reimburse him for the services he will render to Government in this particular.¹

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Capt. Schoedde
Commanding
at Fort Ontario.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX, p. 53.)

¹See Vol. II, p. 336.

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO WILLIAM DEMONT.

NAVY HALL August 26th 1794.

Sir/

In answer to your Memorial to His Excellency The Lieut. Governor I am to request you will specify how "the designs of Government have been perverted by the Officers acting under his Excellency's command," and that you will inform me what implements of husbandry and other articles you have received of his Majesty's bounty, also transmit to me the certificate of the Commissary at the Post, from whence you have drawn your Provisions, of the quantity you have received, and of what remains due to you, in order that the same may be issued to you accordingly;—I am likewise to add that from your former Services, His Excellency never entertained the least doubt of your Loyalty and of your disposition to serve the King if required—

With regard to your having obtained only one lot of land, upon proper application to the Council you will, of course, receive what His Majesty's gracious benevolence entitles you to, which will appear in Mr. Motz's certificate to you.

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Mr. Demont.
York.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX, p. 53.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO CHICHESTER MACDONELL.

NAVY HALL Sept. 1st 1794.

Sir/

His Excellency The Lt. Govr. observing in your letter to me of the 24th ultimo, that "every head of a family has been allowed to pass a *barrel of Salt*," upon coming from the United States into this Province, I am to enquire from you by what authority this indulgence has been granted, and if unsanctioned, I am to express to you his Excellency's displeasure and to desire it may be discontinued, in future.—He chuses that this special favor shall be confined to himself, as in the case of Mr. Berezy & his German settlers, &c.

I am &c,

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Chichester McDonnell Esqr.
Preventive Officer
Oswego.

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO CHICHESTER MACDONELL.

NAVY HALL Sept. 8th 1794.

Sir/

The list of Articles you transmitted to me in your letter of the 27th of last month contains the whole of what Mr. Bertzie & the German Settlers are authorized

by His Excellency The Lt. Governor to bring into this Province, excepting the following additional things,

150 bushels of salt
one ton of Iron
500 lb of nails
300 lb of steel

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

C. McDonnell Esqr.
Preventive Officer
Oswego.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIX.)

FROM WILLIAM CAMPBELL TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Sir

As I have given directions to Commodore Grant, so soon as his Provisions and Stores are landed from on Board the Chippawa, to proceed with her to Detroit, I wish to know from you what part of her remaining Cargo, you think necessary to be landed for the use of the Indians—It will depend entirely upon yourself what that may be—whether the whole (which I reckon may be two Batteau load,) or whether only a part—as whatever you do not wish for, will be sent up here, tho' in no immediate want of it—You will therefore be so good as signify your wishes in this matter by the Bearer to the Commodore—

In future should Deserters, or intelligence from any other quarter, arrive at your Camp, of the movements of the American Army, that have not previously been known at this Post, I am to request that immediate information of it, may be forwarded to me—It is of more consequence, to his Majestys service, that the officer Commanding at this Post should receive such information, than that it should be forwarded below—

Three Deserters have been forcibly carryed past this Fort by the Indians, and I am not made acquainted, with the time they left the American Army, or what Information they bring—

FORT MIAMIS
3d Sept. 1794.

(Unaddressed.)

I am Sir
Your Obed't Humble Serv't
WM. CAMPBELL
Major 24th Regt.
Commandg Fort Miamis
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 211-2)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

NEW YORK 9th September 1794.

Sir,

Having only just learnt the intention of Mr. Jamieson to proceed to Upper Canada tomorrow, I have merely time to acknowledge your letter (this morning) of the 22d ulto.¹ and to inclose you copies of two letters which have passed between

¹This letter has not been found.

the Secretary of State and myself in the form in which they have been directed to be *printed* by the President of the United States.¹

The same paper also contains an Account of the proceedings at Pittsburgh between the commissioners appointed by this government and the delegates nominated by the insurgents.

As the messenger, who brought your last dispatches, will return to Upper Canada in the course of a very few weeks, I shall have an opportunity of writing you again very shortly by him. In the mean time, I have the honor to be with great respect &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency
Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

Endorsed—Copy (Duplicate) Mr. Hammond to His Ex. Lt. Govr. Simcoe New York Sept. 9th /94 delivered to me By Mr. J. Pell Octr. 5th E.B.L.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

FROM EDMUND RANDOLPH TO GEORGE HAMMOND.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 19, 1794.

Sir,

The inclosed Packet, addressed to you, with the superscription of Lord Grenville,² came to me this morning in the mail from New York under cover from Mr. Jay.

The substance of its contents having been communicated by his Lordship to Mr. Jay, and by the latter to me, I hasten to forward the dispatch by an Express: with a hope, that it will be conducive to the preservation of mutual good temper between the two Nations; and with an assurance that correspondent orders and instructions will be immediately given by our Government

EDMD RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond.

E.B.L.

Endorsed—Copy Mr. Randolph to Mr. Hammond. Sept. 19th/94 enclosed in Mr. Hammond's Dispatch to his Excellency and delivered to me by Mr. J. A. Pell Octr. 5th/94—E.B.L.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle III.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

NEW YORK 21st September 1794.

Sir,

Since the date of my Letter by Mr. Jamieson, I have received your dispatches by Mr. William Walton and McDonnell: and I hope to have a secure opportunity of forwarding your official dispatch to England in the course of three or four days.

The arguments and documents which your Excellency has been so kind as to communicate to me respecting the several subjects that have been recently in discussion between his Majesty's Government of Canada and that of the United

¹See Vol. III, pp. 27-9.

²Cf. Grenville to Hammond, 17 July, 1794, Vol. II, pp. 321-2, and the Duke of Portland to Dorchester, 15 July, 1794, Vol. II, pp. 322-3.

States, will be extremely interesting and important to me, if any part of the negotiation relative to their final arrangement shall be committed to my direction. At present however, it is not necessary for me to advert to them since any further proceedings upon them on this side of the Atlantic are, I presume, for the moment suspended by the contents of the annexed letter to you from the Duke of Portland, that was transmitted in Lord Grenville's dispatch to me, to which the inclosed letter from Mr. Randolph alludes.

From the accompanying newspapers you will collect the actual situation of the insurrection in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania. This business assumes every day an aspect more and more serious; as the spirit of resistance to good order and Government is not now confined to the spot in which it originally burst forth, but appears to be spreading in other directions, a considerable body of the Militia of Maryland has been under the necessity of marching into two of the remote Counties of that state, of which the inhabitants had formed the design of attacking the federal magazines at Frederic town. The Pennsylvania Militia (or at least such part of it as has obeyed the President's requisition) and Volunteers began their march from Philadelphia on Friday last for Carlisle, in the vicinity of which place they will, I presume, be joined by the draughts from Maryland and Jersey. The whole number of troops to be employed in this Service will amount to about fifteen thousand men. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Jersey proceed with the Militias of their respective States, but no officer is as yet appointed to the command of the whole army.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

E.B.L.

Lt. Govr. Simcoe.

Endorsed—Copy. Mr. Hammond to his Excellency Lt. Govr. Simcoe New York Sept. 21st 1794. delivered to me by Mr. J. A. Pell Octr. 5th E.B.L.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle III.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Private.

NEW YORK 22 September 1794.

My Dear Sir,

As I presume that the Duke of Portland's Dispatch¹ is of considerable importance I have deemed it expedient to desire Mr. Pell to proceed to you with all possible expedition. As Mr. McDonnell² is at present too much indisposed to travel, I shall probably detain him until the arrival of the August Mail, when I hope I shall have it in my power to communicate to your Excellency (for your own *personal* information) some account of the progress of Mr. Jay's Negotiation which at the date of Lord Grenville's letter to me of the 15th July had scarcely begun.

I sincerely hope that the continuance of Peace on this side of the Atlantic (if it can be continued with honor) may enable you to persevere in the plans you have formed for the prosperity of the Province under your Excellency's government, and speedily restore to you the enjoyments of those domestic comforts, the temporary privation of which you must so severely feel.

An Account has been received here this morning from Guadeloupe (which is generally credited) that Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis have succeeded in

¹See Vol. II, pp. 319, 321, 322.

²Alexander Macdonell, sheriff of the Home District, see Simcoe to Hammond, 30 August, 1794, Vol. III, pp. 15-6.

destroying the French ships at Point à petre and that the number of Republicans there is reduced to two hundred, who must soon fall.

In addition to the English intelligence contained in the newspapers which I send you, I have seen a private letter from London of the 22d of July which states that the French have carried into execution the infernal decree of the convention for massacring the English and Hanoverian Prisoners. I understand that the crew of the Alert sloop of war have been shot at Brest, and some prisoners taken in Flanders have also been murdered.

Be assured that I am ever with the utmost Esteem and Regard

GEO. HAMMOND.

Endorsed—Copy (Private) Mr. Hammond to His Excy Lt. Govr Simcoe New York September 22d 1794. delivered to me by Mr. J. A. Pell Octr. 5, 1794—

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle II.)

RETURN OF INDIANS AT SWAN CREEK.

Return of Indians receiving Provisions at Swan Creek 15th Sept. 1794.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Ottawas	151	111	93
Munsys & Nanticokes—	47	62	61
Senecas	23	22	17
Mingoes	31	32	20
Tuskaroras	6	2	0
Cherokees	15	5	10
Miamies	33	25	25
Delawares	346	406	374
Shawnese	208	257	174
Total	860	922	774
			922
			860

(Unsigned.)

2556.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 213.)

CERTIFICATE BY MATHEW ELLIOTT.

I do recommend for the good of his Majesty's Service, that Six months provisions, for Three thousand Indians, may be provided, and sent to Turtle Island for the use of the Indian Department

SWAN CREEK

22nd Sept. 1794.

94 Barrels of Pork
 20 Do. flour
 16 Do. Rice
 48 Kegs Butter
 66 Bags of Corn
 550 lb of Powder
 8 Boxes of Ball.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 215.)

for 1010 Men 6 Months	Flour 5½ lb pr. week	91,910
	Pork 2 lb — Do. —	52,520
In Rations 5½ pr week	Butter 6 oz. — Do. —	9,845
	Corn 7 pints Do.	2,872
for 1990 Women & Children	the same quantity.	
	Flour Lbs.	183,820
Men	Pork Lbs.	105,040
5½ Rations	Butter Lbs.	9,845
Women & Children	Rice Lbs.	6,000
2½ 1/12	Corn, - Bushels	5,744

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 219.)

FROM THE DUKE OF PORTLAND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Lt. Govr. Simeoe
No. 3

WHITEHALL 4th Oct. 1794.

Sir

No. 25 June 20th I have received and laid before the King your Letters
— “ — to Mr. Seeretary Dundas of the Numbers and Dates men-
tioned in the Margin with their several Inclosures.

25 — — 21st The first of these inclosing Captn Shank's Memorial
26 July 3d. to Lord Amherst,¹ both on account of your recommendation,
and of the Services of Captn. Shank deserves all due atten-

tion, and I shall not fail to take the earliest opportunity of recommending it's contents to his Lordship's favorable consideration: For altho the present posture of Affairs, as you will learn by my last Letters, promised an amicable termination of all subsisting differences between Us and the Ameriean States, yet I do not, at this moment foresee any objection to an augmentation of the Queen's Rangers, by means of Recruits raised on the spot, as a measure of permanent utility and security to the Province—In answer to your second letter of the same date,² inclosing a copy of your's to Lord Dorchester, respecting the Commissariat, and particularly the unwarrantable Conduct of Mr. Cartwright, who was employed in that Branch, I feel confident, from what has been already stated on this head both as Lord Dorchester and yourself that his Lordship to his Controul and to the Exercise of his Judgement and Diseretion thereupon, will be desirous of directing the management of those concerns, with all possible attention to the Exeeutive Authority in Upper Canada, and this, both with a view to the more œconomical performanee of that Service, as well as to give strength and support to your Authority.

I have perused with great attention and equal satisfaction your Letter No. 25.³ Altho the pacifie appearanees I have already alluded to render a detailed answer to several of your judieious observations unneecessary, the oocupation, however, of York and Long Point, (which I am happy to find is likely to prove a healthy station) and the Communication between York & Lake Huron are considered as connected with the future improvement and internal security of the Province.

Col: McKee is certainly a very proper person, for a Seat at the Executive Council whenever there is a vaeancy. In the mean time whatever will secure a

¹See Vol. II, pp. 279-80.

²See Vol. II, pp. 281-2.

³Vol. II, pp. 283-7.

more regular and faithful discharge of the Publick Duty, in the custody, as well as the distribution of the Indian Stores should, be adopted. The want of method, and the consequent embezzlement of those Stores, which have lately taken place, are disgraceful in the extreme.

The re-Union of the Six Nations, with the Western Indians, and the general Confederation which appears to have taken place between them and other Nations to the South and West are certainly Events, which may lead, in their effects, to the obtaining and possibly thro' our mediation, such a Boundary as in a great measure, may answer the views of His Majesty's Confidential Servants, and with which you are already perfectly well acquainted. On this therefore, and many other Accounts, the confidence and good opinion of the Indians must be duly cultivated and maintained—and as the uninterrupted freedom of our Trade with them on the American side, is likely to be secured to us, your suggestion relative to the Ouisconsin River and the western side of the Mississippi may eventually become an object deserving very great attention.

Your Letter No 26¹ contains a very satisfactory Statement of the question as it stands between Us and the American States, in respect of the Indian Country, and shews on your part, a clear and distinct conception of the terms of the Treaty of 1783—It is worthy of remark, that that Treaty, in describing the Line between the two Countries, is perfectly silent as to the Privileges or Claims of His Majesty, be they what they may, within the Indian Country South of the Treaty Line. It does not therefore (supposing it to be fulfilled by both parties) by any possible construction, transfer to the Americans, even the capacity of taking any benefit in consequence of those Privileges or Claims, which belong to His Majesty. I forbear entering farther into this point, as I trust that an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute is at no great distance.²

Since writing the above I have received a Letter from Lord Amherst, on the subject of yours inclosing Capt. Shank's Memorial, in which his Lordship states that The King having been graciously pleased to make a Promotion of Captains to Majors by Brevet Rank, Capt. Shank obtains the Rank which he solicits by his Memorial.

The alteration which you have desired to be made in the Establishment of your Corps, his Lordship suggests should properly come through Lord Dorchester which circumstance I take this opportunity to apprize you of.

I am &c.

PORTLAND.

(Q 278 A, pp. 58-60.)

FROM THOMAS SMITH TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

CAMP AT SWAN CREEK 11th October 1794.

Dr. Sir,

I could wish to have represented to his Excellency Colonel Simcoe that some of the militia at Fort Miami were volunteers this Spring & are exceedingly dissatisfied to have been subject to the first command on their return Home to see their friends while there were enough of others that never had served.—I must say that there is some bad management in the affair let who will be the cause; for

¹Vol. II, pp. 303-5.

²This letter was not received by Simcoe until 29 January, 1795, at Kingston. See his reply, 17 February, 1795, Vol. III, pp. 300-1.

I had only one servant man left to take care of my Stock & other matters at Home whom from old age & infirmities is incapable of rendering any service in the active line of a Soldier—he was however drafted & my property remains in a manner abandoned,—it is a singular hardship upon me after being 18 years a Slave to the Militia & to Government in different capacities without ever accepting of a Shilling recompense. I hope his Excellency will see so much justice in this case as to order a superannuated man to return home where only he is capable of being of any service.

The two Gun Boats are now in the River, the one is loaded with plank & to proceed to Fort Miamis & the other to follow so soon as her Cargo of provisions is discharged at this place, in order to bring down the Sick.

All the Scouts that comes into Camp agree that there is an appearance of a greater number of people at the Glaize than usual and that a party of the Lt. Horse were discovered near Snake's town.

One of Cuckoo's Lasselle's friends (a Shawney) came lately from Detroit & is a great advocate for peace, says "that the french are likely to get the better, & that the English would not assist the Indians—the English were thought nothing of, and that all the french in Detroit had told him so as well as Bluejacket, therefore as to himself he was determined to go [to] the Americans & accordingly is gone somewhere.

I am &c.

Col. McKee.

THOS SMITH.

One of our Scouts is just arrived & says they were chased by the Horse near Snake's town and that the Glaize point from Cuckoo's House over to the Miamis River is covered with Tents, which space of ground according to my estimation cannot be less than 1200 square yards. We will have more Scouts coming in to day & in case of any thing extraordinary I will send off an express—I wish our Block House was finished in order to thro' in the Stores as I am convinced in myself that Wayne means to make another sortie.

T.S.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 233-5.)

FROM THOMAS SMITH TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

CAMP AT SWAN CREEK 12th October 1794.

Dear Sir,

The 10th I wrote you by Cuckoo Lasselle & informed you of a reinforcement having arrived at the Glaize &c., which proves now to be totally false, as the Scouts that made the report were not near the Glaize.

Tuscarora George & a party of Mingoës & McPherson just arrived with a prisoner, a rifleman, of the name of Porter, native of Pennsylvania, who says that no reinforcement having arrived at the Glaize nor provisions since Wayne's departure—but a Brigade of provisions was expected about the end of this month—That the Garrison of Fort Defiance consists of about 140 invalids, and that a Deserter was caught a few days ago; taken back to Fort Defiance & hang'd. Also the Buffalo just came in with a Deserter of the name of Grant native of Ireland

¹See Vol. III, p. 129. For other letters from Smith to McKee see Vol. III, pp. 128, 129, 131, and 155.

says he lived four years in Detroit, part of the time with Capt. Caldwell—he was Corporal of the Bullock Guard, deserted along with his Comrade—were followed up & his comrade killed.

The Gun Boat has been waiting here since yesterday morning for orders to sail from the Com'g officer of Fort Miamis—the wind is fair as it can blow. It strikes me that there is a degree of impropriety in an order obliging the Master of a King's vessel to leave her perhaps to the care of a drunken Sailor or two at the risque of a thousand accidents that may happen to her during his absence, and to proceed to Fort Miamis on foot or otherwise 8 or 9 miles distance for orders to Sail.

Would it not expedite the service by sending up an express on the arrival of any vessel at Swan Creek for any commands the officer commanding may have, which could return before the vessel would be ready to sail? The season is rather too far advanced to trifle away the time—expedition is now absolutely required!

I have ordered the Master of the Gun Boat Mr. Thorn to take on board the Deserter & prisoner with such Indians as choose to go & to land them as near Brown's Town as possible (without delaying his passage to Detroit) in order they may proceed under the care of Tuskarora George to his Excellency Colonel Simcoe or to yourself.

Col. McKee.

I am &c.

THOS. SMITH Capt. M.
Com'g at S. Creek.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 229-31.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

NEW YORK 13th October 1794.

Sir,

I have been induced to postpone Mr. McDonnell's journey for some few days by the expectation of the arrival of the August packet and of thereby being enabled to communicate to your Excellency some particulars of the actual state of Mr. Jay's negotiations; but as the packet is not yet arrived and as I propose setting off for Philadelphia to morrow morning, I am unwilling at this advanced season of the year to detain Mr. McDonnell any longer.

Since my dispatches by Mr. Pell, nothing of importance has occurred in this country, except the journey of the President to Carlisle for the purpose of reviewing the troops proceeding against the insurgents. He will not however remain more than a week at that place, but will return to Philadelphia in order to be present at the meeting of Congress, which is fixed for the 3d of next month. The whole of the military force collected in the vicinity of Carlisle, consisting of militia and volunteers, amounts to about eighteen thousand effective men, the command of whom is conferred on Major General Lee, the Governor of Virginia. From the circumstances of the insurgents not having yet assembled in considerable bodies—nor having appointed leaders—nor having collected military stores—I infer that the army under General Lee will not meet with any opposition in its march to Pittsburgh, the inhabitants of which town and of the adjacent country have already acceded to the terms offered by the general government: And I presume that their example will be followed by the insurgents in other quarters on the approach of the army. I inclose details of the victory obtained by General Wayne over the Indians, and of the correspondence between that officer and Major Campbell, as they have been published by order of the government.

Rear Admiral Murray, with the squadron under his command, arrived off Sandy hook on Friday last, and this evening sailed again on a cruize to the Southward. The Admiral came up to Staten island in the Cleopatra frigate for the purpose of having some conversation with me, as to the future operations of his squadron: But it not being deemed expedient for him to land here, I remained with him on board of the frigate during his stay at New York.

From the newspapers which, as I understand, Mr. McDonnell takes with him, you will learn the present general state of the politics of this country.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.¹

His Excellency

Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

BOIS BLANC

Sir,

Oct. 15th 1794.

As it seems expedient for the King's service and for the preservation of his Influence among the several Indian Nations that certain Persons whose names you have mentioned to me now residing among those People should be taken into public employment, I am to desire that you will take the steps accordingly as has been customary in the Department under your direction upon similar Occasions.

To Coll. McKee

D. Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

I am &c.²

J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 233.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Confidential

NAVY HALL

Dear Sir,

October 22d 1794.

I am to acquaint you for your *private* Government, (making no communication thereon to any other Person till I hear from Ld. Dorchester) that by a convention between Ld. Grenville & Mr. Jay, "all things are to remain in statu quo that therefore both parties shall continue to hold their Possessions, & that all Encroachments on either side should be done away." You may be sure that I wait with some anxiety for his Lordship's decision—I hope He will not withdraw the Post at the Miamis, or at least re-establish one at your House—but I wish you to be prepared for the Worst; If upon pretext of the better supplying them with Provisions, or other Reasons the Indians could conveniently move nearer to *detroit* perhaps it may be worthy of consideration whether It may not be prudent to effect this Measure.

These Arrangements are but provisionary; some Men of War are to winter at Quebec, some troops to come thither from the West Indies; The opposition on the Allegany has encreased.—Guadeloupe we have reason to believe is retaken.—Sec-

¹Received at Navy Hall, 8 November, 1794. See Vol. III, p. 179.

²A copy in Simcoe's handwriting is in Vol. XX of Mr. W. P. Cole's collection of Simcoe MSS.

retary Randolph has another & violent Letter against me which I shall immediately Answer¹—O'Beal &c. are gone to visit Pickering, but as I understand determined not to part with an Acre of Land—I have agreed with Brant that a general Meeting of all the Indians *asked* at the Miamis, or in its Vicinity will be the best means of insuring at all Events a proper treaty, & relieving the Indians & Americans equally from an impracticable War—The Ministry is strengthened by Mr. Dundas quitting the Seals to the Duke of *Portland*—I shall press upon my new Master proper attention to the Indian Interests²—My Plans are to be carried into Execution—I wish therefore you will lose no time in Preparing for our Spring Meeting at New London—

You shall hear from me so soon as Ld. Dorchester sends me his Instructions.
Your true Servant

J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

(Unaddressed.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 239-40.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Confidential

Dear Sir,

October 22d 1794.

I beg to introduce to you Mr. Burke,³ a Romish Clergyman. This Gentleman has been sent down to Detroit purposely to operate on the Riviere au Raisin, whose Inhabitants requested Pere Le Dru, a Jacobin Emissary for their Minister.⁴

Mr. Burke is furnished with the most respectable recommendations, of his Loyalty Education & Understanding, & in the handsomest Manner has offered to exert their Influence, & that of some Ecclesiastical Authority which He possesses over the other Priests in the support of his Majesty's Government.

I have particularly requested him to consult with you on all occasions in the most confidential Manner being the Person in whom I (& his Majestys Ministers) repose the most unbounded Confidence. I believe He will be serviceable in checking the rum traffic. My Dear Colonel ten thousand thanks for your late civilities which I shall be happy to return whenever It shall be in my power.

I am with great truth your faithful serv't
(Unaddressed.)

J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 235-6.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

October 22d 1794.

Sir,

I beg to introduce to your Notice Lt. Cooper⁵ of the Engineers, whom I believe as far as I have seen to be a very promising young Gentleman. your faithful serv't

(Unaddressed.)

J. G. SIMCOE.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 237.)

¹See Vol. III, pp. 27-8.

²Cf. Simcoe to Portland, No. 2, 23 October, 1794, Vol. III, pp. 141-4.

³See Vol. III, pp. 246-7.

⁴See Vol. III, pp. 5, 44, 96, 140, 152.

⁵See Vol. III, p. 120.

FROM THOMAS SMITH TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

SWAN CREEK 23rd October 1794.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Mounsy, Mr. Kerr & Mr. Ross Lewin came down here & informed me that Ant. Lasselle dined at Fort Miamis the day before which was the 21st. That the poverty of his Garb together with his late misfortune, or rather hardships, induced the Gentlemen of the Garrison to offer him a Blanket Coat & to treat him with great deal of civility—He was then on his way to Detroit with his Brother Tapon, But never mentioned a syllable of his having any speeches to the Indians, only that he had a Letter from General Wilkinson, a few Gazettes for Colonel England, and a Copy of the proceedings of a Court Martial held over him in the American Camp.

I do not know what to think of this business—the Miamis Indian belonging to the turtle's band I have had examined before different Interpreters and before the Chiefs who still persist that Antoine Lasselle desired him "to tell the Turtle and Buckengellis to go immediately to Detroit to hear the news, that he had something particular to say to them, that he had speeches to the Indians purporting the intention of the Americans withdrawing themselves over the ohio in case the Indians would go in & make peace—and recommended them to send some of their principal men into the American Camp with an Answer." In consequence of this report of the Miamis Indian Collin Lasselle was instantly sent off to overtake Antoine and to know the reality, & that if he had any papers or speeches to the Indians to deliver them up—I expect him back to day.

Whether the Miamis Indian misunderstood Mr. Lasselle is yet a matter of doubt—it strikes my ideas very forcibly that he must have said something of the kind, as the Indian is positive & insists upon it.

The Chiefs are sending their young men out to hunt & have been obliged in consequence to give them ammunition, as well as all the parties going to war.

All the powder is damaged and the Indians complain much on that account. Shot, I cannot keep a pound in sight they are continually begging, however every thing has been spared as much as laid in my power—perhaps 100 lbs of Powder & 200 lbs of Lead have been expended since Capt. Elliotts departure.

The Commanding officer at the Glaize gives forty dollars for every Deserter brought back—consequently a Scout of twelve rifle men are sent out daily from Fort Defiance who have catched seven and twenty* who were immediately hanged on their return. I have made the strongest representations to the Chiefs that it was a great shame to them to let twelve men bar the communication between them & the Glaize.

24th Octr.—The greatest number of the Delawares had agreed to go off with their Families to the White River & join those who are already there and in the Spring move off in a body to the Illinois—I have Bob Wilson on my side—at least have every reason to believe so—I have also spoke to Capt. Johnny & Buckengellis respecting the Delawares moving and at last they came & told me that they had concluded to winter within a day's journey of this place in order to come for their provisions & that they had laid aside at present the idea of going to the Illinois & are sending four young men in order to bring off all those that are at the White River. Notwithstanding all this I am told the Delawares do intend sending two of their people to the Illinois, who are to return in the Spring.

This moment Collin Lasselle arrived & brought me a letter from Antoine the

*This is contradicted only one caught and hang'd.

following is a Copy. "Sir, I received your letter in which you make a demand for the letters for the Indians—You will have the complaisance to tell them that the only letter I have for the Chiefs is a Copy of the same Speech as was sent by the old Shawnese woman—having nothing more to tell you, I am your very hble Servant

(Signed) Ant. Lasselle."

Collin Lasselle also brought back my Letter to you of 22d inst, which now will be forwarded to you along with this. He says that Antoine informed him that Wells with 200 men was shortly to go upon a Scout towards this place & to the head of the settlement at River Raisin, that 800 men are to be ready in January for the same purpose, that Genl. Wayne is getting Barraks made at Greenville—that Boats are building at the Miamis Towns & 18000 expected out in the Spring, in order to pursue the Indians into the Fort of Detroit & if the English will protect them, they will then know the reason. Six months provisions is laid in at the Miamis Towns & 600 men under the command of Colonel Hamtramack or Wilkinson.

I am &c.

THOS. SMITH

Col. McKee
&c., &c.
Detroit

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 241-4.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE

October 25 (1794)

Confidential

My dear Colonel,

I have received an Order from Ld. Dorchester—I hope we shall keep the Miamis, if Wayne does the Glaize. I am by no means of opinion that Peace is certain from our keeping our Possessions statu quo; a 44 Gun Ship & frigate Winter at Quebec—I should hope if the Indians meet as Brant urges in great Numbers this Spring & *asked* all may yet go well & they may obtain an equitable Peace. I have intimated as much *everywhere*. faithfully yours

J. G. S.

Pray collect every particular relative to the Garrisons of the Posts, &c., &c.

(Autograph letter initialled.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 245.)

(Unaddressed.)

FROM THOMAS SMITH TO ALEXANDER McKEE

SWAN CREEK 28th October 1794.

Dear Sir,

I wrote you two letters of the 22nd and 23rd instant, but having mentioned in them a circumstance respecting Antoine Lascelle I was divided in my mind whether it was proper or not to send them before the fact was authenticated, But other circumstances since corroborating the former induces me now to forward

them for your perusal, and to judge of Mr. Lascelle's conduct as it merits—He pass'd the king's Garrison & this Camp without giving the smallest hint of what he has since communicated to those he ought not to have done.—The Miamis Indian still keeps to the same story and will tell it to you in the presence of Mr. Lascelle.

A Deserter was brought in yesterday by the Ottawas and delivered up to me—his information will be inclosed herewith—and, in consequence of Capt. Pratt's Letter, which the following is an Extract, I sent him to Fort Miamis under charge of a Corporal who was sent here by Capt. Pratt for that purpose.

"I herewith send a Corporal from the Garrison, accompanied by some Indians, with an American Deserter in their charge, who when you have examined and the Indians have delivered up to you; you will be so good as to send back to me under the Corporal's escort."

Forty fires of the Delawares are really moving off, But so long as the Big Cat and Wilson's Father in law remains here I am yet in hopes they will go no farther than their hunting Grounds—Have sent the Interpreter to make every enquiry and have spoken to Bob Wilson who tells me for certain that they are only going out a Hunting. I have also incited the Shawnees to make a Speech to them.

A party of about 100 Warriors goes off to morrow morning towards the Miamis Towns and to lie in the road between that place & the Ohio. have been obliged to give them one pound of powder each man & Ball in proportion.—great cry for Tobacco & Kettles.

The papers & pocket book of poor Elliott the contractor¹ this day were delivered up together with a late Newspaper, the most material will also be inclosed to you herewith.

In a late conversation with all the principal Chiefs I have strongly recommended that if in case they intended to move away from here to go to the Huron River near Brownstown and make application to the Govr for Grosse Isle as a place of safety for their women and children—under the protection of their Father the King if at any time there should be occasion for them to be left to themselves. I am however preaching up to them daily not to stir until your arrival.

Captain Johnny & some of the Chiefs related to me that after the Governor & yourself had left Brownstown Capt. Brant had a Council with the Indians & told them as to his part he did not believe a word of what the Governor said to them and advised those now residing on this River to move away toward the River Raisin as he was sure the Americans meant to return toward Fort Miamis & perhaps might thro' their Arm around them before they should be aware. There are a few frenchmen at Detroit who are continually preaching up a dangerous doctrine to the Indians!—I don't wish to name them, the Indians shall tell you themselves—some vigorous measure must immediately be taken with those people who [are] endeavouring to poison every well disposed mind. The Shawnese are determined to stand it out to the last, nor do I believe the Delawares will move notwithstanding what is said.

The provision is now landed upon Turtle Island it might as well be left at Detroit.—I have not a man that I can command as a Batteau man, together with the continuation of high winds at this time of the year, am put to my wit's end how to keep up a Stock of Corn at this place necessary for each Draw day—I must and will immediately make application to the Com'g officer of Fort Miamis for a serjeant & twelve of the Militia to be stationed here for that purpose & Col. Askin informed me that Lt. McDonnel is to be sent with a Detachment of the Militia—he never was more wanted.

¹See Vol. III, pp. 155, 170.

Bare-Ears has killed one of the oxen Mr. Askin sent here, the best among the whole under pretence that Capt. Elliott owes his Sister for a Horse that he borrowed and not returned—he has also a Deserter in his possession which he will not deliver up—altho' he met him close to Fort Miamis—he is the most mean, dirty fellow in the whole nation, & always was so.—

31 Octo. Yesterday a party of about 100 set off to war & some to day. have made application for a serjeant & 12 from Fort Miamis to Batteau the provisions from Turtle Island—I expect an answer to morrow morning. very few men are left here at present, they are out to war & a hunting. From the Speech the Wyndotts & Brant made to the Indians they have a great inclination to move this fall to the River Raisin, but they will first wait your arrival to know first your sentiments.

The Delawares are not going off to the Illinois; but if the English will not break out War in the Spring, they are all determined to go by way of the River Huron.

I am &c.

THOS. SMITH.

Col. McKee, &c.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 247-50.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO GEORGE HAMMOND.

October 31st (1794)

Sir,

Lord Dorchester having directed me to forward a letter immediately to Genl. Wayne in compliance with the Duke of Portland's desire, I have thought proper to entrust it to General Chapin that it may be sent to your Excellency and request of you to forward it to General Wayne as the most expeditious mode of its reaching that Gentleman.¹

His Lordship's letter to me is a simple communication of the dispatch I had formerly received thro' your Excellency from the Duke of Portland. To that I have had the pleasure of more instantaneous compliance with its directions in the precise manner which I have already communicated to your Excellency than if I had only obtained it from Lord Dorchester and this notwithstanding from my being on Lake Erie fifteen days elapsed before I received your packet after its arrival at Navy Hall.

I will fervently pray for a speedy and friendly termination of our existing differences.

(Draft)

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

(This letter in Simcoe's handwriting is written on the inside page of the letter he received from Hammond, dated 22 September, 1794.)

¹Cf. Simcoe to Dorchester, 31 October, 1794, Vol. III, pp. 165-6.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE

October 31st 1794.

My dear Sir,

I do not presume from Lord Dorchesters letters that any alteration at the post at the Miamis is in his Contemplation so that for this Winter at least We may be safe if possessing it—The Convention between Ld. Grenville & Mr. Jay being that all Encroachments shall cease & all Posts remain in statu quo; I have no doubt but the States will consider the Miamis an Encroachment not a post; I have written in the most forcible terms that occurred to me to invalidate such an Assumption, & at any rate to place it & *fort Defiance* on a level—a boyish Letter has been written by Secretary Randolph to Mr. Hammond who has referred it to me; I have Answered it in a manner which if published, as I presume it will be, may lead the way to a just discussion of the Principles of the Indian War & of our interference, in short I have thrown down the Gauntlet. I have received no intimation from Canandarqua of what is likely to be The result of the councils there.—but I am persuaded there are so many political Events starting up, & in Action, that if the Indian Nations determine to assemble for the Council in the Field, in Arms, early in the Spring as may be, They will obtain a proper Peace—

I shall be glad to know at what period you think It best for us to meet at *London*, whether such a Meeting may not interfere with your Duty Above, or any Orders you may receive from Lord Dorchester who seems anxious to see you.—I will suit my time as much to yours as possible. I am convinced more & more of the necessity of my getting to a central Position—the Kings Ministers approve of my Plans, no lesser Men *shall* counteract them—The Rangers are compleated to four Hundred & I hope to spend next Winter in London—I invite you to partake of its hospitality for part of the Season.¹ I am with great Regard your faithful Servant

J. G. SIMCOE.

(A.L.S.)

(Unaddressed.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 253-4.)

FROM HIS EXY. THE LT. GOV. TO MR. AITKEN (SURVEYOR) AT YORK
IN NOVR. 1794

Johnson on 29 to remain. No. 28 West to be Nathan Chapmans (a Boy) provided, a house built on Yonge Street—

Nicholas Miller² no. 34 East—

Two lots to be secured in the neighbourhood for two boys John & Martin Chapman.³

Thompson a Mason claims No. 28, to enquire by what title?

At any event It is if possible to be secured for Nathan Chapman. To Mr. Aitken.

(MSS. of D. W. Smith, Toronto Public Library, Series A, Vol. 8, p. 37)

¹Cf. Simcoe to Dorchester, 31 October, 1794, Vol. III, pp. 163-5.

²A millwright from the Genessee.

³These were sons of a deceased loyalist whose widow petitioned for lands nearly three years later. The wife of Ebenezer Allen and the wife of Nicholas Miller (mentioned above) were their sisters. See petition of Hannah Johnson, "Petitions for Land Grants, 1796-9," Papers and Records, XXVI. pp.220-1

FROM WILLIAM MAYNE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NAVY HALL NOV. 6th 1794.

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency the Lt. Governor to inform you—the Proclamations concerning Indian Traders shall be sent to you as soon as possible with Mr. Smiths Commission.

I have the Honor to be &c.

WM. MAYNE

Coll. McKee.

D.S.I.A.

P.S. The Governor desires me to add Pickering would not believe that Indians since the action had ventured near any of Wayne's Forts notwithstanding Colonel Powell related to him many instances of their taking his men as Prisoners.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 255.)

FROM RICHARD BARNES TICKELL TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NAVY HALL

Novr. 8th 1794.

Circular

Sir

I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to enclose to you the resolutions of the Council held on the sixth of November,¹ by which you will see it has been thought expedient that the Business of the Land Boards should cease and determine.

You will also observe that any Magistrate residing within a County, has the same means of admitting any Applicant to become a Subject of his Majesty and a settler in that County, as were heretofore granted to the Land Boards within the Districts.

It will at all times give his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor great pleasure to receive from you any Intimations that may promote the benefit of the County over which you preside and the Province at large—Such Communications for the Arrangement of public Business his Excellency requests may be put under Cover to me at York and specified as on the King's Service.

I have the honour to be &c.

RICH'D BARNES TICKELL²

Assistant Secretary.

Alexander McKee Esqr.
Lieutenant of the County
of Kent.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 257-8.)

¹See Vol. III, pp. 172-3.

²See Ibid., p. 117. He was a son of Richard Tickell (1751-1793), a political writer and the author of several dramas, who married a relative of R. B. Sheridan, and a grandson of Thomas Tickell, the poet.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Private

NAVY HALL NOV. 1794.

Dear Sir,

Colonel Pickering is holding a Council at Canandarqua—Mr. Johnson went there at the request of the Chiefs, but Pickering insisted upon his leaving the Place not without threats, and in a long inflammatory invective against Great Britain of four or five hours, written for the occasion, but which he terms *extempore*, he has done his best to set the minds of the Indians against his Majestys Subjects—

The Effects of this Treaty it is not yet possible to foretell, Mr. Johnson says the Farmers Brother, and the Corn Planter are determined not to sell any Lands; O'Beal has written thus to Brant; Brant is very angry at a letter he has received from Pickering, but on being informed of the supposed intentions of the United States to purchase the Lands from Catoragoras to the end of the Pennsylvania line, leaving the Six Nations the remainder of their Country, he expressed himself under present Circumstances in favor of the boundary.

I send you my answer to a letter of Mr. Randolphs, I suppose it will be published, tho' I have left it to Mr. Hammonds discretion. I cannot but still believe if the Indians can see their own Interest that a good line, through our mediation may be obtained for them. You see I have challenged Randolph on that Subject—I understand the Eastern States are determined that all the vacant land shall be considered as the Property of the Federal Government—

I hear no news; heavy Cannon, Ten Pieces, are coming up to fortify this Post, and I understand a 44 and Frigate winter at Quebec.

The Oneida's, and Stockbridge Chiefs were particularly anxious for Conversation with Johnson, but he was too narrowly watched to admit of it. Genl. Chapin was offended at Pickering's behaviour, this man abused Govr. Clinton as a Land jobber, as much as he permitted himself to abuse me in particular, for the vessels not sailing to the Miamis ye last year—My letter to Randolph you see will bring on the discussion of this matter—

I should be glad of any known Instances of American Spies, such as *May &c.*, &c. being admitted at the Indian Councils and tho' known to be such, protected by the Chiefs that brought them—the Oneida Chiefs complained publicly to Chapin of the treatment of Johnson.

I am with true Regard your faithful Servant

J. G. SIMCOE

P.S. I understand Waynes Report which I have not seen, states his loss at 14 killed and sixty wounded—and that of the Indians 170—

Pray be so good as to send me as accurate an account as you can collect. 25 Including Smith &c. are all I know¹—

J. G. S.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 259-62.)

¹Cf. Pickering to Brant, 20 October, 1794, and Brant to Pickering, 6 November, 1794, in Vol. III, pp. 35-6 and 168-9. There is a rough draft of this letter in Mr. W. F. Cole's collection of Simcoe MSS. It was probably written about 9 November, 1794.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

November 11th 1794.

Sir,

I have this moment received your letter of the 6th of this Month.¹

I have not yet received the proceedings of the Council held at the Huron Village, & as I depart from hence early tomorrow for York & Kingston, they will not probably reach me for some time—

My speech to the Indian Nations will be copied and sent to you forthwith—the Hurry of Office has hitherto prevented its being transmitted.

I also forward Waynes narrative of his Action—It does not appear that much resistance will be made by the Pittsburgh revolters. The President was to review the federal Militia, & Governor Lee of Virginia was to command them—

Having received no other Document from Ld. Dorchester on the Convention between Mr. Jay & Ld. Grenville than what the Duke of Portland had communicated, of course I shall make no Alteration in those directions which I received from Ld. Dorchester as subordinate to his Authority & for the Exercise of which He must be responsible—

The Six Nations have not as I hear concluded their Council at Canandarqua. OBeal & the farmers Brother both seem'd to Johnson to coincide with Brant in the Idea of a general meeting of all the Nations at Sandusky in the spring—(extract sent Ld. Dorchester begins)

I do not see any material Inconvenience will arise to the Plan which I have proposed, & his Majestys Ministers have ordered to be carried into Execution, relative to the purchase It is expedient, should be made at London by its being postponed to July but not later—however in case It should be postponed by you, I should be glad to know, who would be the best Person in your Absence to agree on the Preliminaries or whether you could not arrange them before you left *Detroit*—which would be more acceptable—(Extract ends)

If Lord Dorchester under the present Circumstances shall think proper to direct your Attendance at Quebec that matter most certainly rests with his Lordship as Commander in Chief—but as to the general question or rather intimation to me relative to Sr. John Johnson's absence I have told his Lordship "that as I apprehend not many of the former Purchases required the presence of Sir John Johnson, consequently in imminent Cases I shall by no means suffer his absence from this Continent to impede his Majestys service in the Province for which I am responsible."

In regard to the Officer Comdg at Swan Creek be so good as to settle that with Colonel Baby, the Militia at fort Miamis are to be dismissed. I am with true regard your faithful Servant²

Colonel McKee

J. G. SIMCOE
(L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 263-5.)

¹This letter has not been found.

²There is a draft of this letter in Simcoe's handwriting in Mr. Cole's MSS. collection, Vol. XX

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NAVY HALL Novr. 11th 1794.

Private

Dear Sir/

Mr. Mayne has informed me that by desire of his Excellency Lieut. Governor Simcoe he delivered to you one hundred and fifty guineas for Lt. Colonel England to be appropriated for the service of Government as specified in the enclosed Voucher (in duplicate) to which I am to request you will put your signature and transmit it to me at the first convenient opportunity.¹

I understand you have been made acquainted with Mr. Wayne's pompous account of his victory, and of the very inconsiderable loss of his Army amounting only to 28 killed & 84 wounded.

Colonel Simcoe leaves Navy Hall tomorrow for York and proposes passing the Winter at the eastern extremity of this Province; or in the environs of Kingston, and previous to the communication closing across this Lake, I purpose to join him—

With my Compliments to Mr. T. McKee & Mr. Selby I remain &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

(A.L.S.)

Col. McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 267-8.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NAVY HALL Novr. 14th 1794.

Dear Sir/

On the departure of His Excellency Colonel Simcoe for York, I was honored with his instructions to transmit to you a Copy of his reply to the Indian Nations assembled at the Wyandot village on the 13th of last October;² and I avail myself of this opportunity of forwarding the commission of Mr. Thomas Smith, as Preventive Officer at the river aux raisins, which I am to beg you will have the goodness to deliver to him.

With great truth & regard I remain &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES

M.B.

Col. McKee.

S.I.A.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, p. 275.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 19th Novr. 1794.

Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letters of the 25th ulto.³ by Mr. Pell, together with some dispatches for the Duke of Portland, which fortunately arrived at the very moment when I was preparing to send some letters

¹This money was probably to be paid to McCormack and Knaggs as compensation for their losses; see England to Simcoe, 13 June, 1795, Vol. IV, pp. 26-7.

²See Vol. III, pp. 121-5.

³See Vol. III, p. 150, where it bears date October 24.

of mine to England by a very confidential person, who will I doubt not use every exertion in his power to insure their safe reception.

Your observations¹ on the Secretary of State's letter to me of the 1st of Sept. appear to me to present so ample a vindication of your conduct from the insinuations and assertions of that Gentleman that I intend transmitting a copy (with the omission of one or two passages) of the letter which contains them to Mr. Randolph, who will I doubt not conceive himself under the obligation of giving the same degree of publicity to your letter, that his own on the subjects in question have received.

I inclose you the speech addressed by the President to the Houses of Congress which assembled this day.

No public events of importance have occurred in this country since my last, exclusive of those which are mentioned in this publication.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency
Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

*Endorsed—Mr. Hammond
19th Novr. 1794
with a confidential
letter of the same date.*

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE

Private & Confidential

PHILADELPHIA 19th November 1794.

My dear Sir,

In my public dispatch of this date, your Excellency will perceive the measures which I intend to pursue with respect to your most interesting observations on Mr. Randolph's absurd and impudent letter of the 1st of September. Having ever made it a rule of my conduct since my residence in this country, to submit in silent contempt to the numerous calumnies against me which have appeared in the public prints, (whether proceeding from a *Secretary of State* or any despicable individual) rather than have to manifest by appeals to the popular opinion, any sensibility on matters of this kind, I have been incapacitated from *literally* complying with your desire of publishing your letter. I however presume that Mr. Randolph will not have the hardihood to suppress the contents of your letter, and in that event the object you have in view will be more formally and effectually accomplished. The passages I have omitted are the following "to which in all probability General Wayne owed his safety" and the expression "so unwarrantably." These omissions do not materially affect the sense of your letter and will augment the probability of its being *impartially* read and considered.

I have recently been extremely unlucky in my communications from England. The August packet was captured by the French, and though she was principally detained on my account until the 19th of August, by some unaccountable accident the duplicates of the dispatches sent by her were neglected to be forwarded by the

¹Cf. Simcoe to Hammond, 20 October, 1794, Vol. II, pp. 132-5.

September mail. I am therefore *officially* ignorant of the progress of Mr. Jay's negotiations. A Mr. Cuthbert is I understand arrived at New York, who has dispatches for Lord Dorchester and yourself, but as these will be transmitted through Lower Canada it is probable that a considerable space of time will elapse previously to your receipt of them. For which reason I esteem it proper to apprize you *confidentially*, that I have learnt from a very *efficient* member of *this* administration, that the negotiation is so far concluded that the points still remaining to be settled are so unimportant that it will not be worth the while of either party to insist upon them. The outline of the arrangement I understand to be—that the posts occupied by his Majesty's garrisons within the *American line* are to be evacuated in 1795 or 1796—that the adjustment of contested boundaries, of the Virginian debts, and of the ratio of indemnification for property captured by British cruizers, (and for the recovery of which no *judicial* proceedings can be instituted) shall be left to Commissioners appointed for these specific objects.

I inclose you the *whole* newspaper containing the President's speech, as it likewise comprehends two *Epistolæ amatoriæ* of Mr. Randolph to the national convention, which breathe sentiments so extremely similar to the famous *fraternizing* decree of that illustrious body, that they might possibly have conciliated its esteem, if it had not already so *accurately* appreciated the character of *this* republic as knowing its *innocuousness*, to be equally indifferent to its sympathy or antipathy.

I likewise inclose one of the latest English newspapers, which have arrived here, and which may perhaps not be uninteresting to you, as it contains a numerous list of army-promotions.

From the latest intelligence from Guadeloupe there is reason to apprehend that both parts of that island (Basseterre as well as Grande terre) are in possession of the miserable *forlorn hope* which arrived there from France. As however reinforcements may be shortly expected, I hope we shall soon recover it.

Be assured that I am ever, &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

FROM GEORGE MACDOUGALL TO R. G. ENGLAND.

SANDUSKY 11th January 1795.

Colonel England
Sir,

Looking up to you with a certainty of meeting Justice & well knowing your humane and generous regard for all His Majesty's good Subjects under your command particularly when inhumanly treated encourages me to entreat that you will prevent the effusion of innocent Blood in this quarter.

From the repeated reports of different Indians for some time past, it would appear that Col. McKee himself should have told them at the Ottawa River "that all the Traders of this place & those in particular who came out last in Boats were bad people & would all desert to the Americans next spring." Several threats & attempts in consequence have been made upon others & myself which has given the justest cause for uneasiness.—I can assure you Sir with truth that nothing but an ardent desire to satisfy my just Creditors could have ever induced me to quit my peaceful habitation in Detroit to Winter here & I feel it the more

peculiarly hard that a Man trusted with the Superintendence of Savages, should partake so much of their nature as barbarously to sett them on without provocation or a just cause to get us Murdered—

May I solicit your protection Sir and entreat you to have the goodness to enquire if such a Speech has been delivered or not, & to give such orders thro' the Indian Department as you may judge my case requires.

My Existance and the safety of the property confided to me as well as to the other British Traders of this place rather demand the Fostering hand of Government seeing that they are already but too much exposed in a hostile country.

It would surely become Col. McKee better to tell the truth & inform the Indians that there are good King's Subjects here, who could never harbour such a design & which you know Sir is impracticable.

Independent of these, I have other serious grievances to complain of—from the same quarter which I shall do myself the honor of mentioning to you personally at Detroit whither I mean to return by the first sailing, My Life being so much exposed here. By that time I hope to be enabled to convey you certain accounts of a cessation of Arms having taken place in these parts until next Spring. The contending parties have had frequent intercourse & if I may venture an opinion from what I daily hear, in all probability a peace will then take place twixt the Inds & Americans.

I am told that the heads of the Indian Confederacy have appeared here at different times & proposed as a preliminary that they should be considered independent of them—this has been granted on the other part, as well as the boundary line settled at the Muskingum Treaty & should the Indians require any thing more in reason it will be granted also. I beg leave to offer you my best services & to assure you that I am with due regard &c.

(Signed) GEORGE MACDOUGALL.¹

P.S. My Express will wait your Commands.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 1-3.)

FROM REVEREND EDMUND BURKE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

My dear Sir

I send you enclosed a letter² for the potowatamies read it and if you find it proper send it sealed to them let your Messenger interpret it—if you think it necessary to say any thing else to them let me know immediately you are better acquainted with their manners than I can be I wish your Messenger cou'd prevail on them to send me two of their Chiefs. I shou'd bring them to a Conference with the Wendots & Ottawas. I am my dear Sir with great respect

yours most sincerely

EDMUND BURKE.
(A.L.S.)

Detroit Jan 21, 1795.

Colonel McKee

Detroit.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 5-6.)

¹See England to Simcoe, 27 January, 1795, Vol. III, pp. 274-5.

²See his letter to the Wyandots, Vol. IV, pp. 9-10.

FROM CAPTAIN R. STIELL TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

FORT MIAMIS 29th Jany 1795—

Dear Sir—

The Service rendered by the Indian Interpreter Day at this most critical Juncture in bringing back Jno. Grant of the Artillery who deserted on the 21st Inst. and Thos. Lockwood a man employed lately upon these Works in the Engineer Department, the person who took Grant away, being so very important and essential that in Justice to Day's merit I will take the liberty to state the Circumstances of his Conduct upon this Occasion in order if you think proper to transmit them for the information of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

At seven o'Clock in the Evening of the 21st Inst, it was reported to me that Jno. Grant was suspected of having deserted as he had been out of the Fort for some hours, upon enquiry I was informed that at four o'Clock Grant and Lockwood were seen together going down the hill leading to Swan Creek, that Lockwood had taken from the place where he slept two Guns and two Blankets with three Loaves of Bread and a Bottle of Rum saying that he would go for a few days to Swan Creek.

I immediately sent for the Interpreter and having informed him of these particulars he most readily offered to take One Indian and assuring me that he would do his utmost to bring them back. At Nine o'Clock he left the Fort taking the road to the Glaze and on the 23rd in the Evening returned with the two prisoners, whom they Overtook thirteen Miles from Fort Defiance. Lockwood presented his Rifle at the Indian and would, as he afterwards declared, have fired at him if the Interpreter had not run up to Lockwood, threatening to Tomahawk him if he attempted to stir, this obliged Lockwood to give himself up, and Grant did the same tho' he had a Gun that was furnished him by Lockwood. On being taken Grant turned to Lockwood and told him that he had been the cause of his ruin.

Grant's information states that for several days previous to his desertion Lockwood had pressed him to desert and enter into the American Service, that in the afternoon of the 21st Lockwood having given him too much liquor then persuaded him to go away, when he became sober he expressed much concern for what he had done and said he would return but Lockwood told him if he found that Grant made any attempt to deceive him he would instantly Tomahawk him.—

Lockwood on the road said he meant to turn Spy for the Americans to this post if they would give him one Dollar a day—

I have reported the Interpreter's conduct to Colonel England and informed him that I was well assured from the manner in which Day had offered me his Assistance he was not in any degree actuated by selfish Motives, but that what he did was entirely thro' principle for the good of the Service. I further informed the Colonel that I understood Day's character was that of a man most faithfully and zealously attached to the British Government, and had upon many occasions proved himself to be so. I have the honor to be &c.

R. STIELL, Capt.
Command'g Fort Miamis.

Col. McKee, &c., &c.
Swan Creek.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 11-13.)

FROM CAPTAIN R. STIELL TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

FORT MIAMIS 30th Jany. 1795.

Dear Sir,

The bearer is the Indian who went with Day after the Deserter Grant and Lockwood, as Day shall receive whatever is allowed by Government I should think it will be better for him to give something in the mean time to the Indian. If you will be good enough to make him any present that you think proper of which he is very deserving I shall take it as a favor.

I take the liberty to enclose you two letters one for Col. England and the other for Major Campbell, you will oblige me by sending them with your own.

If the weather is good I shall hope to have the pleasure of your Company with the Gentlemen at Swan Creek tomorrow and Dinner shall be ready at Three o'Clock or half past.

I am &c.

R. STIELL.

Colo. McKee.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 17.)

FROM REVEREND EDMUND BURKE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Sir

this Day Egushawè with all his bands arrived here brought me a letter directed to my Care from Sally Ainse it contains a belt and String of Wampum from Captain Brandt with speachs directed to the Chipawas, poutowatomies & Ottawas in answer to a speach directed to him with his five Nations last fall, he exhorts them to hold steadfast to the King & his five Nations as good Soldiers ought it contains little else worth notice except an Exhortation to carry on every intercourse thro Sally ainse it being unsafe to carry on any Correspondence but thro people of their own Colour.¹

I told Egushawè to give notice to the Chipawas & poutowatomies he desires me to write in his name & request that you wou'd send some pore for him and his band to receive the others when they come.

Swabego the poutowatomies Chief is dead Indeavour to put a good man in his place, la fontaine is returned from the fort with Waine and was to wait on Colonel England this Day as I have been told by La Chambre who with flacor is now at the river raisin their Cabal is almost broken that Montour who killed the indians has broken the heads of two or three of the gang who wou'd not stand to their primitive agreement & threatens one of them with Death. I took a speech of Waines to the different Indians down in which he tells them he will be in Detroit after the lake breaks up & put the french in possession of it he says that he hates me very much (I believe him), and will hang me and my interpreter reaume on two high trees as he passes I send his speech to Major littlehales & request that he'll make it known to his Majesties minister that he may see what may be the Effect

¹Cf. Sally Ainse to Brant, 5 Feby., 1795, Vol. III, pp. 287-8.

of all arrangements with Mr. Wayne. I have Egushawè's letter & Brandt's Speeches also in my hands to Shew you as you pass & shall add no more at present but that I am with the greatest respect

Sincerely yours

EDMUND BURKE
(A.L.S.)

river raise feb. 2. 1795.
Colonel McKee
Swan Creek.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 21-4)

UNSIGNED MEMORANDUM.

SWAN CREEK 3rd Feby. 1795

The letters for Coco Lasselle by Blue Jacket have escaped us by the negligence of the other Indians or rather by Blue Jacket's cunning.

Wayne enquired of the Indians concerning the depth of the water & the water communication in general from the Mahegan Town to the Glaize or from the fallen Timber to the Glaize in order to learn which was the deepest.

Speech of the Shawanese & Delawares to their Father the English by Capt. Elliott.

We have already mentioned to you our intentions in going to the Americans; we had not nor *have* any intentions of making peace with them we only meant to get our flesh & blood¹ from among them, & we will not be easy till we get it. As we heard that they spoke well we only went to see if it was true that was told us & find it is not. We have always our view directed to our father. We beg you will be strong & get ready in case the Americans should take us all unawares, this is our Opinion

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 25.)

FROM CAPTAIN R. STIELL TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

FORT MIAMIS 7th Feby. 1795.

Dear Sir—

I send by the bearer Mr. McDonald a letter for Colonel England which I take the liberty of troubling you with, in it I have expressed my apprehensions of the ill effects some very suspicious Characters who are suffered to go about the Country may have at this time upon the Indians. I told him that he would receive Brandt's and Sally Ainse's Speeches from you with other circumstances relative to the affairs of this Country which appeared I mentioned to be drawing fast to a Crisis.

The little Turtle called upon me this Morning to take leave as he said before he went with his people to Picquet's Village, his Brother had sent for him, and that he would return in six weeks, he hoped I would not think he was going to the Americans, that he had no such intention, and disclaimed having any connection with those who had already gone, We parted to all appearances very good friends

¹Their people who had been made prisoners.

—It is really extraordinary that we have not had an arrival from Detroit, but I suppose they wait for the return of your Express.

I beg my Compliments to Mr. Selby and Capt. Elliott and am &c.

R. STIELL.

You will oblige me much by sending Day to the Fort if he is well enough, and he shall at any time have leave to go to Swan Creek.

R.S.

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 31-2.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Private & Confidential.

PHILADELPHIA 20 February 1795.

My dear Sir,

I had the pleasure of receiving your Excellency's private letter of the 29th December¹ about a week ago, and shall transmit your dispatches to England which accompanied it by a secure opportunity that will I expect occur in some few days.

You will perceive by the extract inclosed in my public letter of this date that Mr. Randolph (I doubt not willingly) fulfilled my expectations of publishing your letter of the 20th of October. I made no alterations nor omissions except those which I mentioned to you in my letter to you, and which I hope will appear to you but immaterial. Having fully accomplished my object in promoting a general knowledge of the principles which had actuated your conduct in the different instances that Mr. Randolph had animadverted upon, I did not esteem it either prudent or necessary, in my reply, to enter into any explanations with respect to your letter, lest such a procedure might have been construed into a desire of protracting a discussion upon points, which at the time, there was reason to believe had been long settled between our respective governments.²

Though by different vessels that have arrived from ports of Great Britain accounts have been received of the signature of a treaty of amity commerce and navigation between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay, no copy of this treaty has yet reached this country. This delay, which I presume imputable to the circumstances of the vessel, on board which Mr. Jay has sent his copy, having had a longer passage than he expected, and of the possible detention of the November packet at Halifax, will be a serious difficulty to this government; as this session of Congress *necessarily* expires on the 3d of March, and as, if the treaty does not arrive antecedently to that time, a period of ninety days must elapse before the President can assemble the Senate, of which body the concurrence of two thirds of the members present will be requisite to the ratification of the treaty.

I perfectly coincide with you in opinion as to Colonel Pickering, and I have therefore thought it not unadvisable, in my communications to his Majesty's ministers, to express my sentiments on the prejudices and hostile disposition of that Gentleman towards England.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the November, December and January Packets, my latest *direct* intelligence from home is not more recent than the 2d of October. Newspapers have however been received at Boston as far as the 3d

¹This letter has not been found.

²See Vol. III, pp. 201-3.

of last month. As the Boston printers have been very sparing of their extracts, I know of nothing important, that these newspapers contain, except the King's speech, a copy of which I inclose, as it may probably reach you more early by this than by any other conveyance.

A Gentleman from England, eldest son of Sir George Strickland, now in this country, is very anxious to procure some wild rice from Upper Canada. I inclose the memorandum Mr. Strickland has given me, and I shall esteem it a particular favor if you will comply with his request and forward the seeds to me.

A Mr. Duncanson,¹ lately arrived from India, but last from England, who is I believe not unknown to you, has acquainted me with his intention of proceeding to Upper Canada in the spring, for the purpose of arranging with you some plan he has in contemplation of forming settlements in that country to a considerable extent.

Being at present engaged in preparing my dispatches for England, I hope you will excuse the haste, with which this letter has been written.

I have the honor of being &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

(Unaddressed.)

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle VI.)

MEMORANDUM ON WILD RICE ENCLOSED.

Wild Rice, or Wild Oats as called by the English in Canada, Folle Avoine by the French, *Zizania Aquatica* by the Botanists grows plentifully on the edges of the Lakes & in the Creeks of Upper Canada, & is a principal food of the Indians & Indian Traders.

It is wished that a small quantity may be procured to be sent to England; attempts have several times been made to raise it there, but hitherto without effect, though it is known to be grown in France; from hence it is concluded that the seed sent to England has been dried in smoke or cured by those from whom it has been obtained in some manner that prevents vegetation. It is therefore requested that what is now sent may be fresh gathered & dried only in the air so as to prevent its taking any injury while packed up.

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 29th February 1795.

Sir,

Your Excellency's several dispatches to No. 7 inclusive have duly reached me, but as nothing deserving of being communicated to you has recently occurred in this country, I have been induced thus long to delay acknowledging the receipt of them.

The two houses of Congress which have been in session since the middle of November, will adjourn on the 3d instant,² as on that day the period for which the present house of representatives was elected, will expire. No acts of great importance have been passed in this session; but I will however transmit a collection of them to you, as soon as they are published.

¹See Vol. IV, p. 32 and *infra*.

²An error for March 3.

On the last day of December General Knox resigned his office of Secretary of War, and Colonel Pickering was appointed in his place; and on the 31st of January Mr. Hamilton also retired from office, and has been succeeded by Mr. Wolcott.

The enclosed extract of an American newspaper contains the whole of my correspondence with Mr. Secretary Randolph on the subject of publishing your Excellency's letter to me of the 20th of October.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency

Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle VI.)

FROM J. WILLIAMS, JUNIOR, TO NATHAN WILLIAMS.

SANDUSKY 3d April 1795.

Dear Sir,

You must know that on the 7th February last I went to Greenville with fourteen Warriors and entered into Preliminary articles for the cessation of hostilities and appointed the time for holding a General Treaty with all Nations North West of the Ohio which will be on the 15th June next ensuing—you will observe that all the different Nations of Indians was there and did the Same—On the 11th March I returned here after doing what you see above and got a Letter from you dated the 5th Feby last—I am much obliged to you for your friendly countenance to me and am very happy to find that your Family are all well. I have enclosed you the Extractions of Papers lately from Europe wherein you will see that the Combined powers with England is no more; and that the French Republic is getting the better of them, I am exceeding sorry for it, I should be very sorry to see England Reduced which I fear will be the Case. I shall write no more at Present—it is enough said—Our Compliments to you & your family and I wish you well and am &c.

(Signed)—J. WILLIAMS JUNR.—

To Nathan Williams
near Detroit.

a true Copy

P. SELBY.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 41.)

FROM J. WILLIAMS, JUNIOR TO FRANCOIS NAVARRE.

SANDUSKY 3d April 1795.

Dear Sir,

I have been anxious since my arrival from the Americans to have wrote you but never could find an opportunity till now, you will remember the conversation that passed between you and me, I have now only to tell you that I have settled the business which you may rest assured—I am well pleased at your brave conduct lately when Mr. Baby was there, it is certainly too much to be oppressed by such a sett of people, without any foundation and even contrary to the Laws of the Country, particularly in time of peace. For I am assured from good authority that

there is to be no war between British & the United States of America; I have now with regret to mention to you; on the 22d January last arrived in America News from Europe that the French Republick is gaining ground very fast against their Enemies; and in consequence of this all combined powers (England excepted because she will not be admitted) has entered into a Negotiation with France for an Immediate peace. I have nothing more to write you extraordinary. You will please to do me the honor to accept my good & Friendly wishes for you & your Family and believe me &c.

(Signed.) J. WILLIAMS JUNR.

P.S. I wish you news
for your own satisfaction.
Mr. Francois Navarre
River Raisin.

a true Copy
P. SELBY.
(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 43.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Private

PHILADELPHIA 6 April 1795.

My dear Sir,

This letter will be delivered to your Excellency by Mr. Oliver Nugent,¹ a Gentleman who proposes forming an establishment in Upper Canada, and who, from his character and connexions, will I doubt not prove deserving of any kindness and protection, with which you may please to honor him.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency
Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

DETROIT April 10th 1795.

Sir,

I have Just received your Letter of this Date, and as the Speediest method of relieving the Distress of the Indians at Swan Creek, now enclose a Letter for Mr. Cornwall on the new Settlement Lake Erie who promised Mr. Reynolds a supply of Indian Corn at least 300 Bushels and recommend it to you, to send to the Mouth of the River, directing Moreton to proceed immediately to Cornwall's Plantation, and receive the Corn from him, and go with it to Swan Creek, Mr. Reynolds reports to me that there is a sufficient number of Bags on board the Miamis, and at the Mouth of the River to receive Six hundred Bushels, and he also reports that Captain Caldwell promised to furnish all the Widow McKillup's Corn, for which he has received Bags from Mr. Reynolds—all which may be explained by the Person you send.

Mr. Reynolds has directions to load the Gun Boat on Monday next, I appre-

¹See *infra*.

hend chiefly with Flour, as there is not a Bushel of Corn to be purchased here, or as I am informed on the River La Tranche. By sending an Express to the Mouth of the River much time may be saved, and the Distress in some degree relieved.—

As the Asst. Commissary reports to me, that the approved Requisition has been considerably exceeded, particularly in the Articles of Corn and Flour, it will be necessary to make a Fresh Requisition, as soon as Colonel McKee's able to attend to Business, particularly as his Requisition is to be sent for approbation to His Excellency Lieut. Govr. Simcoe, agreeably to my Instructions from Head Quarters. Be so good as to let me know if you imagine Surgeon Durham can be dispensed with, at the Time the Gun Boat is ready to sail, which I hope will be on Tuesday, or at farthest on Wednesday next—Notwithstanding Surgeon Wright's impatience, and the anxiety of Mr. Wright's Family and Friends, I wou'd not wish to deprive Col. McKee of his assistance if I cou'd with any propriety avoid it.—

I am &c.

R. G. ENGLAND
(A.L.S.)

Lieut. Selby.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 45-7.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Private.

PHILADELPHIA 17th April 1795.

My dear Sir,

Although I have nothing of importance to be the subject of a formal letter, I cannot suffer Major Smith to depart from New York for Canada, without being the bearer of some mark, however trifling, of my recollection of you.

I duly received your letters by that officer and had fortunately a very safe opportunity of forwarding your official dispatches to England within two or three days afterwards.

I am at present in the most embarrassing situation possible. It would be a circumstance extremely advantageous to me in my public, and peculiarly satisfactory to me in my private situation, if I were acquainted with the terms of the treaty signed by Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay; but I perceive no probability of my anxiety being removed; as I yesterday received certain information that the Tankerville packet, with the mails of November and December was captured off the coast by a piratical privateer, fitted out in the port of Baltimore within the last four months, and as Mr. Randolph has refused to communicate to me the treaty which this government received by a merchant vessel.¹ My latest letters from the office are dated the 2d of October.

The language of Wayne in the letters, of which you have transmitted to me copies, is extremely improper, arrogant and insolent, but I think that his menaces will end in vapour. The people here are extremely elated with the *actual* success of the French in Holland, and with the *probable similar* fate, which they fondly hope awaits Great Britain; and I have little doubt that *they* will be able to bring over a *part* of their government to the same sentiment. I am now engaged in a controversy with the Secretary of State upon points which he would not have brought into discussion six months ago, and I think I can perceive that the *vigour* of Mr. Randolph's sentiments, and the *force* of his stile are not a little improved since the intelligence has reached us of the success of the ally of America.

¹Cf. Simcoe to Beckwith, 22 May, 1795, Vol. IV, p. 16.

I am not surprized that the resignation of Messrs. Hamilton and Knox appeared to you mysterious; But the *real* fact is, that both these officers have long had this intention, that the former, after all his important services to this country, has been treated with true Republican ingratitude and that he, in common with the latter, was convinced that the interests of his families required them to exonerate themselves from a course of expense to which their salaries were totally inadequate, and which absorbed a considerable portion of their private fortunes.

The departure of Major Smith from New-York disables *me* from sending you any newspapers by him, but I hope that he will not forget carrying you some from that place.

With the sincerest respect and esteem, I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

P.S. Mr. Elliss has transmitted to me from New-York, on your account, the sum of 327 dollars for the amount of expences incurred by me in transmitting information to you.

G. H.

His Excellency

Major General Simcoe &c., &c., &c.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO LORD DORCHESTER.

No. 54
My Lord,

KINGSTON 20 April 1795.

A.B.
C.D.E.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter No. 31¹ with its enclosures as per Margin which were delivered to me by Captain Parr on the 31st of last month.

A.
B.C. to
Lt. Col. Smith
C.D.E. to
Col. England

That Officer overtook on his way up, a Courier from Montreal with letters for this place and as is supposed with your Lordship's *General Order* of the 19th of March for the Officers Commanding at Niagara and Detroit but as the Courier is not arrived, I directed The Brigade Major to transmit to Colonel England and Lieut. Col. Smith, by the Schooner Onondago on the 19th instant, Copies of your Lordship's *Order* and of the papers relating to the supplies for His Majesty's forces in this Province, least the King's service might suffer by any delay in the receipt of these documents from Head Quarters.

I understand The Officer Commanding at this Post has received The Acting Adjutant General's letter upon this subject with the General Order in question.

I have the honour to be &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

The Rt. Honble
Lord Dorchester.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XXIX, p. 57.)

¹See Vol. III, pp. 330-1.

FROM LORD DORCHESTER TO J. G. SIMCOE.

No. 34.

QUEBEC 23d April 1795.

Sir/

The annexed Report will shew you that, in examining the Account of Expences incurred in establishing a Post at the Miamis, the Board to prevent further delay of payment, proceeded on a supposition that the Estimate had been regularly approved by the Officer who immediately ordered the Works, and finally by the Commander in Chief with whom the Order originated; on this ground the Board recommend payment to the extent of Three thousand one hundred [and] seventy three pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence 1/3d, (£3173.18.8 1/3) which shall be paid by me on your approving the Estimate according to the usual Forms of business, or, if you prefer it, a Warrant shall be granted in your favor for the amount to be paid to your Order here, or the Specie sent up to Kingston, for which you will give the usual Acquittances to the Deputy Paymaster General.

I do not see how the Order of the 21st of January last could prevent your approbation from being certified on the face of the Estimate,¹ by that Order the Engineer and Storekeeper are directed to look for payment to the Officer who immediately ordered the expence to be incurred; and they are no longer to draw on the Chief of their Department, except where the health of the Troops or the preservation of the Public stores require it; unless they have had previous notice that the Estimate has been regularly approved.

I am &c.

DORCHESTER.

Colonel Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XXIX, p. 66.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 3d May 1795.

Sir,

This letter will be delivered to your Excellency by the Duc de Liancourt,² a nobleman who is I doubt not already known to you by reputation, and whom in consequence of him to me by the Duke of Portland, and of my personal esteem for him, I take the liberty of introducing to your Excellency and of soliciting in his favor every attention, which you may be pleased to shew him.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

P.S. The Duc de Liancourt has a letter of credit on Messrs. Frobisher of Montreal, but it being difficult to procure here any similar letter to merchants in *Upper Canada*, I shall be much obliged to you, should he be in want of money there, if you will afford him your assistance in obtaining advances for any bills he may draw on London or Philadelphia.

G.H.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle VII.)

¹Cf. Simcoe to Dorchester, Vol. III, p. 325, and Vol. IV, p. 30.

²See Vol. III, pp. 332-3; Vol. IV, pp. 29-30, 46.

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 3d May 1795.

Sir,

This letter will be delivered to your Excellency by Mr. Guillemard,¹ an English Gentleman with whom I have been intimately acquainted for several years, and in whose favor during the short residence he proposes making in Canada, I take the liberty of soliciting any attention which you may be pleased to shew him.

I have the honor to be &c

GEO. HAMMOND.

P.S. Mr. Guillemard has a letter of credit upon Messrs. Frobisher of Montreal, but it being difficult to procure any similar letter on Merchants in *Upper Canada*, I shall be much obliged to you, should he be in want of money, if you would afford your assistance in obtaining advances for any bills he may draw on London or Philadelphia.

G.H.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle VII.)

PASSPORT ISSUED TO M. DE LIANCOURT-ROCHEFOUCAULT.

I George Hammond Esqr.
his Britannic Majesty's
Minister Plenipotentiary
To the United States of
America, &c., &c., &c.

Hereby require all Commanders of any of his Majesty's posts or garrisons to suffer the bearer hereof M. de Liancourt proceeding to Canada to prosecute his journey thither without any hindrance or molestation whatsoever.

Given under my hand and seal of arms at Philadelphia

This fourth day of May 1795.

GEO. HAMMOND.

(Simcoe MSS.)

(Similar passports were issued by him on the same day to Mr. Aristide de petit Thouars, M. de Blacon, and Mr. Guillemard.)

FROM JOHN KING TO J. G. SIMCOE.

WHITEHALL 5th May, 1795.

Sir/

The House of Commons having voted the Sum of seven thousand one hundred and seventy five pounds for the Civil Establishment of the Province of Upper Canada, in America, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1795, I

¹Ibid.

send you inclosed by The Duke of Portland's direction a copy of the Estimates upon which the Grant is founded, for your direction in the application thereof.¹

I am &c.

J. KING.

Lt. Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIV.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO LORD DORCHESTER.

No. 58.

KINGSTON 5th May 1795.

My Lord/

Isaac Brant the son of Captain Brant has lately murdered a White Man at the Grand River, and has accordingly been presented by the Grand Jury at Niagara.

It is apprehended there can be no doubt of his conviction if brought to trial.

The Reason I trouble your Lordship with this disagreeable Affair, is to request that Colonel Butler may receive proper Orders to enforce this Man being given up by the Mohawks to justice.²

Colonel Butler informed me that He supposed the Original Treaty of Sir William Johnson with the Mohawks to be in the Indian Office. It appears necessary that this paper should be immediately transmitted to Niagara.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4

5, 6, 7, 8

The Onondago is just returned from Niagara, I have barely time to enclose to your Lordship Colonel McKee's letter and its enclosures and an extract from that of Colonel England dated March 28th 1795.³

I also enclose an authentic copy of a Deed of Sale from Brant and others to Mr. Stedman of part of the lands on the Grand River,⁴ and a copy of General Haldimand's Deed on which they found their right of disposal.

I have the honour to be &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

The Rt. Honble
Lord Dorchester.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XXIX, p. 65.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

KINGSTON May 5th 1795.

Sir,

I was duly favoured with your letter and its enclosures (No. 8) at the moment when I had an opportunity without delaying to copy them to forward them to Lord Dorchester which was accordingly done.

I must be at York on the 14th of this month so that it will not be probable that I shall meet you at Niagara until your return—Lt. Colonel Smith who was President at the Enquiry into the State of the Stores of the Indian Department at Niagara can give you every information that I have on that Subject—I do not think that public affairs or my state of health will permit me to visit Detroit this

¹Cf. Estimate, Vol. IV, p. 167.

²See Vol. III, pp. 342-3-4; Vol. IV, p. 38.

³See Vol. III, p. 336.

⁴See Vol. III, pp. 342, 344-5. This deed is printed and a portion of the text reproduced in *fac simile* in the second annual report of the Waterloo Historical Society, 1914.

year, but if the King's service requires it I shall certainly not be wanting in my exertions.

It is a great disappointment that I have not the Treaty which has been sent to me by the King's Ministers.

I am &c.
J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 49.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 9th May, 1795.

Sir,

This letter will be delivered to your Excellency by Mr. Richards, a very respectable English Gentleman, who proposes making a short excursion to Canada, and in whose favor I take the liberty of soliciting any mark of kindness and attention, which you may be pleased to shew him.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle VII.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

KINGSTON 10 May, 1795.

Sir,

Lord Dorchester, the Commander in Chief having directed you to proceed to Quebec that he might personally consult with you on the subject of your Department, and particularly to devise such measures as may remove all difficulties respecting former purchases and which may facilitate such new ones as the King's service may require, and it being probable that I shall not have an opportunity of conferring with you on the latter part of this subject, I have taken this method of stating that the Purchases which I wish to be made on the Thames being perfectly known to you, I have only to say that for the King's service which will not admit of delay, I purpose to enter into a Treaty with the Indians resident at Sturgeon or Matchadash Bay, for the purchase of the Harbour of Pennatangushene, leaving the final arrangements to be made in such manner as The Commander in Chief shall appoint.¹

It is necessary also that the Purchase of a tract of Land as recommended by the Land Board of the Province of Quebec before the separation of the Provinces, should be made of the Messessaguas for the Accomodation of Captain Brant on his Military and family claims.

I have endeavoured but fruitlessly to make this Man choose some other spot in the King's Dominions, as I do not wish to purchase any Land but what is indispensably necessary.²

I am &c.
J. G. SIMCOE.

Coll. McKee, &c.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 51.)

¹Cf. Simcoe to Dorchester, Vol. IV, p. 17.

²Cf. Simcoe to Butler, 20 October, 1795, Vol. IV, p. 105.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF LANDS
AT PENETANGUSHENE.

Copy.

We the undersigned Chiefs of the Chippeway Nation, do in behalf of Ourselves and of Our Nation, relinquish and cede to the King of Great Britain, the Lands described in the Plan subjoined, bounded by a Line to be drawn from the Head of Opetiquoyawsing, to Nottawaysague Bay, including the Harbour of Penetangushene, running West twenty degrees North, or thereabouts, and coloured i.e. N. 70 d. W.

Red; Provided that goods to the amount of One Hundred Pounds Quebec Currency shall be given to Us at the time, of the Officers of the King of Great Britain, or any of His Subjects, taking possession thereof, or bona fide, as nearly as may be practicable to such an Event, When, we promise for Ourselves and Our Nation, to ratify the Cession aforesaid, by a due and regular Deed of Conveyance—

Done at York in the Province of Upper Canada this nineteenth Day of May, One Thousand seven Hundred and ninety five—

Witnesses. (signed) Chatondashcam totem his mark

(signed) J. Givins

Lt. Q.R. (signed) Kuwaycammiskiam totem his mark

(signed) Geo. Cowan

Witnesses on the Part (signed) Ningosham totem his mark

Alexr. Aitkin Dy. Surv'r (signed) Waheningaon totem his mark.

(signed) U.C.

W. Johnson Chew.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 55-6.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO GEORGE HAMMOND.

YORK May 22d 1795—

No. 9

Sir/

Having received the Duke of Portland's directions to prepare for the Evacuation of the Posts in Upper Canada, in consequence of the terms of a Treaty agreed upon between Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville, and to which I am referred, his Grace having transmitted them to me in an Original dispatch and a duplicate I am extremely embarrassed, from the circumstances of those dispatches on which I am to depend for my further proceedings having miscarried—

His Grace is pleased particularly to direct that I should pay early attention to the erection of such new posts as may speedily lead to the evacuation of those whose possession we are to quit.¹

The Liberality which becomes His Majesty's Government would undoubtedly make me anxious to fullfill the stipulated Articles with as little delay as possible, but it must be obvious that every hour which procrastinates my knowledge of the terms of the Treaty must proportionately and unavoidably delay its performance.

In this dilemma as I see by the Newspapers of the United States that the terms of the Treaty are said to be in the possession of its Government, should such be the

¹Cf. Portland to Simcoe, 8 January, 1795, Vol. III, pp. 255-6.

case I submit to your Excellency the expediency of explaining my wishes to the Secretary of State, that I may be made acquainted with the whole of the terms of the Treaty as far as they concern the Province of Upper Canada and its Confines.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

His Excellency

G. Hammond Esqr.

&c., &c., &c.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XVII.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO GEORGE HAMMOND.

(Private)

YORK May 22d 1795.

Dear Sir,

I participate in all respects in your Excellency's embarrassments, and only awaited the arrival of Major Smith in the hopes that He would have brought *from you* the terms of the Treaty, to send a special Messenger (should you have concluded that I had already received it) to desire of you to transmit it to me—However as I apprehend by the Newspapers that it is arrived and in possession of the Government of the States, I think it proper in my public Letter which accompanies this to request of you to obtain it from the Secretary of State which I doubt not but He will readily and liberally accede to—of course you will 362, 2, 22, 203, 3, 31, 1782.—40, 2, 14, 2, 23, 208, 32, 19, 321 may be left 246, 1, 7.

I did hope Lord Dorchester on my communication of 362, 2, 31, 174, 2, 21 &ca., would have demanded what must have been granted, its 89, 1, 16 at least so the matter appears to me, who perhaps feel from *personalities*—to this demand might have been added civilities and proffers almost amounting to 192, 3, 7. I could at any rate in case of 89, 1, 16, have made 246, 1, 7, 362, 2, 23 if it will the 160, 3, 21, their 145, 2, 35 I seriously fear, I think my subordinate situation and late circumstances prevent me from the measure, convinced as I am of its propriety; and his Lordship seems not to entertain any idea of its importance, or that any thing might be done.

The Treaty by which at a certain period our Right to the Posts is to be ceded, recognizes our present possession.

I conceive it would be advantageous for both parties to withdraw our Posts of aggression, The States that at Fort Defiance, and the *demolishing* and quitting that at the Miamis by mutual Compact.

D of Portland such measures¹

The 196, 2, 23 approves 331, 2, 29, 19, 1, 41 but I must confess I have but little confidence in the Views or Professions of the Government of the United States.

I transmit this to E. B. Littlehales to be forwarded so soon as he can find a safe opportunity from Niagara,—I bend my course thither in a few days.

I am &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

Major Smith arrived last night—

His Excellency G. Hammond Esqr.

I inclose the extract from a Triplicate of the Duke of Portland's dated November 19th 1794—My latest letter is of the 8th of January 1795— J.G.S.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XVII.)

¹These interlineations are written in pencil.

FROM LORD DORCHESTER TO J. G. SIMCOE.

QUEBEC 23d May, 1795.

Sir/

It has been represented to me by Mr. De Longueuil, whose Seigniorship called Nouvelle Longueuil is situated on the Province Line of Upper and Lower Canada, that he is subject to considerable difficulties and depredations on his Estate from the Boundaries of the two Provinces not having been accurately ascertained; and as it is expedient, as well for the obviating any Difficulties with regard to the extent of their Civil Jurisdiction respectively, as for the purpose of preventing encroachments on the property of Mr. De Longueuil, that immediate steps should be taken to run the Division Line of the two Provinces, conformably to the King's Proclamation, I am to request you will appoint one or more Surveyors on the part [of] the Province of Upper Canada, and I shall direct the Surveyor General to appoint another from this Province for the same purpose, to meet at such time and place as may be judged most convenient, that the division Line may be run with all the accurateness which a matter of so much consequence requires.¹

I am &c.

DORCHESTER.

Lieut. Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XXIX, p. 73.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO ALEXANDER MCKEE.

NAVY HALL, 16th June 1795.

Sir,

I am desired to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of a letter from Captain William Frazer² of the Eastern District of this Province, and to intimate to you that he is a Person in all respects of Loyalty and Integrity and capable it is presumed, of giving you any Information with regard to the Oswegatchie Indians with which you may wish to be made Acquainted on your return to Upper Canada.

I am &c.

Col. McKee, &c.
Quebec.E. B. LITTLEHALES.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 132.)

THE PETITION OF JACOB WATSON AND EDMUND PRIOR.

To the Governor & Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada.

The Petition of Jacob Watson & Edmund Prior on behalf of themselves & other Associates

Respectfully Sheweth

That your Petitioners are informed that a Minute of Council was made to Grant to John Baker and his Associates the Township of Murray in the Province of Upper Canada, three of whom having since sold a part of their proportion,

¹Cf. Simcoe to Dorchester, 6 July, 1795, Vol. IV, p. 37.²See Vol. III, p. 224.

which we understand has given Umbrage to the Council, and one of us being included in the original Minute for the Grant the other being a Purchaser and has paid a considerable sum of Money

We therefore pray that if the Said Grant is not confirmed to the said John Baker and his Associates, that it may please the Governor and Council to Grant the same to us, Which will greatly oblige
their Assured Friends

JACOB WATSON

EDMD PRIOR.

NEW YORK 10th M 2d, 1794

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO MESSRS. WATSON AND PRIOR.

UPPER CANADA

NAVY HALL 26th June, 1795

Gentlemen/

I am to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 4th of April and the 4th of May last relative to the settlement of the Township of Murray which have been laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor who has directed me in reply to acquaint you that every person to whom a Grant of Land in this Province is made must bona fide become a Settler, as it is absolutely necessary that before such Grant should issue the Accustomary Oaths or *affirmations* should be taken to His Brittanick Majesty. It is proper for me further to observe to you that those persons who may settle on such Lands as have been granted in Townships, must, as with all other settlers *individually* receive Grants, nor has the Government of this Country any power to permit the Lands of the Crown to be disposed of untill the Possessor shall have *actually* received his right of Possession under the Great Seal of this Province. In Granting Townships it is to be understood that the Council by no means preclude themselves from placing Settlers therein, if such Lands shall not be located and improved within a reasonable time; nor will they preclude themselves upon special occasions, of which they must be the Judges, from locating such Settlers as shall appear to them to be particularly useful to the community at any period—The only advantage to Settlers that is meant to be extended to those to whom the order of Survey for Townships has been Granted is to enable them to Settle their own Societies, and more particularly in respect to religious opinions, which is so various in America.—These, Gentlemen, are the Terms upon which the Lands in Upper Canada, *are* and *will be* granted, conformably to His Majesty's Pleasure made public in His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation dated Quebec 7th day of February 1792 expressly to prevent the Land of the Crown from becoming the prey of Land Jobbers.

I am Gentlemen &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Messrs. Watson & Prior New York.

(Land Petitions—Jacob Watson.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO JOHN SMALL.

NAVY HALL, 29th June 1795.

Private.

Dear Sir:

Having been directed by His Excellency to transmit a letter to Messrs. Watson and Prior, of which the inclosed is a copy, I beg leave to suggest, it may not be improper that the same should be laid before The Honourable The Executive Council for their perusal; and, it is presumed, it may obviate, in some measure, the ill-consequences arising from a prevailing misconstruction of the mode in which lands are granted in this Province, under His Majesty's instructions, should you consider it proper to read this inclosure to Applicants for an inordinate quantity of the vacant Lands of the Crown.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant
E. B. LITTLEHALES.

J. Small Esqr. C. E. C.

(Land Petitions—Jacob Watson.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Private.

PHILADELPHIA 28 June 1795.

My Dear Sir,

I avail myself of the opportunity presented by Mr. Borrowdale to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 9th *curt.*¹ accompanying your dispatches for the Duke of Portland, which I shall have an opportunity of transmitting to England tomorrow.

I have nothing of importance to communicate to you except that on Wednesday last the Senate requested the President to ratify the treaty concluded with Great Britain on condition of an additional article being inserted, suspending the operation of so much of the twelfth article, as refers to the commercial intercourse between the British West Indies and this country, the regulation of which the President is requested to leave to future negotiation. Though my copies of the treaty were sunk in the Tankerville, I presume that you have received yours, and you will therefore be able to see the extent of the article alluded to.

I am in daily expectation of quitting this country, as my leave of absence was forwarded by the December mail, which was sunk, and I must now wait until I receive the duplicates of the letters that have been lost. I can inform you in confidence that I have reason to believe that I am destined for an office *at home* which will be perfectly agreeable to me.

Wherever I may be, whether in this country or in England, you may be assured, that I shall ever retain the most grateful recollection of the pleasure I have enjoyed in your correspondence, and that it will afford me the sincerest satisfaction to renew *in person*, our acquaintance.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esq.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

¹This letter was not found.

FROM LORD DORCHESTER TO J. G. SIMCOE.

QUEBEC 6 July 1795.

Sir/

I have received your letter dated the 25th ultimo with its several inclosures respecting the Duke de Liancourt, and am obliged by your prudent conduct in preventing that Nobleman from proceeding to Lower Canada, as I can on no account make exceptions to the Orders already given with regard to the entrance of subjects of France into this Province, and I should have been extremely sorry had a Person of his character & distinction suffered merely ye temporary inconvenience of a detention at ye Posts. I lose no time in forwarding my answer to him which will prevent so disagreeable a circumstance & have only to regret that in ye present state of things I am not at liberty to comply with his wishes.¹

I am &c.

DORCHESTER.

To Lt. Govr. Simcoe. &c.

(Simcoe MSS.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.

(Private)

NAVY HALL 7 July 1795.

Dear Sir

Agreeably to your request I communicated to Lieut. Governor Simcoe the circumstances you mentioned to me during our conversation on Sunday Evening.

My intimation to you that His Excellency does not interfere in any judicial arrangements is again confirmed by him and it appears Mr. Russell's appointment cannot be construed to extend to any degree of permanency being purely of a temporary nature and solely intended to prevent impediments in the ordinary course of Justice.²

In the absence of the Chief Justice His Excellency unquestionably considers you as the Senior Law Officer of the Crown, and as such will be always ready to receive your opinion and, upon the present subject will be happy to have any verbal or written communication from you.

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Mr. Justice Powell.

(Simcoe MSS., Packet O.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA 19th July 1795.

Sir,

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 22d of May and of transmitting to you a copy of the treaty concluded between his Majesty and the United States (with the addition of two Motions that were offered in the course of the discussion) in the form in which it has been published by

¹Cf. Simcoe to Dorchester, 31 July, 1795, Vol. IV, p. 55.

²Cf. Simcoe to Portland, 10 November, 1794, Vol. III, p. 178, and Portland to Simcoe, 9 May, 1795, respecting the appointment of Mr. Russell as puisne justice, Vol. IV, p. 6.

Mr. Mason, a member of the Senate.¹ I esteem it proper to add that this unwarrantable procedure is a direct violation not only of the general regulations of the Senate, but also of a positive order that was passed by that body prohibiting the individual senators from giving or allowing any copy of the treaty to be taken.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency

John Graves Simcoe, Esq.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

FROM GEORGE HAMMOND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Private & confidential

PHILADELPHIA 19 July 1795.

My Dear Sir,

I have duly received your two private letters of the 22d of May and 24 of June. With regard to the latter, I must aver that I am not a little surprized at Lord Dorchester's new resolution with relation to Frenchmen furnished with my passports; inasmuch as I have been so scrupulous upon this point that I certainly have not given more than seven or eight to persons of that description, and as I cannot but think that such an answer is (to use the gentlest epithet) extremely disrespectful to my public station.

In respect to your first-mentioned letter, I lament extremely that I did not know of your not having received the treaty, as I would in that case have furnished you with a copy of it immediately after its publication here. From the resolution of the senate you will perceive the conditions on which the President is required to ratify the treaty. This circumstance will occasion a delay of at least six months, as the additional article, suspending the operation of the 12th, must be negotiated in London, returned here for the President's approbation, and unless the ratifications are exchanged here, *they* must be sent back to England. In estimating the delay at six months, I have I think fixed the earliest period, for I am inclined to believe that, exclusively of the West India trade, other topics of future arrangement will be introduced; in which event the negotiation will be protracted to an indefinite extent. Every artifice has been used by the opponents of the federal government to render the treaty unpopular, and the manoeuvre has been partly successful; as meetings have been convened at Boston and other places, in which it has been determined to address the President, and request him to withhold his consent to the ratification.²

I have not yet received any duplicates of the letters sent to me by the November and December mails, but I have reason to believe from private information that the duplicate of my *leave of absence at least* has been forwarded by the May packet, which may be now hourly expected, and immediately on the receipt of my official leave, I shall set off for England.

With the sincerest wishes for your health and happiness be assured that I am ever, &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

His Excellency

John Graves Simcoe, Esq.

(Simcoe MSS., Bundle V.)

¹See Vol. IV, p. 161.

²See Vol. IV, p. 161.

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO THE COMMANDANT AT OSWEGO.

NAVY HALL Augt. 3rd 1795.

Sir,

Mr. Duncan McDougal¹ a Loyalist has His Excy. The Lt. Govr's permission to bring into this Province from the United States goods of the Produce and Manufactures of Great Britain to the Amount of £1000 Hx. Cy. & other goods not the produce of the East Indies.

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

The Officer Commandg Fort Ontario.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XXI, p. 16.)

AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID TAIT.

I being sent by Captain Elliott in Search of a Molato man Named Bill the property of Colonel McKee, which was thought to be at Fort Wayne, But on my Arrival at the Glaize was informed by the Officer their that he was gone, they said he had gained his liberty by Getting into their Lines he being stole from their Country.

They abused the Gentlemen in this place very much & Told me that Governor Sancom² Coll. England and Captn Elliott caused bills in print to be dropped near their Fort, Encouraging their Soldiers to Desert.

They Called Colo. McKee & Capt. Elliot Dam'd Rasculs & Villains & said that they gave the Indians Rum to make them Drunk to prevent them from going to Counsels—That Capt. Brent they said was a Dam'd Rascul and had done every thing in his power against them. But they said in Course of Nine Months that they Expected to be in full possession of Detroit and all the Country between their & it. I begged liberty to withdraw when Major Hunt ordered me to make the best of my way from Whence I came, while I was getting ready to return the Sergt of their Guard came & Told me it was the Majors Orders that I should leave the place immediately & not to stay about any of the Indian Camps—which Orders I Obeyed.

DAVID TAIT

Sworn before me at

Detroit 4th Augt. 1795.

Geo. Sharp. J.P.W.D.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 79.)

¹See *infra*.²Simcoe.

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO MAJOR SAMUEL SMITH.

NAVY HALL Augt. 6th 1795.

Sir,

Messieurs Bond,¹ Sellik² and Carter have His Excy's permission to cut timber for the purpose of building a vessel of 20 or 30 tons at York between the Garrison and Town, & may use those Trees that are girdled on the ground reserved for the Government House.

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Major Smith
Commanding at
York.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XXI.)

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Lt. Governor's Compliments to the Attorney General and desires that he will send him the Paper which he delivered into the Council in conformity to Major Littlehales's note, as this is the form in which he thinks it expedient to submit the point in dispute to the Duke of Portland.³

Mr. White must see that the Arrangement of the several Duties of Secretary of the Province & Attorney General is of importance and must be made by those only whose Authority is final and Absolute.

NAVY HALL August 8th 1795.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XXI, pp. 17-8.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO JOHN KING.

UPPER CANADA, NAVY HALL
August 22d 1795.

Sir/

I do myself the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th of May 1795, covering "an Estimate of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of the Province of Upper Canada from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1795."

I take this opportunity of informing you that on the 14th of this month I was duly honoured with His Grace The Duke of Portland's Circular Letter dated the 7th of May, 1795 covering an Additional Instruction "which His Majesty has thought fit should be given with respect to the form and order to be observed in all the Prayers, Litanies and Collects" throughout His Majesty's Dominions.

I have the honour to be &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

John King Esqr.
Under Secretary of State.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XIV.)

¹William Bond, see Vol. III, p. 23.

²Charles Selleck, see *infra*.

³Cf. Simcoe to Portland, 21 August, 1795, respecting the division of fees on grants of land between the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Province, Vol. IV, pp. 74-5.

FROM WILLIAM KENNY TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Copy.

CINCINNATI Sept 30th 1795.

Dear Master,

I embrace this opportunity to let you know that I am well and where I am. Likewise the reasons of my coming away (which I am very sorry I came away the way I did) it was occasioned by Capt. Elliots taking the liberties he did and abusing me in your absence the things which was left in my charge he took from me.

I am in the North Western Territory living with a Gentleman by the name of Turner one of the Judges of this Territory and he uses me extraordinary well.

Mr. Stokes from Pensylvania lives at this place who has been acquainted with you and your Brother and he wishes to be remembered to you and if he could get conveniently there to live with his family he would go. But being so much land Carriage and is not provided with horses prevents his going But he think that if he could get any encouragement from you he would venture hard.

No more at Present But still remains

your Ob't Servant

WILLIAM KENNY.

a true Copy

sent the Original to Jas. McKee Esqr.

P. Selby.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 105.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO D. W. SMITH.

NAVY HALL 18th Octr. 95.

Sir/

You will be pleased immediately to form a Report upon the lands to be purchased of the Messissagua Indians agreeably to the location applied for by Captain Brant in his Petition of the 27th August 1790 to Lord Dorchester and conformably to the Order of the Committee of Council at Quebec in consequence thereof.¹

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

D. W. Smith Esq.

Acg. Sur'r Genl.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XXI, pp. 48-9.)

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO CLARKE AND MACDONELL.

NAVY HALL 18th October 1795.

Sir/

In conjunction with Mr. McDonnell, Clerk of the House of Assembly, you will be pleased to transmit as soon as possible to the clerks of the Peace respectively of each District in this Province, a manuscript attested copy of the Acts of the last Sessions of the Legislature.²

¹See Simcoe to Butler, 20 October, 1795, Vol. IV, p. 106.

²Cf. Littlehales to Clarke, 15 February, 1796, Vol. IV, pp. 192-3.

His Excellency is particularly desirous this duty should be executed antierour to the closing of the Navigation that no further inconvenience may arise to the Community from the want of the promulgation of these Laws.

I am &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

J. Clarke Esqr.
C.L.C. and
mutatis mutandis to
A. McDonnell Esqr.
C.H.A.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XXI, p. 54.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO PETER RUSSELL.

NAVY HALL 1st November 1795.

Sir,

I beg leave to request your opinion, what Allowance it may be proper to allow the Agent for Purchases in this Province in lieu of Clerks, travelling Expences, Stationary and all foreseen Contingencies:—For your information I enclose to you an Extract from Mr. Rose's letter to me dated the 5th of January 1795, and the Memorial of Mr. McGill.

In requesting your opinion I have full confidence in your knowledge of the Circumstances of this Country, and the Character of Mr. McGill on the one hand, and on the other of your proper attention to lessen the public Expenditures in this Province.

I am Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servant

J. G. SIMCOE

Lt. Governor

to the Honble
the Receiver General

Endorsed:—1 Novr. 1795

Lieut. Govr. Simcoe

(Department of Public Records and Archives for Ontario, Toronto)

FROM JOHN ASKIN TO D. W. SMITH.

DETROIT NOV. 4th 1795.

My Dear Sir,

Tho I have not heard from you of late yet I was sorry to learn from others that your Fathers Health was on the decline—

The commodore tells me that of his own action & without any Instructions from me he took at Council 1200 Acres of Land for me I'm Obliged to him for his Friendship, yet hope that is not the whole of What Government Means to give me, & that his Excellency will put me on a better footing in future in the mean time I think it will be right in me to have these Lands laid out therefore will be thankfull to you for Orders to the Deputy Surveyor of the District for that purpose at same

time recommending a favourable situation which I think I may be able to find out, after my long attendance at the Board & care respecting the reserve it's hard I cannot have a Single Lott in it. Even back ones would be better than none. I always heard they were Intended for the particular Friends of Government, on that Score I'm Intitled to one at Least—

Please let me know what number of Inhabitans taking over to give a Claim to Township.

My Family are well & assures you & yours of their best wishes as does

my Dear sir
your obliged
Friend

JOHN ASKIN.

David William Smith Esqr

at

Niagara.

(Canadian Archives, Askin Papers, Vol. I.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

No. 36.

UPPER CANADA, YORK
December 30th 1795.

My Lord Duke/

I had yesterday the honour of receiving your Grace's Dispatch No. 8, together with Triplicates of Nos. 6 and 7.

Your Grace will have been acquainted by my Dispatch No. 28¹ that I took advantage of the Treaty between His Majesty and the United States being published in the Newspapers of the States, to explain to the Indians agreeably to your Grace's directions the favorable Situation in which they are placed by the Treaty of Peace and to prepare their minds for the evacuation of the Posts.

The People of the States who meant to settle at Oswegatchie, have thought proper not to persist in their design on my discountenancing of the measure.

General Wayne with between Eight and nine hundred Men, remains in quiet at his former station, Grenville, nor has He executed any of his threats of advancing within the limits of His Majesty's Posts.

I have the honour to be &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

His Grace

The Duke of Portland &c., &c., &c.

(Simcoe MSS., Vol. XV. p. 30.)

FROM TODD AND MCGILL TO JOHN ASKIN.

John Askin Esqr

MONTREAL 26 January 1796.

Dear Sir,

.....
.....
The Treaty of amity & Commerce with the united States being now ratified, it is probable that before long our commercial intercourse with the upper Country

¹See Vol. IV, pp. 88-9.

will have some Change but until we know something more of the matter, our opinion would be not to be pressing in the Sale of Goods but bold in the price of Furrs as far at least as we have allowed you & something more for your Receivers, *this to yourself alone*—our latest private accounts from England are of 6 Novr., but there are public news near to December & by them we learn that the French have suffered a severe defeat & were flying, a circumstance which connected with the disposition of the people of England for Peace, will we hope bring it soon about, we have also the pleasing intelligence of the Cape of Good Hope having surrendered to Admiral Elphinston could we now get good news from the West Indies we might expect a more speedy termination—Wishing you ever health & prosperity we are with much esteem

Todd, McGill & Co.

(Canadian Archives, Askin Papers, Vol. 23.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

YORK Feby 19th 1796.

Dear Sir/

Having fully explained to Lord Dorchester my wishes relative to the purchase of the Lands on the River Thames,¹ both thro' you during your late Journey to Quebec, and antecedently thereto It rests with the Commander in Chief ultimately to reject or conclude your provisional Agreement. In respect to the Indian Nations you are perfectly informed of my Views, in this particular object, their basis, is the occupation of a central Seat of Government on the Thames, and my Ideas relative to those Indians who may leave the Country of the United States, are that Lands should be purchased for them extending as much as may be necessary on the borders of Lake St. Clair and its Strait.—I presume something decisive may be expected to take place on this subject in the summer as Lord Dorchester has acquainted me with the Appointment of Lt. General Prescott to the Lieutenant Governancy of Lower Canada, and that he shall avail himself of His Majesty's leave to return to Europe on his Arrival.

I congratulate you on the total defeat of the French Army and their being driven over the Rhine, the particulars as transmitted in a letter from Captain Schoedde to Br. Majr. Littlehales, if He has time, He will transmit to you.

I am &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.
(A.L.S.)

Colonel McKee. &c.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 187-8.)

FROM GEORGE MORGAN TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

PROSPECT NEW JERSEY April 16th 1796.

Dear Sir,

Although I have never had the satisfaction to receive a Line from you since our Separation, I have not ceased to write to you when I have had a good Occasion: nor has my Friendship and Attachment to you ever abated.

¹See Vol. III, pp. 224 and 278.

Mr. Wilson has communicated to you my Situation in the most agreeable part of New Jersey; And the Bearer Mr. Ebenezer Allen, having known my Attachment to you, has called on me to ask if I wished to write to you: He will be able to tell you, that Mrs. Morgan, (who desires to be particularly remembered to you) & all my Family who are at home, are well; except my Son John who is in a Violent Attack of the Gout which he calls Rheumatism.

The frequent Enquiries I have made respecting you, have afforded me singular Satisfaction & More especially as Mr. Allen tells me you continue to enjoy good Health & your usual Share of Activity.

Mr. Allen gives me such Accounts of the Country around Detroit, that did my Circumstances permit, I might be induced to pay you a Visit for the Summer Season—or for a Month at least. How happy should I be to take you once more by the Hand, & how exceedingly so, had I you for a Neighbour. Mr. Allen has mentioned some Circumstances which if he is not deceived may yet lead to that desirable Object, & more especially he says, were your Knowledge & Influence to be exerted in my favour. The latter I should be confident of so far as the Duty & Trust of your Employment would permit to do openly & freely, with the Approbation of Government—the former you will judge of when I explain to you my Motives & my Views.

My two oldest Children being happily married & settled, my Anxiety & Attention are naturally engaged to make Provision for three others; the eldest of whom is on the Conclusion of his Studies & verging on a very interesting Time of his Life. Although it has been my Object to qualify them all for any Sphere, yet I wish them all to adopt that quiet rational Life which I have entered into ever since the Spring of 1779 & which I had the year before, taken the necessary Steps for entering into, when I found our Government could no longer influence the Conduct of those who wished to involve the U.S. in a War with the Indian Nations. But my Friend, I find my means fall short of my Ambition, even in this Line: for with Us a tolerable Farm costs a Fortune greater than I can command for each of my remaining Children, notwithstanding all my Exertions, some of which indeed have not been prosperous, although I know they merited Success. But I will not enter into any Relation of these. I have indeed spent a small Fortune in prosecuting the Indian Grant, which the State of Virginia you may remember siezed upon in the year 1776 & have since sold every Foot of: I am now engaged in a suit in the supreme Court of the U S against that State—but God only knows when it will be ended or if ever—It seems the great Objection is the Idea & Difficulty of compelling a State to do Justice to an Individual Citizen—And thus the Business hangs—In the mean time more than thirty years of my Life have passed in the Expectation of Enjoying My Share of that Grant, which you perfectly know the Nature of. Now my Friend, Mr. Allen will have it that through your Means, I might obtain another Grant to myself, (or at any rate a purchase of some Miles Square at a moderate Price) in lieu of my Share of Indiana; provided that I or my Children or some one of them should become a british Subject & fall on Measures to settle the Lands which might be thus obtained: Such a Grant would accomplish my Object in regard to my Children & especially as I might transport a few thousand Pounds for promoting the Settlement & might influence some useful Families to remove with me. Can you & will you adopt the necessary Steps & carry the necessary Measures into Execution at my Expençe at Detroit? If you can I beg you will exert your Friendship for me herein & advise me thereof as early as you can, & I will be with you as soon as possible. Don't wait for further Explanations or Instructions; nor consult me as to Situation or Extent of Lands or Country. I will however enclose to you One of

our old dec'd Friend Hutchins Maps which although very imperfect, will serve to point out on certain Situations which appear to me to be preferable to others: These are marked alphabetically & in the Order their Situations appear to me to be most desirable; wholly submitting to your better Judgement & Knowledge therein. My meaning is that I suppose the Square or Oblong Tract marked A to be the most desirable, B the next so & so on.

If my wishes in this Business Should not be attainable, could you not make an immediate Purchase for me of some old extensive Grant in which I should have no Dispute of Title. In either of these Cases I would then wish you to buy for me some old settled Farm adjoining or near to your Residence—say within 1, 2 or 3 Miles. Mr. Allen says that One Murphy an Armourer lately made a Purchase from Judge Powel of such a Farm and Buildings as would suit me for a thousand Dollars and Mr. Allen thinks would sell for a small Advance say one, two, or three hundred Dollars, which I would cheerfully pay & more especially if I could buy the next Farms adjoining on each side for about six hundred Dollars each because this would give a good & convenient Front for a Farm: Narrow Ones being exceedingly inconvenient.

Mr. Allen being desirous to proceed on his Journey I shall conclude more abruptly than I would had I more Time to write; & especially as this is the only Letter I shall trouble you with on the Occasion until I hear from you.

Direct for me, Prospect near Princeton New Jersey, to be left at the first Post Office within the United States—And Oblige your affectionate Friend

GEORGE MORGAN¹

Alexander McKee Esqr.

Detroit.

Mr. Allen has offered to serve me under your Direction in every respect in his Power. Some former Attentions to his situation which he calls obligations induce him, I believe, to wish to render me a kindness, if in his power. You will judge whether you may employ him should he offer to you his Service to oblige me.²

(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 205-212.)

FROM LORD DORCHESTER TO J. G. SIMCOE.

No. 55.

QUEBEC 31st May 1796.

Sir,

The Captain Lewis mentioned in my Letter of the 27th Instant,³ having arrived from the United States, was informed that I should give immediate directions for the Evacuation of the Posts, but he having expressed a desire that it might be delayed till their Troops were at hand to occupy them, I have accordingly consented to leave a Guard at each till they are ready to take possession, and the Orders on this head will be transmitted to you by the Adjutant General.

Having already submitted to your Judgment to determine upon the Command of the Party ordered to take possession of the Isle aux Cariboux; It is also left to your discretion to withdraw that detachment at the Close of Navigation, should you find that it cannot be well accomodated for the Winter, but in that case You

¹He had been appointed Indian agent at Fort Pitt for the State of Virginia in 1775, but was subsequently placed under arrest and removed from office.

²See Simcoe to McKee, 12 July, 1796, Vol. IV, p. 329.

³See Vol. IV, p. 277.

will take care to reoccupy that post as early as conveniently may be in the spring; In order that you may be the better able to form an opinion on the subject, Colonel England is directed to send an Officer with the Detachment of the Queens Rangers ordered to relieve that of the 34th Regiment who is to return to the Detroit River and from thence to report to you the State and Condition of that Post.¹

Your letter of the 8th Instant inclosing three Copies of the Laws of Upper Canada I have just received

I am &c.

DORCHESTER.

Major General Simcoe
Lieutenant Governor
of Upper Canada.

(Simcoe MSS., Packet Q.)

FROM EDMUND HENN TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

RIVER'S MOUTH June 21st 96.

Dear Sir/

As I have reason to suppose I shall soon leave this I take the liberty of inclosing you the transfer of the Lot of Land on the River Thames and shall leave directions with Mr. Roe to forward the Deed to you as soon as he receives it from the Clark of the Council.

I beg leave to express my thanks for your goodness in sparing me a Horse I so long fancied and am &c.

EDMD. HENN.²

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 261-2.)

FROM T. DURHAM TO ALEXANDER McKENZIE.

FORT MIAMIS June 21st 1796.

Dear Sir

The Commanding Officer at Roche de bout having received orders to move on to the back Waters of the lake, and having communicated this to Capt. Short, together with his intentions of coming on immediately as far as the height on this side of McCormick's or between that and Daynes point, I think it proper to inform you of this, and beg if you write on this subject you will state that I have not lost a moment in making you acquainted with this. I am also informed for certain that General Wilkinson with the body of the American Army have moved from Greenville and are on their March this way. The General will stop for some time either at the Miamis or the Glaize—Short knows nothing of the last circumstance so you may give it as news. I shall be happy to see you when conv't and remain &c.

T. DURHAM.³

P.S. Some boats are expected down this evening or early to morrow.

Endorsed—Mr. Durham to Mr. McKenzie 21st June 1796.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 269-70.)

¹See Vol. IV, pp. 243, 246, 261, 268, 278, 297, 299, 327.

²See Vol. III, p. 279.

³A medical officer in the 24th Regiment. Alexander McKenzie was an interpreter in the Indian Department.

FROM GEORGE IRNSIDE TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

MALDEN 7th July 1796.

Dear Sir

I am desired by Captain Elliott to inform you that Blackbeard & some of his people arrived here today; they wait the arrival of some more who are expected soon, they will no doubt come in the Miamis as they can there have room for their Baggage. She was sent out for that purpose by Captain Elliott. When those expected arrive they proceed altogether to Chenail Ecarté.—

I am &c.

GEO. IRNSIDE
(A.L.S.)

Prideaux Selby
Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs
Petite Cote.—

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 276.)

FROM GEORGE IRNSIDE TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

MALDEN 18th July 1796.

Dear Sir,

The herewith inclosed Letters I believe came by the Saguina & were received here yesterday. Having no opportunity from this place for the River Thames I inclose them to Mr. Sharp who will send them by the first safe conveyance.

The Indians on Bois Blanc do not intend moving upwards till their women collect their Corn on their fields at the foot of the Rapids. The men remain here till the return of the Women from thence with the Sweet Corn when they immediately proceed to Chenail Ecarté.—

This I had from Capt. Johnny & Blackbeard.

I am &c.

GEO. IRNSIDE.
(A.L.S.)

Prideaux Selby Esqr.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, p. 279.)

FROM MATTHEW ELLIOTT TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

MALDEN 25th July 1796.

Dear Sir,

I am favored with yours of the 18th Curr't & as the Indians on Bois Blanc appear to me to have no intention of moving upwards, but rather the contrary, I will load the Miamis with the Provisions you mention as soon as she is returned from Detroit where she is gone to bring down Mrs. Reynolds' family & Baggage.— I will also give Mr. Tait the instructions you desire.—

The Chiefs say that one part of them returns to the Rapids to gather their Crop of Corn &c., & that the other remains here till their return when they intend going to Chenail Ecarté. What has passed between them & the Forester I have not yet learned.—

All they seem to trouble themselves about is to find means to procure Rum, I have given them all a Frolick, so that they now appear to be a little more easy.

I am informed however that some of the Officers of the Garrison (Ensign Pearce of the Rangers, & Mr. Parker of the 24th, who has remained behind) traffick with them in that article for Fowls, Eggs, &c., a thing surely below the Character of British Officers.

We have yet no account of any Vessel from Fort Erie with the Goods when I hear of them I will lose no time in acquainting you.

I am &c.

M. ELLIOTT.

Prideaux Selby Esquire
Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs
River Thames.

P.S. A Number of my people are Sick among whom are the two Carpenters. Mr. Elsworth I am afraid will die.—

I have got the large Boat with two Masts for the use of the Indian Department from Col. England, with the proviso that I would assist Mr. Reynolds with the Miamis or Maria in removing his family. Her I intend sending up with the Stone & Lime as soon as I can procure them.

M. ELLIOTT.
(L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 7, pp. 277-81.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO MAJOR DALTON.

QUEBEC Augt. 24th 1796.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this Date informing me that His Excellency the Commander in Chief has given directions for the party of the Queens Rangers at present Quartered at St. Joseph's to be instantly relieved by a Company of the Royal Canadian Volunteers.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

Major Dalton
Dy. Adjt. Genl.

(Simcoe MSS.)

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, 1792-6.

BY BRIG. GENERAL E. A. CRUIKSHANK.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF UPPER CANADA

On October 20, 1789, having prepared a first draft of a bill for the division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Hon. W. W. Grenville, who had lately succeeded Lord Sydney, as Secretary of State, transmitted it to Lord Dorchester, the Governor in Chief, in a lengthy letter of explanation, requesting his opinion on several very important points, before submitting it to Parliament.

"Your Lordship will observe," he said, "that the general object of this plan is to assimilate the Constitution of that Province to that of Great Britain, as nearly as the difference arising from the manners of the People and from the present situation of the Province will admit....."

"The Legislature in each of the Two Provinces is intended as your Lordship will observe from the draught of the bill, to consist of His Majesty represented by His Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly.

"It is intended to separate the Legislative from the Executive Council, and to give to the Members of the former a right to hold their Seats during their Life and good Behaviour, provided they do not reside out of the Province, or attach themselves by any Oath of allegiance or Obedience to the United States, or to any other Foreign Power....."

"It will be very necessary that great attention should be paid to the choice of those Persons who are to be placed in this situation in the first instance, and of those whom His Majesty may be advised from time to time to add to that number; and as your Lordship's long knowledge of the Province and of the individuals who compose the higher classes of the Community, must render Your Lordship more particularly competent to such a Selection, I must desire that your Lordship will consider this point with that degree of attention to which its importance entitles it, and that you will state to me the names of those Persons whom you may think fit objects of the King's favor in this respect....."

"Your Lordship will also state to me the number and names of those Persons whom you may think proper to recommend to His Majesty for Seats in the Executive Council.

"It is by no means intended that the Members of the Legislative Council should be excluded from this Body, or that it should on the other hand be wholly composed of Persons of this description."

Before making any recommendations Dorchester naturally consulted Sir John Johnson, the most distinguished and influential of the expatriated loyalists, who had superintended their settlement in Upper Canada, and lately been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec. He was also Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and had acquired considerable tracts of land in the new settlements and had built a house in the village of Williamstown and another at Kingston, in each of which he sometimes resided. By his advice two lists were submitted to Mr. Grenville, one of persons recommended for appointment to the Executive Council for Upper Canada, containing thirteen names, and another of those recommended for the Legislative Council only containing eight, but in each a recommendation was made for the addition of one or two French Canadians resident near Detroit. Both lists were headed with the name of William Dummer Powell, who had been recently appointed first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Hesse and openly aspired for the situation of chief justice of the new province. Dorchester seems to have expected that Powell would as a matter of course be appointed to this office and spoke warmly of his services, qualifications, and losses of property as a loyalist. The names of Richard Duncan, William Robertson, and Robert Hamilton followed that of Powell on both lists. The other persons recommended for appointment to the Executive Council were Richard Cartwright, junr., James Gray, Alexander McKee, Edward Jessup, Alexander Grant, John McDonnell, James McDonnell, Peter Drummond, and Robert Kerr. In addition to those already mentioned, Richard Cartwright, junr., John Munro, Nathaniel Petit and George Farley were recommended for seats in the Legislative

Council. Five of the persons named in these lists had been officers in the regiment commanded by Sir John. In forwarding them, Dorchester remarked:

"The lists for Upper Canada are composed of Persons Pointed out to me by Sir John Johnson, whose intimate knowledge of the Principal characters of that Country renders him Particularly competent to such a discrimination; and I was the more inclined to consult him on this occasion, as I cannot but hope that his zeal and fidelity in the King's service from the first beginning of the late war, the sacrifice of a very considerable Property, and the advantage of a high degree of confidence among those Loyalists, will Point him out to His Majesty as the Properest Person for the Government of Upper Canada."

Grenville was candidly embarrassed by this recommendation and replied at once that he had already nominated Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe for appointment as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, if the proposed division of the Province of Quebec was made, and had informed that officer of the King's approbation.

"In making this selection," he said, "I have not overlooked the situation and services of Sir John Johnson, but motives of very considerable weight in my opinion induced me to think that the nomination of a person belonging to that Province, and possessing such large property in it, was not desirable, especially in the formation of the new Government. The disadvantage to His Majesty's Service which might be expected from the effect of local habits, connections, and interests appear to me to be more than sufficient to counterbalance those benefits which may be stated as arising from the same circumstances."

If war broke with Spain, as seemed more than probable, Simcoe might be employed on other service, but even in that case great objections would still exist against the appointment of Johnson.

"I have no positive information how far Sir John Johnson has been induced to look to this object," he continued with obvious anxiety, "nor what his probable line of conduct would be in case of disappointment. Your Lordship will, of course, see that it is very material for me to receive confidentially your opinion on this point, on account of the great embarrassment which might be thrown in the way of Government at its first outset in the new Province, if all the members of the Legislative Council were appointed at the recommendation of any person, however distinguished in point of situation or services, who was not cordially and sincerely disposed to co-operation with the King's representative."

In a private letter, dated September 28, 1790, Dorchester stated that he had understood that Sir John Johnson was to be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, but that it would be improper for him to hold that office and be Superintendent General of the Indian Department. Johnson then wished to obtain leave of absence and was much disappointed at losing his military rank after his faithful services. His claims to promotion were superior to those of many officers who had obtained higher rank, and he believed that his natural discontent would be shared by many of the loyalists. His recommendation that Johnson should be appointed Lieutenant Governor was renewed and the suggestion was made that in that case Simcoe might be appointed Superintendent General of Indian affairs.

Long before this letter reached England the selection of Simcoe had become

well known and the decision of the Minister was unchanged. Speaking in opposition to the passage of the Canada Bill on May 30, 1791, Lord Rawdon, a political opponent but a personal friend, said:

"The gentleman, whom he had heard was to be honoured with the appointment of Governor, was one, of all others, the fittest and most to be wished for by the country. His intelligent mind, his generous and liberal manners, his active spirit, and peculiar abilities for that situation rendered him in an eminent degree the properest person that Ministers could have selected for that appointment: and certain he was that the choice would redound to their honour and credit. If Canada was to be governed under the present bill, it would be well for this country and well for Canada, that Colonel Simcoe was the Governor, and he hoped and trusted that Ministers would make it worth his while; and more particularly, as by undertaking this arduous, and not altogether agreeable task, he was giving up a situation of ease, respectability, and affluence at home."

While the bill was passing through Parliament Simcoe made preparations for sailing to Canada and taking office before the end of the year. William Osgoode, a barrister of twelve years' standing, who had obtained some reputation by publishing a treatise on the law of descent in which he contested the opinions of Sir William Blackstone, was selected for appointment as chief justice of the new province and senior member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, probably on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor. Simcoe stated his hearty approval in a memorandum to Hon. Henry Dundas, who had succeeded Mr. Grenville as Colonial Secretary, dated June 30.

"The Administration of public Justice has been nobly provided for in the selection of a Gentleman to fill its Principal Office of such respectable personal & professional Character as may ensure the equal & just execution of its responsible Duties."

Writing again to Mr. Dundas on August 12, he said:

"In regard to the legal Appointments, the placing so respectable a Man as Mr. Osgoode at the Head of the law Department leaves me nothing to desire on that Subject, and I shall be well content without the slightest wish for Recommendation in any of the legal situations or vacancies that may happen, provided that secondarily to Integrity & Ability they be filled by such persons as appear to have the most Influence, and exert it in support of His Majesty's Government. But I beg to submit seriously to the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers, whether any of the Gentlemen of the Law (excepting the Chief Justice) should have a seat in the *Executive*, or even in the Legislative Council. Unless in the latter it be necessary to prevent the Judges from being elected in the House of Assembly, as is now the practice in New Brunswick."

John White was appointed Attorney General on the recommendation of Mr. Osgoode, who stated, however, that he had no personal acquaintance with him, but nominated him at the request of Samuel Shepherd, White's brother-in-law, a respectable barrister.

A copy of Lord Dorchester's lists of persons proposed for appointment to the Executive and Legislative Councils had been given to Simcoe but in some unexplained manner the order of the names had been altered.

"Respecting the Appointment of the Executive Council," he wrote, "I have no particular wishes, as in truth I have but a very slight Information on that Subject. Captain Alexander Grant, (stiled the Commodore), is in the list which I have seen, and he is generally spoken of as an old & faithful Servant of the Crown.

"Mr. William Robertson is also in that List. He is now in London, I have some slight acquaintance with him, and he seems to be a person of very good manners & good sense. He is a Merchant, and was adverse to the Opposition which the Merchants made to the Division of the Province. He resides at Detroit. I can only beg to submit, Sir, that unless His Majesty's Ministers have sufficient Information, it may be for the King's Service not to appoint without a more particular Enquiry, more Persons to the Executive or Legislative Council, than are necessary to give Birth to the Functions of the New Government."

Nearly three years later he stated that he had requested the appointment of Alexander Grant to the Executive Council to cause it "at once to be stamped with eminence and respectability of his professional situation, and that Government might avail themselves, if necessary of his experience therein."

Simcoe made one other recommendation for appointment to the Executive Council in the same memorandum.

"In a former Communication which I had the Honor to submit to you, I stated the Propriety of my being assisted by some one whose particular Province it might be to watch over every Branch of the Civil Revenue & Expenditure. I had not at that time a knowledge of any Person to recommend to Government for whose Abilities & Integrity I could be responsible. But since that Period, Mr. Russell, whom Mr. Andrew Elliott had selected to accompany him as Secretary to the United States, having been disappointed by that Gentleman declining that employment, has been strongly recommended to me; and having expressed a willingness to undertake any Post that might afford a competent Income & respectable Situation, I lose no time in availing myself of the valuable Offer, and of recommending this Gentleman to your Notice & Protection as a most respectable and capable Servant of his King & Country; and as he has thought it expedient to present a Memorial to Mr. Pitt to induce that Gentleman to confer on Mr. Russell the Office of Collector of the Customs at a certain Salary, and to combine with it the Office of Auditor & Receiver General of all Government Rents, Lands, & Profits, with such a Salary as shall be deemed competent to the Duties, And both in respect to these important Services, & to the Offices & Rank which Mr. Russell has hitherto borne, comparatively with those who at its outset must be introduced into similar Stations, I should hope that He may be appointed to a seat in the Executive & Legislative Councils."

Mr. Pitt had been seeking a suitable person to fill this office and was inclined to favour the appointment of a Mr. Antrobus, who was a graduate of Cambridge and belonged to a family that had been connected with Canada in a mercantile way for some time. Simcoe's recommendation was received at an opportune moment and Russell was appointed.

No reference was made in the correspondence at this time to the appointment of members of the Legislative Council, which was probably arranged by conversation. Osgoode was, as a matter of course, substituted for Powell. The next

five names on Dorchester's lists, Duncan, Robertson, Hamilton, Cartwright, and Munro, were approved. Grant and Russell were substituted for Petitt and Farley.

According to the terms of the Canada Act, it was to come into force at a date to be announced in a proclamation by the governor of Quebec, not later than the last day of December, 1791. Simcoe naturally wished to sail for Quebec at as early a date as possible so as to take up his duties when this proclamation was published and he notified Osgoode and Russell of his intention early in August to embark before the end of that month and that he wished them to accompany him. Unforeseen causes of delay intervened. The necessary order in council dividing the Province of Quebec was not passed until August 24. Commissions for Dorchester as Governor in Chief and for Alured Clarke and Simcoe as Lieutenant Governors of the two new provinces were signed by the King on September 12 and sent by a messenger to the Lord Chancellor to affix the Great Seal. It was then learned that Lord Thurlow had gone into the country and was believed to be travelling in the north of England or in Wales. The messenger spent a whole week in seeking him before he succeeded in the quest.

Simcoe's anxiety to abate the hostility apprehended from Sir John Johnson is distinctly stated in a letter to Mr. Dundas, dated September 6.

"I must beg That Sir John Johnson may be clearly made to understand, (if in consequence of the Order of His Majesty in Council, it shall be necessary to deprive him of his former Rank & Emoluments,) the Propriety of the measure that in my outset the Administration of his Majesty's Government may as little as possible be impeded by any personal offence He might naturally be supposed to take against me, did He conceive such an Alteration to have arisen on my suggestion."

On September 19, Nepean, the Under Secretary, wrote to Simcoe that his Executive Council would be limited to five members, Osgoode, Robertson, Grant, Russell, and a French Canadian, not yet named. Sir John Johnson's commission as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs had been revoked and another prepared which would be entrusted to him for delivery on his arrival in Canada.

Next day Alexander Davison, his confidential agent, who was particularly well informed on Canadian affairs, from long residence, during which he had been for some time a member of the Legislative Council, reported a satisfactory conversation with Mr. Nepean.

"The only embarrassment I conceive you likely to meet with," he said, "will be from Lord Dorchester, should he be in Canada, and obstacles which Sir John Johnson would have it in his power to throw in your [way], or to hamper and impede your operations, for which reason your Public instructions cannot be too comprehensive and clearly understood on your leaving England, as the only means of carrying into effect the great object of your Mission."

A few days later Davison wrote again to say:

"It is my opinion Sir John J..... will instantly resign, which I think would be a fortunate event for you, and were two or three of his Follower's dismissed, it would do the service no injury."

Simcoe's commission as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada empowered him, during the absence of the Captain General and Governor in Chief from the new province

"To exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in Our Commission to Our said Captain General & Governor in

Chief according to such Instructions as he hath already received from Us, and such further Orders & Instructions as he or you shall hereafter receive from Us."

The royal instructions to Lord Dorchester, of which a copy was sent to Simcoe for his guidance, were dated on September 16 and divided into sixty-three numbered clauses. Four members of the Executive Council were named and a blank space left for the name of a fifth. He was instructed to cause his commission to be read and published in the presence of the Council and then to administer to each of the members the prescribed oaths of allegiance and office. The Executive Council was constituted a court of civil jurisdiction for hearing and determining appeals from any of the courts of common law in the province. In case of a vacancy in its membership, the "Names and Characters" of three persons considered best qualified for appointment, who were to be "Men of good Life, well affected to Our Government, and of Ability suited to their Employments," were to be transmitted to the Secretary of State. Any member who should wilfully absent himself from the province without leave and remain absent for a year was to forfeit his seat. This instruction was to be entered in the Council Books. To facilitate the assistance of the Council in the transaction of public business, the Lieutenant Governor was commanded

"to communicate to them, such and so many of these Our Instructions wherein their advice is mentioned to be requisite; and likewise all such others from time to time, as you shall find convenient for Our Service to be imparted to them."

The members were to be permitted "to have and enjoy Freedom of Debate and Vote in all Affairs of Public concern, which may be debated in the said Executive Council."

The eight persons already selected were to be summoned to form the Legislative Council and blank spaces were left for the insertion of the names of two others, who were intended to be French Canadians.

The clauses relating to the promotion of settlement by the grant of lands had been drafted with great care, following in several particulars the advice received from Lord Dorchester. The most important of these was devised to limit the quantity granted to any individual, the maximum being fixed at twelve hundred acres.

Although he learned with disappointment that neither Osgoode, Russell, nor Robertson were prepared to accompany him, Simcoe adhered to his determination to sail with his family for Quebec in the frigate *Triton*, which was under orders to give him a passage. He went to Weymouth, where he had an interview with the Prime Minister, dined with Lord Grenville, and was received by the King, who gave him a letter to deliver to his son, Prince Edward, then serving with his regiment in the garrison of Quebec. Embarking on September 26, he landed at Quebec on November 11, after a stormy and tedious voyage of forty-five days. He does not seem to have been fully aware of the anomalous situation created by the absence of a quorum of the Executive Council until he had consulted Chief Justice Smith on the subject, who gave his opinion that as soon as Lieutenant Governor Clarke issued his proclamation, announcing the day on which the new constitution would come into effect, which must not be later than December 31,

"there will be a deficiency in that part of the Executive Government which is vested in the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada."

and this defect he supposes not to admit of a remedy for the present, as there is not in America a Major part of the Executive Council of Upper Canada to administer the Oaths necessary for me to qualify myself to take the Government upon me agreeable to my commission."

Simcoe requested that this opinion, which he afterwards had confirmed in writing, should not be made public, and stated his awkward situation to Mr. Dundas at considerable length.

"The Chief Justice intimated his surprise that there was not inserted a clause in Lord Dorchester's instructions, which had obtained generally in those of the Governors of the Ancient Colonies of Great Britain, to authorize the Governor to nominate executive Counsellors in case of the want of a sufficient number, from whatever reason it might arise, to carry on the necessary Business of the Government; and Executive Counsellors, he said might exist *pro hac vice* & under whatever limitations his Majesty in his wisdom should think fit. I cannot but think such a clause, Sir, to be well worth your Consideration as the Executive Council of Upper Canada is so very limited in point of numbers. The present Executive Council consists of four members, viz. Chief Justice Osgoode, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Russell, & by a Letter I received from Mr. Nepean, I understand that a Gentleman from Detroit is to be added to the number for whom a Blank is left in Lord Dorchester's Instructions for some other Person but for whom I have not the slightest intimation.

"I do not apprehend that Lord Dorchester or myself in His absence, has any authority to fill up those Blanks.

"I wish that Mr. Jacques Baby of Detroit may be appointed to the first vacancy both in the Executive & Legislative Councils, as I understand he is the most proper Person in that District, from whence it is but Justice that a French Gentleman of undisputable Loyalty should be selected, and the other vacancy I think it would be proper to empower me to dispose of as I shall think fit, to the Speaker or some other member in all probability of the House of Assembly—There is not at present any one of the Executive Council in Canada except Mr. Grant.

"The Season will probably be very late before such a number of the Executive Council can be convened beyond the Point au Boudet as to invest me in the office of Lieut. Governor.

"I submit to your Consideration whether an instruction framed to enable me to call together a certain description of Persons for that *especial purpose* would or would not be an advisable measure."

This letter, which was dated on November 19, was sent to New York, to be mailed, in the expectation of receiving a reply by the same route before the navigation of the St. Lawrence became open. Meanwhile he could think of no better alternative than to remain at Quebec. Lord Dorchester had been granted leave of absence and had sailed for England on August 25. Lieut. Governor Clarke, although his proclamation was dated November 18, very obligingly fixed the date for the introduction of the new form of government for the last Monday in December. On December 1 Simcoe wrote to Alexander Grant informing him of his appointment to both Councils.

"His Majesty having been pleased to appoint me to the Office of Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, I was happy to find that you were named in the List of those whom Lord Dorchester had recommended as a proper Person to be of the Executive Council of that Government, both from the personal

Character which I have heard of you, and in respect to the very important Office, which you have filled for many years. I immediately made it my particular Request that you might be of the very few, to which a due attention of œconomy has restricted the Executive Council, and also that you might have a seat in the [Legislative] Council. These my particular requests have been complied with, and I trust, in the Administration of the very arduous task for which, unsolicited on my part, I have been selected, but which I have embraced with the most ardent zeal and satisfaction, I shall receive from you such assistance and advice as your tried experience must enable you to give, and which may tend to establish the Prosperity of the Colony of Upper Canada upon the most lasting Foundation.

"My present purpose is to be at Cataraqui as early as conveniently possible, of which I shall give you information, and where I shall be glad to confer with you and proceed to execute those Functions which the Upper Canada Bill shall render necessary, to fix upon the most convenient Spot for the first meeting of the Legislative Body."

On December 7 he wrote a secret and confidential letter to Mr. Dundas referring to "an Error of Government in the Opinion of Chief Justice Smith in the not having the number of Executive Counsellors present to invest me in the Office of Lt. Governor.

"I desired the Chief Justice not to divulge this Opinion," he continued, "but to my surprise a Lawyer of Quebec, Mr. Ogden, told me of it, & that he had written to consult the Lawyers of Montreal on the subject. I then desired of the Chief Justice his specific Opinion which is enclosed in No. 1 & which adverts to that Clause on which I have thought proper to controvert his Opinion both at Quebec and Montreal.

"I trust this Omission will produce no effect in suspending the Courts of Law of inferior Magistrates, which would be of greater Consequence perhaps than any future appeals, which may be founded on their incompetency to exercise the juridical Transactions.

"It has been suggested to me by one of Mr. Ogden's Correspondents that a Cause of great Importance is to be tried at Kingston by Judge Powel, & that in order to render his proceedings legal I ought to issue a Proclamation authorizing the Courts of Judicature to act under the Canada Bill. The Person who has given the advice, of course is ignorant that my Proclamation would be illegal as I am not authorized to assume any such power without the Oaths being taken before the Executive Council.

"If Judge Powell should refuse to Act I fear the whole inferior Magistrates would follow his Example; in this Crisis I have to determine, (unless the inclement Season should afford a plausible pretext for Procrastination), whether it will be less injurious to the Public to permit the Opinion that Civil Government *has no existence* in Upper Canada to be carried to such an extent & direction as Accident or design may incline it, or whether the Public Service shall not receive less detriment should I issue the necessary Proclamation leaving it to the general Conjecture that I am empowered to create an Executive Council *pro hac vice* as Judge Smith has suggested & affirmed to have been the general usage in Colonial Government.

"The Secretary, Mr. Coffin, Genl. Clarke, & Judge Smith are alone privy to this Power being omitted in my Instructions, nor need there be any others acquainted with it but those whom I shall find it necessary to select for the

purpose & on whose discretion I must in some measure depend. There is another course to pursue that may perhaps be better. It is to fill up the Blanks left for Canadians with two other Persons who might understand that it is *pro hac vice* & to summon Mr. Grant to the Point au Boudet, (if it be necessary as I apprehend that I issue the Proclamation in the Province), his arrival would make a quorum, but this the season will render impracticable. The Proclamation may then be issued & if It appear to His Majesty's Ministers to be necessary a future Instruction or Act of Parliament, founded on the absolute necessity of the case, may legalize it. Should Mr. Judge Powel make any application to me on the Subject I shall consult with the Chief Justice Smith & General Clarke before I carry into Execution what may appear to be most proper in so disagreeable a Situation."

Although the weather had become intensely cold he made a journey by sleigh to Montreal in the hope of conciliating Sir John Johnson, who was reported to be in very ill humour.

"I enclose for your perusal a Letter of Sir John Johnson in consequence of one which I had addressed to him & which it recapitulates," he wrote to Dundas from Montreal on December 7. "I had heard that He conceived himself ill used in not being appointed Governor of Upper Canada & that his dissatisfaction had been *perceptible* where it ought not to have been observed.

"I therefore thought proper to address him & on the receipt of his Letter returned no other Answer than to express my surprize at its contents & to say that I should be at Montreal where I went purposely. The consequence has produced every appearance of good Humour on his side after the mistakes were explained. I had omitted Mr. Duncan for whom he seems most interested in the List of Legislative Councillors, & he has given me the List which I transmit in his own hand that he originally sent to Lord Dorchester & which is very different from the one I copied at the Treasury as Sir John Johnson's. I explained to him the regard which Government had so justly shewn to him, (& that no small confidence had been placed in him on my part), not too bject to his nomination of so considerable a majority of the Legislative Council & that the Expences of The Executive Council rendered a larger number inadmissible.

"Sir J. Johnson's interest, if he chuses to exert it, will be very great in the Election of the members of the Assembly, & it appears to me of the utmost consequence to the future well being of the Colony that no ill humour should appear at its outset."

Returning to Quebec, where he had rented a house for the winter, he employed the mornings in writing and reading and usually walked out in the afternoon, frequently accompanied by his wife. He dined at the houses of Colonel Henry Caldwell, Hugh Finlay, Samuel Holland, Adam Mabane, and Francois Baby, all of them members of the Executive and Legislative Council of Quebec, and entertained them in turn. From them no doubt he obtained much useful information on the administration of the province. Learning that Edward Hazel, formerly an interpreter in the Indian Department and a resident of Detroit, was in Quebec on private business, he promptly invited him to dine and was rewarded by receiving from him "confirmation of the favourable opinion he had already formed of the country on the banks of the river La Tranche." He had much conversation with Major Jonas Watson of the 65th Regiment, who had commanded at Detroit and Niagara and presided over the land board of the district of Nassau.

Acting on the advice of the Executive Council, General Clarke issued a proclamation continuing in office the judges and other civil officials of the new province of Lower Canada, but Simcoe decided not to follow his example, believing that such a measure would be illegal, and he referred the chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the district of Lunenburg, who had applied to him for advice to the thirty-third clause of the Canada Act, which continued in effect all the laws, statutes, and ordinances of the province of Quebec.

"Should unforeseen accidents oblige the Magistrates to exercise acts not strictly legal," he wrote, "but which are *evidently intended* for the Public good & bounded by the Spirit of the Constitution, & as much & as strictly as possible by the usual & prescribed forms of the Laws, such Magistrates would be certain of protection & indemnity from the Government or Parliament of Great Britain & this I am certain would be your Case Should even your fellow Magistrates in the present Instance, or in any future ones where urgent necessity requires your Interference, be found erroneous or not strictly legal."

Lieut. Governor Clarke had referred those parts of the royal instructions relating to the granting of the Crown lands to the Executive Council of Lower Canada for their advice, who reported that their terms should be "made immediately and generally known" by the publication of a proclamation of which they submitted a draft. Before doing this Clarke showed the proclamation to Simcoe, who considered it advisable to take the same course, although doubtful of its legality as far as he was concerned. The form of the proclamation was modified to meet his views and proclamations by both lieutenant governors, identical in terms and dated on February 7, 1792, were signed and printed for distribution. A considerable number of the printed copies were transmitted into New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States from which a large immigration was confidently expected. Clarke reported on this subject:

"This Proclamation has been published with the advice of the Executive Council, as will appear by the enclosed Minute of their proceedings, but it is not so declared in the Body thereof, in order to accommodate Colonel Simcoe, who wished at the same time to issue a Proclamation respecting the Crown Lands in Upper Canada, exactly corresponding to that published here, and who could not in his present situation avail himself of the advice of His Council, at his request also, I have omitted to add the short description of the natural advantages of the soil and climate and its conveniences for trade as recommended in the same Article of the Instructions, he not having yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of the country to do it." Simcoe's statement is more explicit in one respect.

"I have thought proper to issue the same proclamation for the disposal of lands in Upper Canada as Lt. Governor Clarke has for the Lower Province, & as the Lieut. Governor seemed to think it necessary to execute that part of the Instructions which intimates 'That it *may be* expedient to add to the Publication of the Terms & Conditions on which the Land is to be granted some short description of the natural advantages of the soil & climate & its peculiar advantages for Trade & Navigation,' I did not hesitate to acquiesce in the idea making it my request that such description might for the present be omitted on consideration of the difficulty of describing settlements of such infinite extent & various advantages; following also the Suggestion of Chief Justice Smith that a renewal of various publications would be from time to time highly necessary & principally my own opinion that the application of such

descriptions to particular Districts of the respective Provinces as They might occasionally be surveyed rather than the enumeration of the different advantages which one Province has from its situation over the others would more conduce to the Public Utility & prevent what I conceive it necessary to guard against in the most cautious manner any appearance of separate Interest in the distinct Governments."

He had then been informed by an unnamed correspondent in Pennsylvania that a number of people in that State were inclined to remove into Upper Canada and had directed him to encourage them. He had also conversed with people from Connecticut, who stated that the long delay in granting a free constitution to Canada had "made a sensible alteration in the disposition of the Loyalists in that Province," but an inclination to emigrate to Canada was apparent in other States. He had notified the persons selected as members of the Legislative Council of the intention to appoint them.

"I am very sorry," he said in conclusion, "that the not being able to act in Upper Canada either in a Civil or Military Capacity has hitherto prevented me from going into the Government, every report that I have from it is of the most favorable cast, & I make no doubt but that the due support of this Colony in its Infancy will in a few years be most bountifully repaid. I beg leave to assure you that no exertions of mine shall be wanting to expedite so desirable an event."

Late in April, learning that the first merchant ship would sail for England in a few days, he again wrote to Dundas at considerable length.

"I presume no inconvenience will arise from the impossibility I am under of taking upon myself the Office of Lieut. Governor; unless appeals should be made hereafter from the decisions of any of the Courts of Justice founded upon the plea of their having been illegally constituted, or continued. I hope that Chief Justice Osgoode and Mr. Russell will Speedily arrive and enable me to execute the duties of Government. I cannot but recommend to your serious attention the great inconveniences that are likely to arise from the very limited number of the Executive Council of the Province. I have endeavoured as much as possible to avail myself of the time which I have spent in this place, in procuring a competent knowledge of those systems of regulating the disposal of the vacant Lands and Superintending every species of public expenditure, which have been formed under the direction of Lord Dorchester in regard to the disposal of vacant Lands, the minutes of the late Council of this Province, which I apprehend Lieutenant Governor Clarke intends to transmit by this opportunity, will fully shew to you, Sir, the necessity of deviating from the system prescribed by the general instruction.....

"The Lieutenant Governor and Council of this Province have notified the mode of applying for Crown Lands in the Gazette; till the arrival of the Council of Upper Canada, I cannot follow the example, should it then be thought expedient to adopt a form which the different situation of the Province may render improper, I am anxious for the arrival of the table of fees, the expectation of it has prevented Lieutenant Governor Clarke from adding one to the notification above mentioned. I saw a Draught of one that was offered to the Council, but in my Judgment it was formed on very erroneous principles."

Writing on the same day to Mr. Nepean with a request that his letter should be shown to Mr. Dundas, he remarked:

"I hope the necessity I have stated of having a more numerous Executive Council, will have met with approbation. Mr. Robertson's avocations will scarcely any more than Mr. Grant's or any French Gentleman, permit them to be much at the Capital, and the business at the Land Office will, for some years require an unremitting supervision and attention. If it is permitted to name more assistance, I should name Captain Shaw, who is a very able man, as well as an Officer, and who has perfect knowledge of Infant Settlements, having with his own hands worked hard for some years in Nova Scotia to form one. He has strong claims upon Government, and by accepting of the Office of Captain Lieutenant from the half pay of Captain, in case of reduction is liable to be reduced as a lieutenant. I should name my Commissary, Captain McGill, for a seat, as a resident in the Capital; both these gentlemen are of equal rank with any others in the Province, mean to be settlers there, fought the whole war, and were taken from pursuits, by which if the Rebellion had not happened, they must years ago have been in affluence.....

"I impatiently wait for Military Authority, or the Gentlemen of the Council to proceed to Upper Canada. There are great errors in the Surveyer General's Department, relative to the location of lands, which I hope to adjust amicably on my arrival in Upper Canada."

The ships due to arrive from England in the spring were greatly delayed and this fact much increased his discontent. On May 25 he remarked in a letter to George Hammond, the British Minister at Philadelphia, that he was impatient to proceed to Upper Canada, "and hourly expect the arrival of the vessels that may free me from my disagreeable situation." Four days later a transport arrived with a portion of the Queen's Rangers, and a letter from Mr. Dundas suggesting mediation between the Indians and the United States. Simcoe ended his reply by saying that this was the only communication which he had received from any of the Ministers since he had sailed from England nearly eight months before. "The wind is now contrary," he added, "I am in anxious expectation of Mr. Chief Justice Osgoode." Simcoe's letters written on November 17 and 19, 1791, had not been received by Dundas until February 11, 1792, when he hastened the departure of Osgoode, Russell, and Attorney General White who embarked in the same ship on April 1, but did not land at Quebec until June 2. Six days later Simcoe with his family and suite left Quebec in *bateaux* and arrived late on the evening of June 13 at Montreal where he conferred with Sir John Johnson and Alexander McKee on Indian affairs and was interviewed by the agents of several associations of land-seekers from the United States, to whom he gave some encouragement. He there received a letter from Mr. Dundas, dated on April 18.

"The Arrival of Chief Justice Osgoode and Mr. Russell, who have already departed from hence," he said, "will relieve you from the difficulties stated in your Letter of the 19th Novr. last, and in avoidance of which, as it does not appear whether or what steps would be taken by you, I have not had any opportunity of taking any others here in consequence thereof.—I hope therefore the Gentlemen I have just mentioned will arrive in time to avoid making any extraordinary mode of proceeding necessary."

He had then filled up the blank in the membership of the Executive Council as stated in the royal instructions with the name of James Baby of Detroit and

summoned him and Alexander Grant to come to Kingston for its first meeting, apparently taking for granted that his recommendation for his appointment would be approved.

"The arrival of Chief Justice Osgoode and Mr. Russell," he said in his reply, "have done away the difficulties I have laboured under; the defeat of St. Clair's Army had most effectually done so, in relieving me from all anxiety that naturally would have arisen had the Army of the United States taken Post at the Miamis. I did not find it necessary to take any extraordinary Steps to avoid the disability I lay under, of taking upon myself the Office of Lieutenant Governor, on account of the Civil State of the Province; but, Sir, I again submit to your Consideration that part of my Letter of the 19th of November in which I have desired an Instruction to fill up the Executive Council *pro tempore*, in case that by Death or any unavoidable Exigency there should not be a Quorum and this was the method which I had some expectancy it might have been thought proper by you to have adopted on the arrival of my dispatch."

But he was surprised and deeply disappointed to learn that no provision had been made in the parliamentary estimate for a salary for a Surveyor General for Upper Canada, whom he rightly considered an official of the utmost importance.

"In the list of Offices voted by Parliament as transmitted to me by your last Dispatch, Sir," he said, "I observe that of Surveyor General is marked as without a Salary—I conceive that there cannot be an Office of Greater Importance to the Interests of His Majesty as Lord of the Soil, and to the several Inhabitants to whom he shall be pleased to grant respective Allotments—and to execute this duty ably and uprightly so as to prevent numerous Lawsuits, that great bane of all infant Colonies, which would arise from a contrary conduct, requires great Professional abilities and equal Integrity—It was on the conviction of the important Qualities necessary for this office, that I did not venture to recommend to you any of the numerous persons who applied to me for my offering them for this Employment—and I greatly fear thro' the incompetence of the persons, whom Major Holland, that able Servant of the Crown, has been formerly obliged to employ in Upper Canada, I shall have considerable difficulty, if I may judge from the documents before me, in the preventing the most mischievous litigations.

"There are at present in Upper Canada three assistant Surveyors at the fixed salary of four shillings each per diem, when *not employed*, and seven and sixpence Currency when employed, and it is apprehended they will not be sufficient for the immediate calls for the arrangement of the Lands about to be granted—to Superintend a Department so extensive and Important, It is necessary there should be a person of great ability, and of course, He must be tempted by an adequate and honourable Salary to undertake so laborious an Office—as I have no Person of sufficient Capacity to propose to you for the employment I shall at present direct the respective assistant Surveyors to continue their Duties till I receive your further orders and Decision on this important Point."

The initial session of the Executive Council was opened with a bare quorum, consisting of Chief Justice Osgoode, Messrs. Russell and Baby, as Mr. Grant did not arrive from Amherstburg until the fourth day, and Mr. Robertson had failed to return from England. Much time was necessarily occupied with the formal

organization of the government and the division of the province into counties and electoral districts. The last three days were spent in examining the proceedings of the district land boards and a number of petitions for grants of land.

The Executive Council did not meet again until after the opening of the first session of the first provincial parliament at Niagara when the arrival of Grant and Baby to attend the Legislative Council made meetings practicable. Baby's private business soon called him away to New York and left it with a bare quorum. Its meetings were generally held on Saturdays when the Legislative Council did not sit. Several petitions were presented from associations praying for the assignment to them of one or more of the new townships, whose outlines had been run the previous year, by command of Lord Dorchester, situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario above the bay of Quinte and on the Rideau river. They were usually accompanied by documents purporting to be signed by persons who wished to immigrate into Canada, in some cases bearing hundreds of names. Some of these applications seemed so satisfactory that on October 6 grants of the townships of Murray, Haldimand, Hamilton, Hope and two townships on the Rideau, then unnamed, were approved, on the condition that at least fifty loyal families should be settled in each of them within four years, when each of the leaders would receive a patent for twelve hundred acres and each of the other settlers a patent for two hundred acres, or a larger tract, according to their ability to cultivate. Bonds were tendered in some cases for the due fulfillment of the contract. It does not appear that any of these townships had been subdivided into farm lots or any grants made in them. This method of promoting settlement had already been adopted with some success by the Council of Lower Canada. The townships of Whitby, Bristol, Windham, Cramahé, Oxford on the Thames, Huntingdon, Rawdon, Percy, Glanford, Burford, Blenheim, Kitley, Alnwick, Manchester, Gloucester, Cambridge, Finch, Winchester, Gower, Osgoode, Wolford, Montague, Russell, and Loughborough, were subsequently granted to associations on similar conditions but on July 24, 1793, after less than a year's experience of the system, a resolution was passed announcing that no more townships would be granted. After the prorogation of parliament on October 15, Grant remained for a week at Niagara, during which meetings of the council were held every day except on Thursday but this omission was made up by a meeting on Sunday. Many petitions for land were considered. The appointment of Lieut. D. W. Smith of the 5th Regiment, about this time, as acting Surveyor General, proved a most fortunate choice.

On November 4, after reporting the proceedings of the legislature, Simcoe stated that to promote the formation of "an Aristocracy, most necessary in this Country," he had appointed Lieutenants for the most populous counties and had given them power to make recommendations for the appointment of magistrates and officers in the militia as in England. This enabled him to confer marks of distinction on several persons named in Lord Dorchester's list for the Executive Council. Commissions as Lieutenants were issued to John Macdonell for Glengarry, Richard Duncan for Dundas, Peter Drummond for Grenville, Richard Cartwright for Frontenac, James Gray for Leeds, Hazelton Spencer for Lennox, Alexander McKee for Essex, and James Baby for Kent. He intended gradually to extend this system to the whole province.

In another letter of the same date he renewed his application for an enlargement of the Executive Council.

"Mr. Robinson, (sic), one of the Council of the Province, having not yet returned from England, nor taken his seat, has signified to me his request of

resigning that appointment, & his seat in the Legislative Council—from the very limited number of that Council much inconvenience has already arisen, & very severe fatigue has been occasioned to the few who compose it, & as there is no large Town, It would be difficult to find men in the Province to whom the Salary would be a sufficient Object to induce them to quit their own habitations and apply themselves solely to the public duty of the Office, & yet it is most necessary that the Executive Counsellor should be present at the seat of Government, I therefore beg to submit for his Majesty's consideration for this appointment Captain Lieutenant Aeneas Shaw of the Queen's Rangers, a Gentleman of Education, Ability, & Loyalty & who has served his Majesty during the greater part of the last War as Captain; on the reduction he retired to New Brunswick, where with great Industry he formed a Plantation which he quitted to serve under me as a Captain Lieutenant, risking the chance of being reduced on half pay with an inferior income—He has a large family, & as he is one of those Gentlemen who is most likely to effect a permanent Landed Establishment in this Country, I beg, Sir, in the strongest terms to recommend him to your Protection.

"The Commissary, Mr. McGill, is a person of a similar description to Captain Shaw; of great ability, probity & Loyalty & if it shall not be thought fit to encrease the Number of our Council, (which the application of the Income of the Solicitor General might for the present supply), this Gentleman would I doubt not lend his Services without Salary, expecting the next vacancy."

Mrs. Simcoe has recorded the fact at this time "that a great many settlers come in daily from the United States, some even from the Carolinas, about 2,000 miles." Nearly every one of these people who wished to interview the Lieutenant Governor was readily admitted. His reception of them was always courteous and sometimes genially familiar. He was, perhaps, too ready to accept their assurances of active loyalty and to promise grants of land without much enquiry.

On November 23, he received a letter from Dundas, dated July 12, replying to his letter of April 23.

"In Answer to your Observation on the limited number of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, I have to inform you it was judged expedient that one or two Members should be added from the Principal Canadians of Detroit, as soon as a proper selection from them Could be made. You will therefore, so soon as you are sufficiently acquainted with their respective merits and qualifications, transmit to me the Names of three or four Persons of that Country most competent to fulfill the duties of so important a situation."

As this instruction had already been anticipated, Simcoe hastened to make an adequate explanation.

"I beg leave to observe," he said, "that on comparing the Copy of his Majesty's Instructions given to me, with that which was transmitted to Lord Dorchester & received by General Clarke & finding a Blank left in the List of Executive and Legislative Council for the Gentlemen of Detroit, I filled up the Vacancy with Mr. James Baby, the son of a respectable French Gentleman of that District lately deceased, & nephew of Mr. Baby of the Council of Lower Canada.

"This Gentleman has accordingly taken his Seat and has been serviceable in both Councils.

"I beg leave to refer to my Letter of the 5th of November for the Recommendation of a Gentleman to fill the Seat now vacant by Mr. Robertson's Resignation, as we are in want of an efficient number of Persons to be always present & ready to form a Council, the Business of granting the Lands of this Country would alone require perpetual attendance; the Officers on half pay are the most respectable Settlers, but the Salary of Executive Councillor being scarcely better than what they must resign, would not compensate them for the expence & Inconvenience of quitting their Familys, the mercantile People, added to their precarious situations, have rose from obscurity so rapidly and apparently to their neighbours, as would rather lessen than add strength to Government, could they afford the necessary attendance.

"In the List of Legislative and Executive Counsellors, said to be Sir John Johnson's, a Copy of which I have, & where it was proposed to select one or two Canadians from Detroit, the numbers recommended were much greater, & might have admitted of two Canadians as a just proportion; at the present numbers, Mr. Grant, as well as Mr. Baby, being from that settlement I should presume may be thought sufficient; but in order strictly to comply with your direction I have made Enquiry from those Persons who are Judges of the respective situations of the Canadian Gentlemen in the Latter District & I am sorry to say that except Mr. Baby, there is no Person, whom it would be proper for me to recommend to you for so important a Trust.

"I must observe that his Majesty's Instructions having Omitted to ascertain what should be a Quorum of the Executive Council, it is the Chief Justice's Opinion—that three Executive Counsellors ought to be present to perform any Act of serious or judicial Import."

Mr. Dundas had deprecated any extraordinary efforts to encourage immigration from the United States as likely to excite resentment.

"Nothing could be more justly offensive to other Nations, especially Neighbouring States," he said, "than to make the Emigration of their Subjects a professed and avowed object of Our Government. Any Artificial Steps taken to effectuate that purpose are not only offensive, but must be attended with considerable expence. Add to this, that if such a Plan was systematically adopted, it would produce Retaliation, and I doubt in the present infant state of Our Province of Upper Canada, whether we should be ultimate gainers in such a contest."

Simcoe justified his conduct with his customary fluency.

"I never harboured the idea that the British Government should encourage Emigration from the United States by any overt act, which might justly offend their Government that I am perfectly sensible lays in wait to take every Advantage of such Conduct—Nor is it necessary—my Proclamation has found its way into the States in sufficient numbers—but in regard to population at large, I humbly beg to submit to you, that without it takes place to a great extent this Country will not be able to pay its own Expenses in a Series of years—but that with a rapid population—it will shortly be able to support itself; this arises from the peculiarity of its circumstances, the distance of the Country from the Sea renders all manufactured Commodities so immoderately dear, as not to bear any further Impost, & by the wise Reserve of one Seventh of Land a Basis is laid for a Revenue to rise and encrease proportionately with the population & settlement of the Country."

He referred briefly to the grant of townships for settlement.

"In Conjunction with the Council of this Province I have granted some Townships, special care has been taken that they should be only to those Persons who seem likely to bring an Acquisition of Settlers into the Country; our Aim has been to proceed with due Regularity, & I am happy to say, Sir, I believe, in perfect Conformity to those ideas, which your Dispatch now before me is meant to convey."

In spite of the opinion of the Chief Justice that the attendance of three members of the Council was necessary to constitute a quorum for the legal transaction of business, he was obliged to hold several meetings in the autumn and winter, at which besides himself only Osgoode and Russell were present, for the consideration of important affairs. The first audit of the public accounts was made by these two members. At one of these meetings held on April 16, after considering a regulation of the Executive Council of Quebec, prohibiting land boards from granting mill-seats, a resolution was passed at Simcoe's recommendation, declaring that "upon a due consideration of the increase of wealth and population within the province . . . all proprietors of land having thereon conveniences for mills are hereby authorized and permitted to make use of such advantages provided they do not thereby prejudice the navigation or obstruct the passage of fish where they usually resort." At another time, also at his instance, local land boards were instructed "to dismiss the applications of all such as are of known disloyal principles." A special meeting was convened to hear evidence relating to the forcible abduction of Chloe Cooley, a negro slave girl, and the Attorney General was instructed to prosecute the offenders.

The arrival of Grant and Baby to attend the session of the Legislative Council made it practicable to hold a series of meetings in June and July, 1793, at which all four members were present. On August 22, Simcoe received a letter from Dundas, dated on May 2, informing him that the appointment of Baby and Shaw to both Councils had been approved but that it was not considered expedient to increase the membership of the Executive Council, "and it would be less so to convert into a different channel the Salary annexed to another Office, altho' such Office is at present dormant."

Simcoe promptly replied that he had informed Shaw of his appointment to the seat vacated by the resignation of Robertson, and again pointed out the difficulty of securing a quorum.

"The necessity of a resident Quorum to perform the duties which the Land granting business alone renders Constantly necessary and very burthensome, suggested to me the Idea, that as it is likely a Solicitor General of adequate Character may not easily be found to fill that Office for some years, that it may for the present be suppressed, and that the Salary being the same, the Council might be increased on whom the business is at present very oppressive."

Simcoe's attention was so fully occupied with the establishment of a military station at York and the exploration of a route to Lake Huron, and subsequently with military preparations for the defence of the province, for which he did not consider it necessary to consult his civil advisers, that no meeting of the Executive Council was held after July 24, 1793, until May 17, 1794, when Osgoode and Russell were called upon to advise him on the application of William Berczy on behalf of a German company for a million acres of land on which to settle two thousand families. A grant of sixty-four thousand acres in the township of Markham was recommended to begin this settlement. A resolution was then passed to hold

regular meetings twice a week to overtake arrears of business, which were attended only by those two members until the opening of the session of parliament early in June again brought the two members from Detroit. The mandamus calling Shaw to the Council had not been received until June 13 and he was unable to take his seat before it arrived. War with the United States then was universally believed to be inevitable. Ships were being fitted out on the lakes and troops being moved to Detroit to resist an attack. A large draft from the local militia had been placed on duty at Niagara to relieve the regular troops. Simcoe was busily occupied in his military duties. A bill drafted by Osgoode to establish a superior court of civil and criminal judicature had been stubbornly opposed in the Legislative Council by Cartwright and Hamilton to his great displeasure but had passed both houses. Meetings of the Executive Council were held regularly in the course of the session on days when the Legislative Council did not sit and on several occasions all five members were present. Shortly before prorogation Simcoe received a letter from Lord Dorchester announcing that the Anglican Bishop of Quebec had been appointed a member of the Executive Council of both provinces and that Mr. Osgoode had been promoted to be chief justice of Lower Canada in succession to William Smith who had died in the preceding December.

"As the situation of this Province is exceedingly critical, I may say seditious," he wrote, "Mr. Osgoode's presence is of importance, and therefore I hope to see him here as soon as possible."

No mention was made of any appointment of a successor to Osgoode as chief justice of Upper Canada. Simcoe was much perturbed. Justice W. D. Powell had lately visited England and was known to be an aspirant. For some unknown reason Simcoe did not favour him.

"I cannot but lament the very severe loss that His Majesty's Service in respect to this Province will suffer in the removal of this Gentleman [Osgoode] to Lower Canada," he said in a letter to Dundas, "and which I shall most sensibly experience personally, and so far as respects the Public in my laborious Office, I cannot but rest upon you, in confidence, that the Successor to this important Duty will be a British Lawyer, accustomed to the forms of the English Bar, of undoubted loyalty, and of approved Integrity."

Writing about the same time to John King, the influential Under Secretary of State, he stated his wishes quite as plainly.

"I shall feel a most irreparable loss in Mr. Chief Justice Osgoode. I hope to God he will be replaced by an *English* Lawyer."

Both letters were entrusted to Captain Talbot, his aide and private secretary, who had been recalled to England on promotion in another regiment, with instructions to deliver them personally.

By the departure of Osgoode on July 13 the Executive Council was deprived of its only member learned in the law and again reduced to two resident members at the capital. For legal advice they were obliged to refer to the attorney general whose opinions did not carry much weight. Grant and Baby hurried back to Detroit where the critical situation urgently demanded their presence. Before they went, a plan of the new town of York was approved and a resolution passed that every person receiving a town lot should be placed under an obligation to build a house within three years and that the lot should be forfeited if this condition was not complied with. Simcoe stated his further intentions in a letter to Dundas, dated June 21.

"In the distribution of the Front Lots of the Town of York, as it seemed to be probable that for a time this Station would be the residence of the Government of the Country, They were so laid out as to give one hundred Acres to each of the Officers of Government as an inducement to build a House in the Town and a remuneration for its Expence; but these grants I did not choose to make final until I understood your pleasure on the subject—a glebe and a residence for the Clergyman were amongst such appropriations, but with the Intention that such Lands should be reversionary with the Benefice."

The Surveyor General was directed to give public notice to all persons who had received assignments of land on Dundas Street "leading from the Head of Burlington Bay to the Upper Forks of the Thames, and on Yonge Street, leading from York to Lake Simcoe," that a house must be built on every lot under assignment within a year from its date under penalty of forfeiture.

On July 15 an emergency meeting of the Executive Council was held, attended only by Simcoe, Russell, and Shaw for the purpose of dealing with petitions for land from several persons with large families, who had lately arrived from North Carolina and had travelled from seven hundred to one thousand miles in their waggons to reach the King's dominions.

Although a legal quorum of the Council could not be secured, the urgency of public business caused him to convene meetings on November 4, 5 and 6, which were as before attended by Messrs. Russell and Shaw. In April at the request of the chiefs of several Indian nations, Simcoe had published an order commanding that "all Traders and others concerned do desist from selling or bartering rum or other spiritous liquors, until the affairs of the Indian nations shall appear to admit a relaxation of this order in the opinion of the Commander at Detroit." Since then several strong complaints had been received from the officers of that department that the order had been disobeyed. At the meeting of November 4, the Attorney General presented the draft of a proclamation, prepared by Simcoe's command for "the prevention of the carrying over Land of Rum and other Spirituous Liquors to be sold amongst the Indians, which was approved and ordered to pass the Seal of the Province." After long consideration a resolution was passed on November 6 dissolving all the county land boards and directing that in future "all Petitions whatsoever for Grants of the waste Lands of the Crown" should be made to the Governor in Council through the Clerk of the Council

"except for the immediate location and encouragement of all such as it may be proper to admit as settlers within his Majesty's Province, and more especially for the due care and observance, that none such be admitted, but those whose loyalty, industry, & Morals shall entitle them to the benefit of his Majesty's bounty, and render them useful inhabitants of this Province, it is hereby resolved That all Persons professing the Christian Religion and being capable of Manual Labour, who can adduce satisfactory vouchers of their having paid obedience to the Laws and led a life of inoffensive manners in the country where they last resided shall in future be considered as qualified to be admitted to the Possession of Lands within this Province after having taken and subscribed the Oaths of Allegiance & Settlement prescribed by the Act of Parliament."

Any magistrate, living in a county where such a person wished to become a resident, was authorized to give him a recommendation to the deputy surveyor for the location of two hundred acres of land on a prescribed form, on receiving which, the deputy surveyor was directed to make such an assignment. The clerk was

instructed to send a circular letter to all the members of the land boards informing them of these changes and of the recommendatory power vested in them as magistrates,

“which by introducing virtuous and industrious Members of the community to the King’s bounty, and excluding those of a contrary description, may, it is reasonable to presume, lay that foundation for the Happiness and safety of the community, which might be endangered by a more general and promiscuous admission, It being certain that Industry and regular Habits of Obedience to just Government conduce more than a Numerous & an irregular Population to the Wealth, the strength and Prosperity of any Community.”

On his return from Detroit at the end of October, Simcoe had received letters from Mr. Hammond, enclosing several newspapers giving an account of the extent and character of the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg, known afterwards as the “whiskey insurrection,” and forecasting the probability of many of these turbulent people taking refuge in Upper Canada. This intelligence caused him so much anxiety that he considered it expedient to introduce restrictions on immigration as a considerable number of persons from Pennsylvania had already applied for lands, who seem to have been mostly German Mennonites, the fore-runners of a noteworthy influx of such settlers. This motive is distinctly stated in a letter to the Duke of Portland, who had succeeded Dundas as Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated December 21, 1794.

“I beg to enclose to your Grace a late Resolution of the Council for the better distribution of Lands and giving universally to the Magistracy of the Country a certain degree of Power therein and at the same time making them responsible in some measure for the Conduct of such Persons as shall in future become Settlers and it more particularly was meant to discourage any Ideas which the Insurgents at Pittsburgh or Persons of the same class may in future entertain of finding countenance in this Province.”

Several petitions had been received from persons requesting permission to open mines of iron ore and establish “bloomeries,” forges, or furnaces for its manufacture. These had been rejected as inadmissible owing to the clause in the royal instructions reserving all mines and minerals for the use of the Crown. *But they had caused discussion and inquiry and raised doubts as to the policy of the restriction. Finally one was received which was reserved for the particular consideration of the governor. †He brought the subject to the attention of the Colonial Secretary in the same letter.

“It has been represented to me that the Act of Parliament which established the Constitution of this Country, specifying that the Lands should be granted in free and common soccage, is at variance with His Majesty’s Instructions which preclude my granting Lands without The reservation of *Mines* which may be discovered; and It is stated to me that a Grant in free and common Soccage reserves only to the Crown Mines of *Silver* and *Gold*. I shall be glad of Your Grace’s immediate directions on this Point, in particular as I mean to submit to you whether the grant of *Iron Mines* might not be made by the Government of this Country, there is every probability that they

*See the petitions of Ezra Dean and Company, pp. 51-2; Joshua Pell, p. 100; and Judson and Nathan Styles, p. 136, in Vol. XXIV, Papers and Records of the Ontario Historical Society.

†See the petition of William Patterson and others, p. 99 of the same volume.

may be usefully worked—And I presume that His Majesty's Ministers do not mean to follow any system which may preclude such rude Manufactures, as may be necessary for the benefit of the Country."

The removal of Chief Justice Osgoode to Lower Canada had left the whole business of the Court of King's Bench to be conducted by a single Puisne Justice and on the advice and at the request of Justice W. D. Powell, Simcoe issued a temporary commission to Hon. Peter Russell, who was not a lawyer, to act in that capacity, and recommended Robert I.D. Gray for appointment as Solicitor General.

Leaving Niagara on November 13, Simcoe made a leisurely journey in an open boat following the shore of the lake to Burlington Bay and York and thence to Kingston, where he arrived on December 3. He established his office there and remained until January 23, 1795, when he removed to New Johnstown, to reside for some weeks in the Eastern District. Immediately before leaving he wrote two long letters to the Duke of Portland asking for instructions before holding the last session of the provincial parliament, particularly with respect to the management of the reserves of land for the Crown.

"I have thought it proper to make in addition to those *Reservations* and independant of the general Principles, specific Appropriations for such purposes as I am now carrying into effect; such as to remunerate the expenses of opening the *Military Roads* by the Soldiers, building *Inns* or Posts necessary for Communication, and the erection of a *Wharf* at York—such Reserves, I hope, will by sale reimburse the Original expence, and if from Circumstances, the sale should be deferred, the interest accumulating on its Expences.

"But upon the general view of these *Reservations*, I am of Opinion that they should not be sold, but leas'd for as short a term as may be reasonable, at an annual Rent.

"Having offered these Observations to your Grace's notice, I beg leave to submit to you, whether at this period, so critical and important in respect to the Province of Upper Canada, It may not be for the King's Interest, that, at the ensuing Meeting of the Legislative Council and Assembly, (the last Session under the Act of Parliament) I should communicate to the Houses his Majesty's gracious *Intentions* in making such *Reservations*, and that in such formal terms as may be sufficient to prevent hereafter, any absolute Grants of these lands being made to Individuals, or being perverted from their original intention and permanent Appropriation.

"If the particular Circumstances of this Province shall render such a measure advisable in your Grace's Judgment, I beg permission to observe, that I suppose it might be carried into execution by a Gracious Message of His Majesty's expressing his Royal desire and benevolence; & upon such a Message, it might be proper to ground a summary mode of proceeding under the Authority of the Legislature against those who should infringe upon such Reserves, a very necessary object, and which might be equally extended for the Security & preservation of the Lands appropriated for the maintenance of the Protestant Clergy.

"It might not be improper, in the Royal Message, to stipulate and define the Purposes to which the reservations as they shall become productive, may in regular progression be applied, such as the *Civil Government*, the *Marine*, the Fortresses, the *Troops of the Crown*, and such Objects as may be considered for the General Advantage and protection of the Empire, leaving the Pro-

visions for the *internal* Government of the Counties or districts to be furnished from other resources."

The Colonial Secretary was again requested to consider, "whether as I have intimated to your Grace if by the Nature of such Grants, all Mines, Gold and Silver excepted, become the property of the person holding the Grant, it may not be advisable that the instructions which prohibit the granting of Lands without the reserves of mines and timber and on which my Proclamation of the 7th of February, 1792, was founded may not be done away.

"As I do not perceive any injury which will accrue to the Crown or the Public by the annulling of these restrictions, It seems to be proper on all accounts that the future Inhabitants of the Province should be placed upon the same footing in their tenure as the Original Settlers; in particular as the latter enjoy a peculiar Advantage which may justly be considered as a sort of primogeniture in the not having their lands separated and divided by those intervening Reservations, which are to take place in the New Grants."

Wishing to make grants of townships and other large tracts of land for colonization on the same terms as in Lower Canada, he applied for information as to the conditions on which certificates or patents were to be granted to applicants in that province, the time limit for occupation and the number of settlers which were held to entitle the associates to a grant of a township.

The form of patent prepared by the Attorney General had excited some discontent. The word "assigns" had been omitted by him but was afterwards inserted to remove dissatisfaction. Another objection was then raised which gave Mr. Russell serious embarrassment in Simcoe's absence from Niagara.

"Since this Stumbling Block has been removed," he wrote to Littlehales on February 28, "another of a more serious aspect has arisen in its place, viz. the Reserve to the Crown of all White Pines, which they say is a trap laid for them which it will be impossible for them not to fall into, as many settlers have abundance of that Timber on their lands, which they must cut down or leave them uncultivated, and none can build their houses without using some of it, and either act they conceive under this clause may forfeit their Grant. They also say, if the White Pines were so much wanted by Government, why was not all the land on which they grew set apart for the Crown and not granted?

"They observe moreover that no mention is made of this Reserve in His Excellency's Proclamation of February, 92. They consequently had no suspicion of it, when (encouraged by the terms held forth in that Proclamation), they came into this Province to seek a Settlement, and therefore feel themselves deceived.

"All who have applied to me on the subject have been advised to suspend their opinion until His Excellency had an opportunity of meeting his Council and I had not the smallest doubt they would be satisfied with His Excellency's Decision on any matters set forth in the Petitions they should then lay before him."

This letter caused Simcoe so much surprise and annoyance that he instructed Russell to find out why this clause reserving white pine trees had been inserted in the patents by the Attorney General as it did not seem to be in accordance with his instructions.

After his return to Kingston, Simcoe became seriously ill and was confined to his room for more than a month. His convalescence was so slow that he failed to return to Niagara until June 16. Many petitions had then accumulated for the attention of the Executive Council and meetings were held on June 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, July 3, 4, 11, 15, and 21 at which, besides himself, only Russell and Shaw were present, and consequently there was no legal quorum. Much business was, however, transacted. The meeting of the legislature had been postponed to the last day the law would permit and did not begin until July 5, when the attendance was most disappointing.

"The Governor had deferred it till that time," the Duc de la Rochefoucault wrote, "on account of the expected arrival of a chief-justice, who was to come from England, and from a hope, that he should be able to acquaint the members with the particulars of the treaty with the United States. But the harvest has now begun, which in a higher degree than elsewhere engages, in Canada, the public attention, far beyond what state affairs can do. Two members of the Legislative Council were present instead of seven, no Chief justice appeared who was to act as Speaker; instead of sixteen members of the assembly five only attended, and this was the whole number, which could be collected at this time. The law requires a greater number of members for each house to discuss and determine upon any business, but within two days a year will have expired since the last session. The Governor has therefore thought it right, to open the session, reserving, however, to either house the right of proroguing the sittings from one day to another, in expectation, that the ships from Detroit and Kingston will either bring the members, who are yet wanting, or certain intelligence of their not being able to attend."

In the absence of the chief justice, Peter Russell had been appointed to act as Speaker of the Legislative Council. The session was very short and not distinguished by the passage of any acts of particular importance. Mr. Grant was present at a meeting of the Executive Council on July 22, when the public accounts for the last six months of 1794 were audited and at a subsequent meeting on July 29, but Mr. Baby was absent throughout the session. Grant was absent from a meeting on August 3, but attended again on the following day. A committee of the council was then formed to report on the numerous petitions for land, which were awaiting consideration, consisting of Mr. Russell as chairman and Messrs. Grant and Shaw, and held meetings on August 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 20. On August 21 a regular meeting of the Council was held, which was attended by Simcoe and the three members named above. The Receiver General was authorized to advance the sum of one thousand pounds to pay the liabilities of the two houses of the legislature, in compliance with a petition presented by the Speaker of the Assembly. The draft of a proclamation was approved directing all persons claiming to hold lands by certificates or tickets of occupation to deposit them with the clerks of the peace, or in the Home District with the Attorney General, in order that patents might be made out for the rightful claimants. In the event of their failure to comply within six months, the lands in question might be deemed vacant and granted to other applicants. Simcoe recommended that in consideration of the services and rank of Messrs. Grant and Shaw, members of the Executive Council, each of their children should be granted twelve hundred acres of land. A precedent had already been set by granting the same quantity to each of the younger brothers of Hon. James Baby and to Miss Elizabeth Russell, sister of Hon. Peter Russell.

At a meeting held the next day a report was presented by the acting surveyor

general respecting the progress of surveys and settlements in those townships and other large tracts of land which had been allotted to associations, stating that settlers had placed themselves on lands in them without taking the oath of allegiance or receiving any assignments and that no settlers had been placed in the townships of Clarke or Cramahé. A resolution was passed instructing him to enforce certain regulations and rescinding the order in council granting those two townships, and granting Cramahé to other applicants.

Late in August Simcoe attended a general council of the Indians at Fort Erie and afterwards made a prolonged journey through the settlements on the shore of Lake Erie as far west as Long Point and thence to the Grand River where he held another council at the Mohawk village. Then descending the Grand River to the settlement of John Dockstader, he crossed by the portage to the Chippawa, and went down that stream to its mouth, returning to Niagara in very poor health, and was practically disabled from the transaction of business for several weeks. As a result of this journey, the acting surveyor general was authorized at the end of October to grant assignments of two hundred acres each to *bona fide* settlers in the vicinity of Long Point.

On November 3 it is recorded that Simcoe sat in council alone and dealt in a decisive manner with the vexed question of the reservation of white pine trees for masting timber by declaring, after reciting the particular clause in the royal instructions that

“it being impossible to comply with this instruction as far as relates to Grants framed from Certificates or assignments derived from the Government of the late Province of Quebec:

“Resolved—that the Grants of Land assigned before the formation of this Government shall issue notwithstanding the Surveyor General of Woods or his lawful Deputy has not certified to the Reservations respecting the same, but that the instructions above written, shall be complied with in the fullest Extent with respect to all Grants upon subsequent assignments.”

Christopher Robinson, who had been appointed Deputy Surveyor of Woods, was given instructions to certify to the Surveyor General, in a prescribed form, the number, extent and situations of all reservations made by him, to obviate any cause of complaint from settlers in future.

After making a suggestion in a letter to the Duke of Portland, dated November 8, 1795, that a committee of the Executive Council should be directed to superintend the reservations of lands for the Crown and clergy, he took care once more to comment forcibly upon its inability to perform its functions satisfactorily from the frequent and unavoidable absence of some of its members.

“I beg to offer to your Grace’s consideration, what I have heretofore represented, the very insufficient number of the Executive Council of this Country—The Members at present by the Non Appointment of a Chief Justice are reduced to four, and in consequence the Public Business is by no means carried on in that methodical manner which I could wish, from the Non Attendance of the Members, and the burthen in general falls on myself, the Receiver General and Major Shaw.—Mr. Grant, who commands the King’s Vessels, being generally absent, and Mr. Baby, the remaining Member residing at Detroit where he has Mercantile Transactions.

“It is therefore I must seriously beg your Grace’s attention to what is a great public inconvenience; the sickness of a Single Member stops the whole

Business of the Province; and the series of ill Health with which I have of late been afflicted, admits of no remedy, as a Quorum without me, cannot be formed for the preparation or dispatch of Business.

"On this account as well as on every legal consideration, I cannot but hope that a Chief Justice has been appointed, and will be ordered to this Province by May next; many important Acts calling for his Weight and Authority, at that period, when the Legislature shall meet.

"It may be said that the Salary of the Executive Council should influence the Members to general Attendance, I beg to assure your Grace to the contrary, the hire of a day labourer in this Province, or a menial Servant is a Spanish Dollar per Diem and a Merchant's Clerk in due proportion. There is not a single Member of the Government or Officer from myself to the lowest Clerk, who can live as He ought to do in respect to his Station upon his Salary—and Had the Gentlemen who left England at the original Establishment of the Government foreseen the dearness of this Country I do not know one of them, who would have undertaken his respective appointment.

"Should your Grace on my Statement, in a view of the real *necessity* and importance of the case, think it proper to augment the Council, I beg to observe that I have formerly offered Captain McGill, the Agent for purchases, for that Station and that I beg to propose Mr. Smith, the Surveyor General, and a leading Member of the Assembly as another; with the addition of two such upright, able and industrious Men the public business would in all respects be carried on with efficiency and precision."

He had then decided to take up his residence for the winter at York and embarked for that place about the middle of November in the new merchant schooner, the *Governor Simcoe*. He was still in very poor health. William Jarvis, the provincial secretary, stated in a private letter, that "his eyes and skin are yellow as saffron, and [he is] peevish beyond description." The change of scene failed to give him any immediate relief, as he seems to have expected, and on December 1 he made a formal application for leave of absence to return to England early in the following summer.

"I have now been confined without Intermission under a slow fever for near four months; and my Physicians advise me to avoid the autumnal Heats of the ensuing year to which this Country is subject," he said. Hon Peter Russell, whom he described as "the senior Executive Counsellor, (not a Roman Catholick)", was recommended as administrator during his absence, although Grant was certainly his senior in order of appointment.

After cold weather set in, his health improved and he was able to walk a few miles without fatigue, but does not seem to have conducted much correspondence during the winter. Notice was given to the civil officials that "York, for the present, is to become the Seat of Government," but the legislature was summoned to meet for its fifth session at Niagara. His intention to convene a meeting of the Executive Council at York as soon as the navigation of the lake re-opened was abandoned but his meticulous interest in "the growth and welfare of the town of York," was shewn in the preparation of a long and careful memorandum, dated April 5, 1796, directing the Council to form a committee and make a report upon several questions submitted for their consideration, which was duly entered in the Journal.

He had not regained his health and when the *Mohawk*, which had come from Kingston to convey him to Niagara, was ready to sail on the morning of April 28,

he was so weak that he was unable to embark until afternoon. Meetings of the Executive Council were held on May 7, 11, 12, 21, 25, June 2, 3, and 4, at which the attendance of members, besides himself, varied greatly, Simcoe, Grant and Shaw were present at all, while Baby and Russell attended only on four occasions. Twice the presence of Grant and Shaw with the governor made up a quorum. The last session of the first parliament was opened on May 16 and prorogued on June 3. Owing probably to the absence of a chief justice no government measures were introduced and the acts passed were of little consequence. Simcoe was ill and being in daily expectation of receiving leave of absence, was anxious to return to York and wind up his official business. The members of the Assembly had no wish to prolong the session to the neglect of their farms. Mr. Russell was notified to proceed to York to receive such instructions as might be necessary for his guidance as administrator and informed that in future the business of all the public offices would be carried on there. The journey from Niagara around the head of the lake was made by Simcoe and his wife in a large canoe. On his arrival at York on June 16 a letter was received from the Duke of Portland, dated March, 3, sanctioning the enlargement of the Executive Council as he had recommended.

"A proper person will be appointed to fill the important station of Chief Justice of the Province," he said, "so as to arrive by the time you mention.— And in the mean time, in consequence of your representation of the necessity of augmenting the number of His Majesty's Council for the better carrying on of the Public Affairs of the Province, I have received His Majesty's Pleasure that Captain McGill and Mr. Smith should be appointed Executive Councillors Extraordinary, but without any present Salary, and to attend only when specially summoned by you for that purpose according to the tenor of His Majesty's Warrant which I herewith inclose. Similar appointments have been made in Lower Canada on a similar requisition from Lord Dorchester; and it is intended that the Extraordinary Executive Councillors, thus named, should succeed to Salaries when Vacancies arise, in consequence of the death or removal of any of the five Councillors provided for in the Provincial Estimates."

In the same letter a favourable decision was given with respect to the opening of mines.

"The working of Mines, particularly those of Iron, in Upper Canada, will unquestionably be of great public advantage, and supposing even that the ore should be found more plentifully on the American side of the Treaty Line than on ours, yet as the natural advantages for working it are in favor of Upper Canada, we shall of course, be proportionably benefited by that circumstance."

As the chief justice had not arrived when expected, Simcoe perhaps supposed that some unexpected difficulty had occurred in inducing a suitable person to accept the office.

"The appointment of a Chief Justice is ardently to be wished for, in this province; and I submit to your Grace, whether to induce a proper person to accept of that Office, He might not be allowed to recommend some sufficient person as a Puisne Judge? in a thousand lights, such an arrangement, I consider would be much for His Majesty's Interest, as well as for the personal convenience & satisfaction of the Chief Justice.

"It is with great satisfaction that I have received the mandamus to call Mr. McGill and Mr. Smith, on extraordinary Occasions, to the Executive Council. It is an arrangement that will prove highly satisfactory to whomsoever shall be trusted with the administration of this Government—And I should sensibly feel the benefit did not the rapid decline of my Health make me look anxiously forward for the leave of absence I have requested or the Exoneration from my burthensome and expensive Duties."

McGill was sworn a member on June 18 and Smith on June 27, when the four members then present were formed into a committee for the consideration of Simcoe's memorandum and a large number of petitions for land that had been received by the clerk. At eight meetings of this committee held from July 5 to 14, 799 petitions were disposed of. A considerable number of these were referred to the governor for his personal decision.

On July 14, Simcoe received a letter from the Duke of Portland informing him in the most cordial terms that his application for leave of absence to return to England had been approved.

"I can assure you that, under any circumstances whatever," he wrote, "I should have seriously regretted your having occasion for so long a relaxation from business; but in the present moment, when the Posts and the conditions upon which their Evacuation depends are in agitation, and events are impending, into the detail of which I entered so much at length in my Dispatch to Lord Dorchester of the 15th of January last (a Copy of which you will have received from him, as well as from me) you cannot wonder that I should feel a very considerable additional degree of concern at the necessity of your coming to such a Resolution.—However, Sir, such is the confidence His Majesty places in your attachment to His Service, and so satisfied is He with the unremitting zeal and assiduity you have uniformly manifested, in promoting His Interests & those of His Subjects committed to your care, that I have received His Royal Commands to acquaint you, that should the same reasons for your desiring to return to this Country exist, at the time of your receiving this Dispatch, as induced you to make the application, His Majesty will be graciously pleased to assent to it, and I have accordingly signified to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, His Majesty's Orders, that one of the Ships of War, now about to depart with the Quebec Fleet, should be directed to bring you and your suite to England."

His recommendation that Hon. Peter Russell should administer the civil government of the province was at the same time approved. Another letter, written ten days later, announced the appointment of John Elmsley as chief justice but stated that the immediate departure of the fleet under convoy would oblige him to await another opportunity for a passage to Quebec.

At a meeting of the Council on July 18, on his motion an order for a grant of a thousand acres of land to Lieut. Mayne Duncanson, formerly of the Queen's Rangers, was rescinded, as he had become a "Citizen of the United States." Lands at Burlington Bay were reserved "to defray the expences of the building of the public inn at the long Beach." Other lands on Dundas Street were reserved to defray the expences of opening Dundas Street. Three thousand acres in the front of the township of Murray were reserved "for the purpose of facilitating the cutting of a Canal between the Bay of Quinte & Newcastle (or Presqu'isle) or for such other public benefit as it may be appropriated."

Next day Simcoe presided for the last time at a meeting, at which he informed the members that in case the agreement for the purchase of Indian lands at Penetanguishene should "be carried into execution he has promised to Mr. Cowan, or Constant, a Grant of twelve hundred Acres, in that vicinity, including his present house & Improvements." He asked permission to have an entry made in the Council Book, "that the grant of two hundred acres made to his son, an infant, in the neighbourhood of York, on which he had made improvements, was part of the land to which he was entitled as Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the late Queen's Rangers during the American War."

In his last letter from Upper Canada to the Duke of Portland, dated at York on July 20, Simcoe enclosed the proceedings of the Executive Council and reviewed the policy pursued with respect to grants of the Crown lands at some length.

"The Proclamation [of 7 February, 1792] is a counterpart of the one issued by Lieutenant Governor Clarke, on the same day at Quebec;" he wrote, "and soon after my arrival there. It is an exact abridgement of the Royal Instructions on this Head. *The Preamble* only being omitted. In consequence of this Proclamation before I left Quebec, many Applications for Townships were made to the Government of Lower Canada, and it was publicly and generally understood that the prayer of the Petitions, chiefly preferred in favour of the Gentlemen of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of other Officers of that Government, had been granted.

"I understood from Conversations that I held with the late Chief Justice Smith (expressly to obtain such information on the Subject as might be of Service to me in the arrangements in Upper Canada) that it was his Idea, the Reserves directed, should be made in Blocks, and that Lots should be granted universally in twelve hundred Acres.

"It did not appear to me that this opinion was either founded upon the Royal Instructions, or consulted the public Interest, but, I deduced from this Gentleman's conversation, the reason why the *Preamble*, stating that Grants were to be made in small parcels, was omitted in the Proclamation.

"Many Petitions for Townships were presented to the Council of Upper Canada on the establishment of that Government, and as various signatures of persons said to be loyal, and desirous of Emigration, were produced to the Council, such petitions were granted on the terms of the Proclamation, vizt., in lots of two hundred Acres to the generality of the proposed Settlers, and in larger quantities to those, who from their situation or condition seemed to be capable of improving them; the Council adhering thereby to the express intent of the Proclamation and not substituting what seemed an exception therein, the power of granting one thousand Acres &ca., as a general rule.

"It may be necessary to state to your Grace that by the inclosed Resolutions of Lord Dorchester and the Council of Quebec, it will appear that the greatest part of the Settlers of Upper Canada and their remotest Descendants from time to time were, in perpetuity, entitled to the Crown Lands, and to receive the Deeds and Surveys thereof, without *any expence whatever*.

"The Circumstances of the times have been such, that It seemed politick as well perhaps as equitable, to admit such Officers on British half pay, as left the United States since the establishment of the Government of Upper Canada, to a participation of similar advantages and privileges:—To make the more effectual the discrimination of those who were entitled to these exten-

sive privileges it was found necessary not long since to issue the inclosed Proclamation. [6 April, 1796.]¹

"Your Grace will herein perceive one strong distinction between the great Body of the King's Subjects in this Province and that of Lower Canada; to which I may add, that the evident superiority it enjoys both in Climate and the value of its soil, makes it unnecessary that large Grants in any shape should be offered to induce an effectual settlement.

"By the Proclamation [25 May, 1796]² your Grace will see that the Council, in certain instances, has declared the promise of townships null and void, from the failure of the Conditions on the part of those who have petitioned for them; I apprehend, that ultimately, this will be the case of most of the land promised in townships throughout the province; the persons who petitioned, it is reasonable to suppose, had been induced thereto by the hopes of obtaining for every settler twelve hundred Acres, a measure, not only, as has been observed, unnecessary and probably injurious to the King's Interest, but, it is presumed, contrary in other lights to His Royal Intentions.

"By His Majesty's Proclamation, Those who served in the highest ranks in the Provincial Corps during the late War, are entitled to only five thousand Acres; It would be extremely easy for the person who shall obtain a Township in Upper Canada to procure sufficient Settlers (and to promise any Conditions) by the Grant of six hundred Acres each or less to cover the whole Patent and to take to himself the remainder—I state this case to your Grace as it not only shews my belief of the facility of such transactions, the result of due enquiry, but the real hardships if a preference in this particular should be given to any persons before the King's Officers, Civil & Military, on whose principles, and those of their families, His Majesty's Government must naturally expect, to find its truest support—and this case would perhaps apply in a stronger degree to many of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the provincial Corps, who were substantial Farmers before the War, and to whom personally, an allotment has been made of five hundred Acres, should They perceive that all those who now may settle in the Province are indiscriminately allowed twelve hundred Acres.

"In regard to Leaders, as it is termed, in the communications of the Council of Lower Canada; before I left England such an Idea was offered by me to His Majesty's Ministers on an Uniform, precise, and stated principle;³ circumstances since then are much altered and those who now call themselves Leaders, as far as regards Upper Canada, seek for settlers wheresoever they can procure them, and who would therefore under their Auspices, form a settlement incoherent in every particular, not to be relied on by Government, and generally oppressive to the poor Individual—for such is the price of labour and the felicity of the Climate and soil of Upper Canada that a labouring man, if He preserves his health, needs no other recommendation or assistance than Personal Industry to become in a short time a respectable Farmer—and I beg to observe to your Grace that such persons duly admitted under the superintendence of a loyal Magistracy are more likely to coalesce into the general principles of British Subjects, than any description of American Settlers that can now be expected to be introduced by those who stand forth under the denomination of Leaders.

¹See Vol. IV, p. 235.

²Vol. IV, pp. 276-7, cancelling the grants of the townships of Osgoode, Wolford, Montague, Russell, Kitley, Loughborough, Huntingdon, Rawdon, Murray, Clarke, Whitby, and Windham.

³See Vol. I, pp. 32-3.

"It seems necessary for me to state to Your Grace that I conceive it might be proper, in particular instances, to place some of the Civil Branch of the Government, in respect to the Grant of Lands on the same footing, as Military Officers; some respectable Magistrates and Members of the late Land Boards were considered by Lord Dorchester¹—perhaps the Members of the Legislative Council might be entitled to the Bounty given to Field Officers of Five Thousand Acres, such also might be Mr. Justice Powell, who has petitioned the Council to that effect, and whose cause I beg to submit to your Grace's favourable consideration.

"In regard to any sale of the Crown lands I consider the present moment as by no means favorable to such a project, unless it may be practicable to carry the measure into Execution in Europe and to fill the lands so to be disposed of with European Emigrants. It has been the object of my Government to prevent as far as possible His Majesty's Province from suffering under that General principle of land-jobbing which pervades the United States from President Washington,² who at this moment is advertizing in the Newspapers his Lands for sale as 'the Cream of the Country' to the lowest adventurer. The avidity with which this trade is pursued resembles in description that of the Mississippi scheme,³ and possibly it may have a similar Catastrophe; but at present there are many Circumstances which give a plausibility to such proceedings in the people of the United States—They have an immense Country recently opened to them and their lands are of the most favorable sort for emigration, being generally situated on the Lakes and Waters—The great Companies to whom these Tracts are sold are unremitting in their Efforts and spare no expence to procure that primary degree of Settlement which may allure and open the Country to future Emigrants from whose numbers alone they can expect remuneration:—To the energy with which these Companies are now acting to accomplish this end, It is unnecessary to add that they exercise every means in their power to prevent the subjects of the United States or those of the King who pass through their Country from settling in Upper Canada.

"To obtain Emigrants from Europe that shameless practice, which has so long and invariably been the custom of those who now govern the United States, namely, that of vilifying the condition of the Subjects of His Majesty, and endeavouring by every means to render His Government odious to them, seems to be resumed in all their publications and Newspapers with redoubled Vigour. It was formerly necessary in their local politicks, by these means to repair the constant expenditure of Inhabitants which the Colonies to the Southward of Philadelphia laboured under, from the unhealthiness of the Climate, those Countries never having a population of their own, adequate to this purpose, and now it becomes not less necessary to replace those who shall emigrate towards the Lakes, or to settle the lands which are now purchased at a high rate in that Quarter."

Simcoe fully endorsed that cardinal article of faith held by the leaders of both political parties in England and the great majority of their followers, Whig or Tory, that the ascendancy of the owners of large estates in land was the keystone of the constitution. Ten years before, Lord North had declared in the House of Commons that "the bulk and weight of the house" ought to be "in the hands of

¹Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, Nathaniel Pettit, and Neil McLean.

²He was one of the largest proprietors of wild lands in the Ohio valley.

³That promoted by John Law in France in 1717-20.

the country-gentlemen, the best and most respectable objects of the confidence of the people." Edmund Burke stated his opinion that property would never be safe unless "it be out of all proportion predominant in representation," and that too "in great masses of accumulation." To him the new revolutionary doctrine was absolutely abhorrent, portending the breaking up of the foundations of society and the ruin of civilization. Forty years later John Wilson Croker wrote that "the existence of a landed gentry has made England what she has been and is; without which no representative government can last."

One of the most important functions of the executive government was the distribution of the "waste lands of the Crown" in a manner best calculated to promote the rapid settlement and prosperity of the province. As a means of contributing to its welfare Simcoe wished to strengthen and increase the influence of a class of landed gentry of whom he found a nucleus established in the half pay officers of the disbanded loyalist regiments. The scale of grants of land to them had been lately increased to two thousand, three thousand, and five thousand acres according to rank. With due prudence and industry most of them were able to cultivate a considerable part of their lands and build good houses and, in some cases, grist and saw-mills. The judges of the court of common pleas, magistrates, members of the district land boards, officers of the civil administration and of the militia had in general been selected from among them.

The consideration of many hundreds of petitions occupied the greater part of the attention of the Executive Council, and Simcoe took an active part whenever present. Endorsements on the petitions are occasionally signed by him, often initialled, and in a few instances, wholly in his handwriting. It is evident that in this and other matters in which he took a deep interest, the influence of the lieutenant governor dominated the council. He believed that the possession of land would add to the dignity and influence of its members. On a petition being presented from Hon. James Baby and his brother, Francis, who was a member of the Assembly, he made the note: "I see no objection to Mr. Baby having three thousand acres of Land. It being expressed that he is an Executive Councillor. Nor that Mr. F. Baby and the younger Brothers having twelve hundred Acres each."

Two other members of the Executive Council at that time, Grant and Russell, were already entitled to an equal grant from their military rank. Nearly a year later a petition was received from Hon. Robert Hamilton stating that Lord Dorchester in recognition of "his Services in the Establishment of this settlement, and the propriety of encreasing his Respectability as a Magistrate by having a portion of Land," had ordered a grant of seven hundred acres, "being at that time the full Quantity allowed a Reduced Captain." Since then the quantity granted to persons of that rank had been increased to three thousand acres. and he prayed for an additional grant, "should you think that the considerable portion of your Petitioner's time which has been employed in the different Lines in the public Service without emolument of any kind—merits compensation or the improvement he has made in the Country any Mark of Distinction."

A resolution was passed stating that "the Council being apprised of the Advantages derived to this District in various Instances from the public Spirit and Exertions of the Petitioner, both as a Magistrate and in his private Capacity think themselves fully justified in supporting his Claim upon the most equitable principles," and ordered a grant of three thousand acres.

When a petition from Hon. Richard Cartwright, who had been placed by Lord Dorchester on a similar footing with Hamilton, came before the Council afterwards asking for a further grant, including two small islands in Big Bay, while the application for the islands was rejected, the decision was endorsed that "His Excellency in Council grants to Mr. Cartwright 3000 Acres the same as Mr. Hamilton." Two other persons, Nathaniel Pettit and Neil McLean had received similar recognition from Lord Dorchester, but were not treated with equal liberality by the Council. Pettit was a member of the Assembly, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a member of the land board for the county of Lincoln. An order was made for him "to have a grant altogether of 2000 Acres."

McLean was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a member of the land board for the County of Frontenac, and applied for a grant of three thousand acres. A resolution was passed that

"the Council would feel themselves extremely happy, could they comply with the prayer of the petition & are pleased to order that he shall have a Grant of Twelve Hundred Acres & in consideration of his having been a faithful Servant of Government, they are pleased to Order that Mrs. Mary McLean have a Grant also of Eight Hundred Acres."

In two other instances the maximum grant was exceeded. Upon the petition of Lieut. Colonel Campbell of the 24th Regiment, on July 29, 1795, he was granted twelve hundred acres of land and it was

"Resolved that eight Hundred Acres additional be granted to Lt. Colonel Campbell as a mark of the sense which this Council entertains of the Importance of the services rendered to the Province by his late judicious Conduct when in command of the Post at the Miamis."

Six months later Lieut. Colonel Richard England, commandant at Detroit, who had been president of the land board for the counties of Essex and Kent for two and a half years, "during which time he applied himself diligently to the Execution of the Trust committed to his Charge, as the great increase of the New Settlements within that period now shews," petitioned for a grant of two thousand acres on the river Thames, and his request was granted.

The desire to obtain land was universal and it was not confined to people who wished to cultivate it for a living. Public officials, mariners, mechanics, merchants, fur-traders, and tradesmen were among the applicants. Some applications were rejected because the persons preferring them did not reside within the province, among them being such well known and influential merchants of Montreal as John Forsyth and John Richardson. The petition of John Cumming of Kingston was refused as it was understood he resided most of the time in Montreal. Other petitions were allowed on condition that the applicants became residents. The maximum grant of twelve hundred acres was made to about one hundred persons in all. Among these were Francis Costa, R. I. D. Gray, E. B. Littlehales, W. D. Powell, Prideaux Selby, John Small, and D. W. Smith, provincial officials; William Coffin, Poole England, Richard Pollard, and Walter Roe, district officials; Joseph Bunbury, Richard Cartwright, Sr., and Richard Porter, members of land boards; George Hill, William Holmes, and George Salmon, military officers, who declared their intention to retire and become settlers; Isaac Swayze and Parshall Terry,

members of the Assembly; James Muirhead, Robert Richardson, and Thomas Sparham, physicians; William Chewett, Lewis Grant, Augustus Jones, Ebenezer Jones, and Angus Macdonell, surveyors; George Lawe, Jr., an engineer; James Clark and John Sparkman, barrackmasters; Canby & McGill and Richard Beasley, millers; Louis Barth, J. B. Bouchette, and Thomas Paxton, master mariners; Francis Drouillard and Charles Morrison, fur traders; Samuel Gardner, a brewer; Donald McDonell and Peter Smith, merchants of Kingston; Francis Crooks, Archibald Cunningham, William Dickson, Joseph Edwards, John McKay, and John Symington, merchants of Niagara; John Askin, James Fraser, William Hands, George Leith, Angus Mackintosh, James Mackintosh, George Meldrum, William Park, George Sharp, and William Shepherd, merchants of Detroit. There were also among them Richard Hatt, Richard Lovekin, John Scadding, and William Willecocks, recent immigrants from Great Britain, who were well educated and possessed some means; John Ashton, Jacob Glen Cuyler, William Francis, Joseph Ketchum, George Lawrence, Duncan McDougall, Joshua Pell, George Playter, Samuel Stafford, and Abel Stevens, who had come in from the United States, were adjudged the maximum grant either on account of their good character and known loyalty or their services in bringing in settlers. Angelique Andrews, Madame Baby, Miss Crookshank, Catherine Macdonell, Helena Macdonell, Elizabeth McAlpine, Elcanor McKillop, Esther Rose, Elizabeth Russell, Elizabeth P. Sheehan, and Anne Smith were granted twelve hundred acres in acknowledgment of the services of their deceased husbands or other relatives, and in some cases their distressed situations. Isabella Murray, a widow, and Mrs. Mary McLean were granted eight hundred acres. Benjamin Hardison, who had received one hundred and forty acres, of which eighty acres were "cleared and within good fences . . . from the Commencement of this settlement having done all in his power to forward and promote its prosperity," was rewarded by a grant of 1060 acres.

Simcoe was a diligent reader of the works of Arthur Young and seems to have shared his opinion that the spare time of a clergyman could not be better employed than in cultivating the soil. Twelve hundred acres were accordingly granted to John Dun, minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Niagara, and six hundred acres each to Johan Conrad Brassell of the Lutheran Church and George Levick, a minister of the German church. Jabez Collver, a Presbyterian elder was granted a thousand acres. The Moravian missionaries were granted a tract six miles and three quarters wide by twelve miles in depth on the south side of the Thames. The heads of several large families of loyalists who had made their way by wagon from North Carolina to Upper Canada were granted six hundred acres each. The petition of Gideon Bostwick and others for a township was granted

"in consideration of the well known loyalty and sufferings of the Reverend Gideon Bostwick, one of the Petitioners. His Excellency the Lt. Governor and Council are of opinion he comes precisely under that description of persons who ought to be encouraged to settle in this Province and not doubting but that he will have due regard to the principles and morals of the proposed inhabitants in his neighbourhood, grant the aforesaid Petition for one Township."

After considering a petition from Edward R. Campbell, Samuel Willard, Joseph Willard and their associates, a resolution was passed in similar language, granting one township "in consideration of well known loyalty and sufferings of the Willard family."

The size of the grant apparently was often regulated by a consideration of the size of the petitioner's family and his or her ability to cultivate. Additions to former grants were sometimes recommended on receiving proof of improvements having been made. Applications for the grant of islands were always rejected. While a considerable number of the petitions asked for the grant of a stated extent, many were content to apply for such portion of land as to the Council seemed meet. Until the district and county land boards were dissolved on November 6, 1794, nearly all the ordinary settlers, who wished to obtain two hundred acres, presented their petitions to them and received grants from them. No record of these appear in the Journals of the Executive Council.¹

Although Simcoe undoubtedly wished to reinforce the class of country gentlemen, who possessed reasonably large estates, he was at the same time fully convinced that the progress of the province mainly depended on the introduction of many small farmers, who would cultivate their lands with their own labour and that of their families. His official duties and his frequent journeys through the settlements on foot or on horseback brought him into familiar conversation with all sorts and conditions of men in their fields, mills, workshops, and homes. He had inspected almost every saw and grist mill in the province, often going far out of the way for that purpose. He was on friendly relations with such enterprising millers as John Burch, Canby & McGill, John Green, and Richard Beasley. By the appointment of John McGill as agent for purchases he succeeded in establishing a local market for considerable quantities of flour, peas, and pork required for the subsistence of the soldiers, seamen, and the department of Indian affairs, much to the advantage of the farmers,

The Council gave considerable attention to the planning of towns at Cornwall, Niagara, York, Chatham, and Charlotteville, and the distribution of town lots to eligible applicants. Regulations were made for the establishment of ferries at three places on the Niagara river, for an annual fair at Niagara, lasting six days, and for weekly markets at Cornwall and Niagara. A square of four lots was granted to the Presbyterians of Niagara for the purpose of building a church and school house thereon, and sites for churches were granted to the Lutherans and to the Presbyterians at Williamsburg and to the Presbyterians of Osnabruck and Stamford. A portion of a clergy reserve lot in the township of Delaware was granted to Ebenezer Allen

“on the Express Condition of his building a church thereon to be hereafter consecrated for the worship of God according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, equal in size & dimensions to that of the Mohawk Village on the Grand River, to be finished & fit for the Reception of a Congregation three years from the present day and date hereof.”

On August 14, 1795, William Mills, the captain of a merchant vessel on Lake Erie, was granted four hundred acres on the river Thames for the purpose of ship building. On November 4, 1794, James Macklem was granted “a portion of the Public ground at Chippawa, to erect Potash works.” From time to time the principal merchants were granted permission to build wharves on the water lots in front of their shops, at Kingston.

A statement prepared for D. W. Smith by Augustus Jones, under date of

¹Minutes and correspondence of the Land Boards of the Districts of Hesse and Nassau, 1789-1794, appeared in the Third Report of the Bureau of Archives for Ontario, Toronto, 1906.

November 7, 1792¹ showed that there were four saw and grist mills, six grist mills and ten saw mills in the district of Nassau. The repeal of the ordinance of the province of Quebec restricting the construction of mills was followed by an influx of petitions. On May 30, 1793, Peter Van Alstine asked for a grant of four hundred acres to erect a mill in Marysburg. This was granted on June 24. In the interval the petitioner had been elected member of the Assembly for the county of Prince Edward and the township of Adolphustown. On June 15 Joshua Booth, member of the Assembly for Ontario and Addington, petitioned for a grant of two hundred acres "in the Gore between Kingston and Ernest Town, where there is a proper situation 'for a mill' which he is anxious to build for the Good of the settlement but has no conveniency on his own Lands." He offered to relinquish in lieu of this two hundred acres already granted to him. His request was granted. On June 22 a petition was read from John Burch who had built a grist and saw mill on the government chain reserve on the Niagara river above the Falls and had operated them with success for six or seven years stating that he had been

"informed that one or more persons has been makeing Application to Your Excellency for leave to build a Mill about a Mile Above his at the Verry Place where he has always been in hopes of Obtaining leave to Build on himself, it being a place attended with so many more Advantages then where he is now situated that the building of a Mill there by any other person but himself whould Render his saw Mill intirely Useless, cut off the greatest part of his Trade to the Grist Mill oweing to the unavoidable difficulty in the declivity of the Hill, and after expending more then the whole of his property, and not yet been able to Redeem himself, togather with the loss of more than double the Quantity of his improved Lands at Chipaway then was reserved for the Crown by the late Engineers Mr. Humphries and Mr. Coachie, whould utterly ruin him and bring him to a state of beggary in his old Age." He asked permission to build a saw mill "higher up the River at the more convenient place on his Farm, where he could bring his Timber to the Mill by Water, and not be Obligated as he is at present to be at that enormous Expence and very great uncertainty of slaying his Loggs from Chipaway in Winter, he could then supply Government with Boards at all times when they may want them and at least one shilling a hundred Feet lower then in his present situation he can afford." He offered to bind himself "to reduse the prices, and Although his Grist Mill is, and may be for some time sufficient to serve the Country for some Distance Round it he is Willing if Your Excellency thinks proper to build one near the saw Mill for better accomodating the Settlers Above and enable them to come to the Mill by Water."

This moving appeal was laid over by the Council for consultation with the governor, who made a special journey to the locality to gain further information. Benjamin Canby and John McGill had made preparations for building mills about a mile above those owned by Burch and presented a petition for a location on the chain reserve extending a considerable distance above and below the place mentioned, as they believed "the said Mills will be of the Gratest utility to the Publick." They further asked for a grant of twelve hundred acres of timber lands "somewhere on Chippawa creek." Their petition bears an endorsement in Simcoe's handwriting: "To specify the vacant Lots which the Surveyor General will report upon, the other part to be granted if there be a vacancy. J. G. S."

¹Third Report, Bureau of Archives, Ontario, pp. 334-5, (Toronto, 1906).

Eventually Canby and McGill obtained a lease first for twenty-one and then for 999 years and were granted twelve hundred acres of land in the township of Wainfleet. Some time before Canby had presented another petition for the grant of two hundred acres of land

“On Moors Creek about two Miles above the portage to the Grand River on the North side of the Welland which land is not surveyed or improved and only two settlers within four Miles and from the scarcity of Saw Mills your petitioner if so please his Excellency will bind himself to Erect a Saw Mill on the Creek, which shall be finished by the Fall of 1794.”

This request was granted and a survey ordered of the land without proper enquiry, for on July 23, 1793, a petition was received from Jeremiah Moore stating that he had occupied for four years the lot granted to Canby. On reading this Canby was ordered to appear before the Council next day, when he was “ordered to look out for some other place & Mr. Moore’s petition to stand over till the return of his son from the States, who is to bring with him a proper Person to erect a Mill for his Father up Moors Creek.”

On June 22, 1794, William Marsh was granted 150 acres to erect a mill in the township of Ameliasburg. At the same meeting Philip McGregory obtained permission to build a mill on his farm on the Fifteen Mile Creek. On June 29 Captain John Munro and Captain Richard Duncan, both members of the Legislative Council and half pay officers, prayed for confirmation in possession of the lands previously granted to them “with the benefit of any stream running through the same,” which was granted. Munro had already operated a saw mill on the stream running through his property, which Simcoe had seen at work. On July 10 Timothy Skinner was granted a hundred acres to enable him to build a saw mill on a small creek running into Lake Erie near Point Abino in the township of Bertie. Wilson Doan asked permission to build a saw mill on a small stream running through his sister’s land into Niagara river near the Falls. This was refused, the site being on the military reserve.

On June 3, 1794, Jacob Servos and Peter I. Smith asked leave to look for some place near Toronto to erect a grist and saw mill which was granted. On June 7 Daniel Servos petitioned for leave to build a mill on the Four Mile Creek on a site owned by the government some distance above the one he then occupied, being “desirous of rendering more convenience to the Inhabitants of Newark.” This request was referred to the Receiver General for a report as to conditions.

On July 9 a petition was read from Abner Landon and four others, residents of New Johnstown stating that they were “greatly hindered in their buildings for want of a Sawmill & under the necessity of Caring their grists to a great distance for want of a grist mill, Notwithstanding a sufficient stream running through the said Town—and a saw & grist mill being Already therein Erected, the proprietor thereof refusing to grind for the inhabitants whilst he will Saw Boards or other timber which he Conveys to Montreal,¹ and Empoverishes the Town Lotts and parks by cutting all the building timber, and Converting it to his own Use.” They had found a convenient spot for building a mill in rear of the town, and would “promise to take timber from any of the inhabitants to saw at ye halves, and Grind their

¹Apparently Hugh Munro.

grists at all times the water will admitt, and Erect a Mill for fulling & dressing their Cloth, which will be a Genl. benefit to the Community without loss of time. They prayed for a grant "of the benefit of the stream with six acres of ground which will Contain the water of the Dam which they will Enclose."

Their petition was referred to the Surveyor General to report how far granting it would interfere with the mill already erected, and the clerk was ordered to send an extract from the minutes to Alexander Campbell, who was member of the Assembly for the county of Dundas. On June 10, 1795, a second petition was received from Landon on the subject and the report of the acting surveyor general being favourable, the clerk was ordered to inform the petitioner that he could have a lease of the mill seat.

On June 22 Meldrum and Park, merchants of Detroit, petitioned for the grant of a mill seat near Chatham but their request was refused because the privilege had already been promised to Thomas Clarke.

Although the opposition of Cartwright and Hamilton to several government measures in the Legislative Council had excited Simcoe's keen displeasure, their petitions were generously treated in the Executive Council and they were constantly consulted by him on the most important matters and he undeniably profited by their advice. Cartwright was twice appointed a commissioner for making a financial settlement with Lower Canada and both of them were appointed lieutenants of counties by him.

La Rochefoucault described in a striking manner his reception of a family of humble immigrants they met on their way to Canada on the American side of Niagara river.

"We met on this excursion an American family, who with some oxen, cows, and sheep, were emigrating to Canada. 'We come,' said they, 'to the Governor,' whom they did not know, 'to see whether he will give us land.' 'Aye, aye,' the Governor replied, 'you are tired of the federal government; you like not any longer to have so many kings; you wish again for your old father!' (It is thus the Governor calls the British Monarch, when he speaks with Americans) 'you are perfectly right; come along, we love such good royalists as you are, we will give you land.'"¹

He draws an attractive portrait of Simcoe as the result of his observations during a visit of several weeks as his guest.

"But for his inveterate hatred of the United States, which he too loudly professes, and which carries him too far, General Simcoe appears in the most advantageous light. He is just, active, enlightened, brave, frank, and possesses the confidence of the country, of the troops, and of all those who join him in the administration of public affairs. To these he attends with the closest application; he preserves all the old friends of the King, and neglects no means to procure him new ones. He unites, in my judgment, all the qualities which his station requires, to maintain the important possession of Canada, if it be possible that England can long retain it.

"In his private life, Governor Simcoe is simple, plain, and obliging."²

He was long pleasantly remembered by many of the humbler inhabitants for his kindness and ready expressions of sympathy in meeting all reasonable demands upon his attention.

¹Neuman's translation, Vol. II, pp. 476-7.

²Ibid, p. 430.

MEETING IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, YORK, 15TH JULY, 1796.

Present—Hon. Ae. Shaw, Jno. McGill and D. W. Smith Esqr.

By His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's directions the Committee proceeded to examine the public accounts for the last half year from the 1st January to the 30 June, 1796 as follows.

	Dollars at 5/	Sterling
	£. S. D.	£. S. D.
Honble. D. W. Smith, Surveyor General from 10th Octr. 1795 to 30th June, 1796.	2238. 14. 10 1/2	
His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Office.		568.10.11 3/4.
Hon. John McGill, Storekeeper.		739. 1. 2 3/4 7 10
Hon. John McGill Agent for Purchases.		4057. 1. 6 3/4 7 10
John Small, Esqr. Clerk of the Council.		103. 4. 6

MEETING IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, YORK, 18TH JULY, 1796.

Present—Simcoe, Russell, Shaw, McGill, and Smith.

Resolved upon motion of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor that the Order of Council of the 23d July 1793 as far as relates to the granting of one thousand Acres to Lieut. Mayne Duncanson be rescinded, he having become a Citizen of the United States.

Resolved that the lands known by the name of the long Beach between Lake Ontario & Burlington Bay, together with the Lot No. 3 on the North side of Burlington Bay in the Township of Flamborough, be especially reserved to defray the expences of the building of the public inn on the long Beach.

Resolved, that the Lots No. 12,13,14,19,20, & 21 on Dundas Street between Burlington Bay & the Grand River be reserved to defray the expences of opening the Dundas Street.

Resolved, that three thousand Acres in the front of Murray be reserved for the purpose of facilitating the cutting of a Canal between the Bay of Quinte & Newcastle (or Presqu'isle) or for such other public benefit as it may be appropriated.

Robert I. D. Gray Esquire took the Oaths being appointed Solicitor General.¹

His Excellency left the Council and the Committee proceeded on the Auditing the public Accounts from the Adjournment of the 15th as follows.

	Dollars at 5/	Sterling
		£. S. D.
Honble. Peter Russell, Receiver General.		4120. 13. 2 1/2 6 10
Ditto for the Incidental expences of his Office between 1st Jany. 1794 & 30th June, 1796.		273. 4. 5 7 10
John White Esqr. Attorney General		49. 4. —
John White Ditto. Attending His Excellency, travelling expences, &ca.		33. 12. —
William Jarvis Esqr. Secretary fees due to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor from 1st Jany. to the 30th June, 1796.		181. 10. —

¹Simcoe Papers, III, 178; IV, 6.

MEETING IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, YORK, 20TH JULY, 1796.

Present—Simcoe, Russell, Shaw, McGill, and Smith.

Read the Petition of the Honble. Peter Russell stating that the Honble. Robert Hamilton Esqr. having lodged a Caveat in the Secretary's Office against his issuing a Patent granted to your Petitioner by your Excellency under the great Seal of the Province for sixteen hundred Acres of land in the Townships of East & West Flamborough, being in part of three thousand Acres granted to your Petitioner in right of his services as a reduced Captain—And your Excellency in Council having resolved on the 10th July, 1793, that the Certificate given by the land Board of Nassau to Lieut. John Bradt (in whose name Mr. Hamilton has entered the above mentioned Caveat) for certain lands in East Flamborough, cannot be confirmed for reasons therein given, & your Excellency having at another Council held at Navy Hall the 23rd of May, 1796, resolved that the Certificates granted to Peter Tenbrook, Esqr. in the same Township of East Flamborough, cannot be confirmed for reasons therein set forth at large, & the said Lieut. John Bradt having neglected to appear before the Council to support the Caveat entered with the Secretary of the Province by his Attorney, the said Honble Robert Hamilton, tho' notified regularly thereto by the Clerk of the Council.

Your Petitioner prays that an order may issue from your Excellency in Council to the Secretary of the Province to withdraw the said Caveat, & to deliver to your Petitioner His Majesty's Grant for the said sixteen hundred Acres of land in East & West Flamborough aforesaid

Which is humbly submitted
to your Excellency by the
Petitioner.

Ordered that the Clerk of the Council issue an Order to the Secretary of the Province according to the prayer of the Petition.

Read the Petition of Aaron & Isaac Skinner.

Petitioners having erected a Mill on Lot No. 12 pray for Lot No. 13 adjoining on the East side of the River Don. Granted.

Christopher Robinson praying for a Lot of land in York.

Ordered that the prayer of the Petition be granted & referred to the Surveyor General.

Thomas Billop praying for a Grant of 1200 Acres. Granted, provided he shall become a Resident of the Province.

Read the following Report.

May it please your Excellency.

In obedience to your Excellency's Order to me of the 14th Instant, what proportion of the expence of surveying the Township of Whitby, being attached to each Lot would reimburse the Government, I am to state to Your Excellency my opinion that if twenty shillings per every 200 Acres is paid for the locations therein, Government will be fully remunerated for the Survey of that Township.¹

All which is submitted to
your Excellency's wisdom

D. W. SMITH.

A. S. Genl.

¹See Simcoe Papers, IV, 169, 276.

Ordered accordingly.

The Lieut. Governor desires to inform the Council that in case the provisional agreement for the purchase of the lands of the Indians at Pennatanguashin, or Gloucester Bay should be carried into execution, he has promised to Mr. Cowan, or Constant, a Grant of twelve hundred Acres in that vicinity, including his present house & Improvements.¹

The Lieut. Governor desires to enter on the Council Book that the Grant of two hundred Acres made to his son, an Infant, in the neighbourhood of York, and on which he has made improvements, & as requested by him under particular circumstances, & is in part of the land to which the Lieut. Governor was entitled as Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the late Queen's Rangers during the American war.

Permission granted.

Read the Petition of Jane Sachevrell stating that her husband, John Sachevrell was a Volunteer in the Indian Department & praying for lands in his right. Recommended 300 Acres, if not granted before.

MEETING IN COUNCIL CHAMBER AT YORK, 21ST JULY, 1796.

Present—Shaw, McGill, and Smith.

The Honble. Peter Russell took the oath for duly administering the Government of Upper Canada in the Absence of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

The following Accounts were Audited.

	Dollars at 5/	Sterling
William Jarvis, Esqr. Secretary.	110. 11. —	
Ditto Register.	44. 2. 10.	
David Burns, Esqr.		18. 16. 8.
The Queen's Rangers—for opening Dundas Street between Burlington Bay to the Humber.	30. 1. 6.	

Read the Petition of Benjamin Willcox stating that he came into this Province in 1778 with a wife & six children and that he has only received a Certificate for 200 Acres, praying for family lands. Wants the Certificate for family lands.

George Wright stating that he is a Mulatto and praying for a Lot in the Town of Newark & 200 Acres. Not recommended untill enquiries are made into the merits of the Petitioner.

Balsar Munshaw praying for Lot No. 35 on Yonge Street. Recommended.

W. B. Peters praying for 1200 Acres. Recommended.

[A comprehensive summary of the proceedings of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, from the 8th of July, 1792, until the 28th of June, 1796, apparently derived from "Land and State Book A," has been published in the Eighteenth Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives for Ontario, 1929. A very large number of petitions for grants of land still remained to be considered. These were taken up at subsequent meetings of a special committee of the Council, appointed for that purpose. Their decisions were recorded in the next volume, which was entirely reserved for such business. The reports of that committee are herewith subjoined with notes.]

¹Simcoe Papers, II, 72, 74, 75, 78; III, 179; IV, 17, 272.

APPENDIX

BOOK B.

8th October, 1796.

The Reports of Committee of Council held at York from the 5th to the 28th of July being laid before the Board and read, The Board approves & confirms the recommendations as follows from Page 29 to Page 177.

PETER RUSSELL, President

PETITIONS READ ON THE 5TH JULY, 1796.

- No. 1. Philip Bender.¹ Recommended for his family lands when he produces the required Certificates.
- No. 2. Peter Bradt never having received lands, prays for Lot No. 13 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Louth, on which Philip Fry's name is entered, who has long since left the Province, and Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Pelham. Referred to the Surveyor General.
- No. 3. Mary Bradt alias Brink. Recommended as the Daughter of a Loyalist on her producing the required Certificates.
- No. 4. Cornelius Brink. Recommended for 200 Acres but not at Long Point.
- No. 5. Peter Buchner.² Recommended for 200 Acres, if he has never received any & his wife's land upon his lodging the required Certificate.
- No. 6. Jeremiah Bettes. Referred to His Excellency. Ordered 400 Acres as desired in Murray.
- No. 7. Daniel Buchner. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 8. John Brown. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 9. Lieut. Col. Andrew Bradt. Recommended for family lands, if entitled to them.
- No. 10. Joseph Barrely. Recommended for 600 Acres on the recommendation of the Hon. J. Baby, provided he settles in the Province, but he cannot have his lands in Malden as there will be no vacancy there when the Indian Officers, &c. are accomodated.
- No. 11. Captain William Caldwell.³ Recommended that the lands he has already received may be made up to the quantity he is entitled to as a reduced Captain. The Committee do not think themselves warranted to go into the appropriation of particular Lots in Malden for referring to a former order of Council there appears to be something expected from Messrs. McKee, Elliott, and Caldwell as to the subdivision of that Township, the plains alluded to are reserved and have been Petitioned for by the Widow McKillip.⁴
- No. 12. George Casner. Recommended for 400 Acres for himself & 200 Acres for each of his grown up sons, provided they come in and settle in this Province.
- No. 13. John Davis, praying to be confirmed in the Lots No. 1 and 2 in the Township of Windham, having purchased the improvements & possession from Jonas Carle. The Petitioner, having had specific Lots assigned to him amounting to 400 Acres, and it appearing that the Lots prayed for have come into his possession by very improper means, the Committee cannot recommend the prayer of his Petition.

¹Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, pp. 41, 42, 44; Ibid., No. 22, p. 20.

²Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 22, p. 30.

³"Simcoe Papers," I, 187, 282; II, 198, 225, 227, 297, 374, 376, 397, 389, 401, 414; III, 5, 12-3, 26, 112, 235; IV, 63; Mich. Hist. Coll., Vols. III, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XV, passim; Cruikshank, Butler's Rangers, passim; Irving, "Officers of 1812," 32, 95, 209.

⁴See Ontario Archives Report, 1905, 222-3.

- No. 14. Nathan Field. Recommended for 100 Acres for himself & 200 in right of his wife.
- No. 15. Gilbert Field. Answered in the Petition of Eleanor Morden, alias Field.
- No. 16. Gabriel Godfrey, Junr. John Bapt. Godfrey. Recommended at the instance of the Hon. J. Baby for 200 Acres each.
- No. 17. Gabriel Godfrey¹ [Godfroy] Merchant of Detroit. Recommended at the instance of the Hon. J. Baby for 600 Acres.
- No. 18. Benjamin & Saml. Wm. Marsh. Recommended for 400 Acres each in the Township of Hope.
- No. 19. Eleanor McKillup, Widow.² The Committee, considering the peculiar circumstances of the Petitioner, Recommend her for 1200 Acres including as much of her improvements as does not interfere with any intended appropriation of the Reserve in question.
- No. 20. Finlay Malco[l]m.³ Praying for the appropriation of a Tract between Patterson's Creek and Young's Creek in the settlement of Long Point to accomodate 50 families, associates of Gideon Vernon, who have been prevented by unforeseen events from coming sooner into this Province. The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition, but there being a sufficiency of Lands in that neighbourhood, the Families mentioned may be accomodated when they come in.
- No. 21. Capt. John McGill praying to relinquish the 1000 Acres granted him in West Flamboro, in exchange for Lots No. 12, 13, & 14 in the 2d Concession & Lots No. 16 & 23 in the 3rd Concession of the said Township or for any Lots in any other good situation which may be judged expedient. Recommended to grant the Prayer of this Petition for the Township of Clarke.
- No. 22. John McGill, Esq. Praying for half a front Block in the Town of York. Recommended.
- No. 23. Serjeant James Perigo. Recommended for 500 Acres & a back Town Lot.
- No. 24. David Palmer Utter. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 25. David Palmer Utter, Praying to be confirmed in the escheated Lands of the late Simon Ray, having been at considerable expence in burying him & undertaken to pay the debts of the deceased. Recommended to grant the Prayer of the Petition, the Land Prayed for having been escheated from Simon Ray to the Crown.
- No. 26. David B. Morgan. Recommended for a back Town Lot & 200 Acres.
- No. 27. Captain John McGill, Praying that the land due to him to complete his 3,000 Acres as a reduced Capt., be assigned to him in Lot No. 7 in the first Concession & Lots No. 33 in the 2d & 3d Concessions of the Township of York—And the remaining 1150 Acres in any of the forfeited Townships from York to Murray. Recommended.
- No. 28. John McGill, a reduced Quarter Master of the late Queens Rangers Praying that the 800 Acres due to complete his Military Lands be granted to him in the Township of York & that the Lot 25 in the 2d Concession on the line between the River Don & Humber be confirmed to him in part. Recommended to confirm the Petitioner in Lot 25 which he now occupies and assign him 600 Acres where vacant.

¹Mich. Hist. Coll., *passim*. He remained at Detroit and became a citizen of the United States.

²Her husband, Capt. Daniel McKillop, was killed at the battle of Fallen Timber, "Simcoe Papers," II, 227, 414; III, 112.

³Irving, "Officers of 1812," 87.

- No. 29. Timothy Skinner.¹ Recommended for 200 Acres on Yonge Street.
 No. 30. Anthony Westbrook.² Recommended for 300 Acres as a Soldier and family lands, if entitled to them.
 No. 31. Jacob Winter. Recommended for Lot 46 on the East side of Yonge Street.
 No. 32. Jacob Winter praying for a Town Lot in York. Recommended.
 No. 33. John Williams. Recommended for 600 Acres at the Instance of Hon. J. Baby & Col. England.

PETITIONS READ ON THE 6TH JULY, 1796.

- No. 34. Jonathan Ashbridge.³ Recommended for 100 Acres in addition.
 No. 35. John Ashbridge has received 200 Acres, prays for 200 in addition. Cannot be recommended yet.
 No. 36. Alexr. Aitkin, Extract of his letter to the Acting Surveyor General, dated Township of Murray, 5th May, 1796, "As many applications have been made for Lands in this Township, I think the more impartial plan would be to appoint a day for the several Applicants to convene and draw for their Lots, as it will be impossible otherwise to avoid giving dissatisfaction to some of them, if this method does not meet with your approbation, you will be good enough when you transmit orders for granting Lands to point out some other mode." signed Alexr. Aitken, D. Surveyor. Recommended to direct the Surveyor General to give the necessary orders.
 No. 37. J. Porlier Benac.⁴ Recommended for 600 Acres on condition that he actually resides with his family on the British side of the line.
 No. 38. Gloryeaner Bryan stating that she is wife of the Revd. John Bryan, that she is left to support a large family of Children by her industry, that she has no reason to expect that her husband will ever return to his family; that he had received a Certificate for seven hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Elizabeth Town, & praying that the Deed may be made to her & her Heirs. Inadmissible.
 No. 39. Catherine Clement. 2,000 Acres having been recommended to be granted to the Heirs of the late Lieut. Lewis Clement—it is presumed the prayer of this Petition is answered.
 No. 40. Alexr. Clark. If the Petitioner has not received the family Lands he may be entitled to, he may receive them on producing the required Certificates.—Petitioner's Brother will receive Lands on his application in person.
 No. 41. Jos. Clement, J. P. Clement & James Clement,⁵ sons & Heirs of the late Lieut. Lewis Clement. Recommended that 2,000 Acres be granted to the Heirs of the late Lieut. Lewis Clement.
 No. 42. John Cartwright⁶ stating that he had settled and improved on Lot No. 17 in Long Point, prays to be confirmed in the same & for a further grant in the rear Concession of the same to accomodate his family. The Petitioner having received the Lot prayed for, this is settled.

¹Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 47.

²Ibid., p. 45.

³This surname was perpetuated in Ashbridge's Bay, which does not exist now, as the Toronto Harbour improvements have obliterated its original condition.

⁴Mich. Hist. Coll., VIII, 410, 498.

⁵Carnochan, Niagara, 127, 182, 184.

⁶Mich. Hist. Coll., VIII, 411.

- No. 43. John Chrysler.¹ Recommended for 200 Acres for himself to make up his Military Lands & that Lieut. Adam Chrysler's lands may be made up to 2,000 Acres to His Heirs.
- No. 44. Daniel Cassida,² stating that he served in Butler's Rangers and praying for a grant of land in the vicinity of Long Point in addition to the 300 Acres bestowed on disbanded soldiers. Not recommended.
- No. 45. Daniel Cassida, that his deceased wife was a native of Ireland, praying for a grant of land in her right. Not recommended.
- No. 46. Samuel Cassida stating that his father served in Butler's Rangers and that he himself came into this Province from Ireland in 1795; he has Land Board Certificates for 200 Acres, prays for additional Land in the vicinity of Long Point in right of his wife and children. Not recommended.
- No. 47. Sarah Cranford. Her sons will have lands when they are of a proper age to ask for them.
- No. 48. Capt. Covill in behalf of Daniel Cotton and Henry Rechner & their families. When the Petitioner's friends come into this Province, they will receive lands on their personal application.
- No. 49. Margueritte Chaboyez. Not having information respecting the foundation of her request the Committee can give no answer to her Petition.
- No. 50. Thomas Cummings.³ Recommended for 400 Acres in addition including a Lot on Yonge Street.
- No. 51. Robert Cook. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition.
- No. 52. W. J. Chew.⁴ Recommended & referred to the Surveyor General.
- No. 53. William Carver. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 54. John Collins. Recommended for a lot in Newark, if he has not received any.
- No. 55. William Dell. Recommended for family lands on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 56. William Dickson⁵ of Newark, Merchant, Recommended that the lands granted him be made up to 1200 Acres.
- No. 57. The officers of the Garrison of Detroit. Recommended for Town Lots in any place they chuse to settle.
- No. 58. Egedion Day, Praying to take his lands in Beverly Township. Answered within.
- No. 59. Peter D. Jardins. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none have been granted him.
- No. 60. John Dodemead⁶ stating that Lot No. 14 in front of the first Township North side of River la Tranche has been granted to him and the next lot in its rear being vacant, prays that the said Lot may be granted him for the use of his wife & three Daughters. This Petition cannot be answered before Sally Hanse's claims are determined.
- No. 61. John Dodemead praying to be confirmed in possession of Lot 14 in front of the first Township North of River La Tranche. This Petition must lie over untill the Claims of Sally Hanse are determined.

¹Irving, Officers of 1812, 77.

²Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 46.

³Ibid., p. 46.

⁴Irving, "Officers of 1812," 210, 213.

⁵Afterwards a member of the Legislative Council.

⁶Mich. Hist. Coll., I, 347, 375; VIII, 497, 503, 513, 519-21, 545.

- No. 62. John Dunn¹ states that he has received an unanimous call to undertake the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Congregation in the Township of Stamford, prays for a part of the Reserved lands adjoining the Presbyterian Church to build a Parsonage. The Petitioner has received 1200 Acres.
- No. 63. John Davis, Junior. Recommended for 200 Acres, if he has received none.
- No. 64. William Dickson, Farmer, Recommended for 100 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 65. John Durham. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition.
- No. 66. John Darby. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition.
- No. 67. Cornelius Dugan. Recommended for 300 Acres, if he has received no land before.
- No. 68. Colonel England Stating that he has been thirty years an officer & that he served the whole of the last war in America, that he has since served seven years in the Provinces of Lower & Upper Canada, four of which he has been in command of the Military Posts in the Western District of this Province & that during that period he has essentially contributed to locate the New Settlement in the said Western District, praying for 1200 Acres for each of his three children or such quantity as may seem meet. The Committee are sorry they are not warranted by precedent to grant this prayer.
- No. 69. Even Evens. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition.
- No. 70. William Eadus. Recommended for 200 Acres, if he has not received any & the usual quantity in right of his wife on producing the required certificates.
- No. 71. John Ferrier. Recommended for a water lot, place to be left to the Deputy Surveyor, as well as the probability of his being accommodated in one of the Townships in rear of Kingston.
- No. 72. John Fisher. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none have been granted before.
- No. 73. Archibald Flack. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition & family lands, if entitled to them on producing the required certificates.
- No. 74. John Feather. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none have been granted before.
- No. 75. Lieut. Faulkner, 5th Regt., states that he has been a subaltern in the said Regiment for thirteen years and being on the eve of dissolution, prays that provision may be made for his wife & five children, by a grant of land, not being able to provide for them. The Petitioner being dead,² the family is recommended to His Excellency's consideration.
- No. 76. Daniel Fisher. Recommended for 200 acres when he quits the sea.
- No. 77. John Fowler. Recommended for 400 Acres.
- No. 78. William Garner.³ Recommended for 300 Acres, if he has received none before.
- No. 79. Richard Griffin. Recommended for 300 Acres in addition.
- No. 80. Calvin Gould. In behalf of himself & a number of Inhabitants of the County of Granville in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, praying for a tract of land in Upper Canada. Inadmissible.
- No. 81. Aaron Goodall. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none have been granted.
- No. 82. John Gamble,⁴ praying for Lot 12 in the first Concession on the East side of the River Don, with its broken front. This Lot being under a prior grant, the petition cannot be complied with.

¹Carnochan, Niagara, 81; Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 19, p. 32.

²Buried at St. Mark's, Niagara, 2 April, 1796.

³Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 22, p. 35.

⁴Surgeon of the Queen's Rangers. Young, Parish Register, 9, 72, 108, 114, 121, 126, 139.

- No. 83. The Honble Alexr. Grant. The Surveyor General will of course accomodate the Petitioner by assigning part of the lands granted him in the part¹ he requests, if practicable.
- No. 84. John Gould. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition and family lands, if entitled to them.
- No. 85. Robert Gray² Esquire, Solicitor General. Recommended for 1200 Acres.
- No. 86. Benjamin Gilmore. Recommended for 100 Acres to make up 200, unless it appears he has already received that quantity.
- No. 87. William Harffy, Surgeon. Recommended that the land granted to him be made up to 2,000 Acres.
- No. 88. John Hill. Recommended for 200 Acres, provided none has been granted before.
- No. 89. Miles Hitchcock has received 600 Acres, praying for an additional grant. Not recommended.
- No. 90. John Hitchcock has arrived with a family and has received 200 Acres, prays an addition. Not recommended.
- No. 91. John Huff, praying for 500 Acres. Recommended.
- No. 92. John Hill praying for a Lot in Newark. Recommended.
- No. 93. Alexr. Harrow praying for a lot of unlocated land, nine or ten acres in front, near the mouth of the River Detroit, adjoining on the North the south boundary of the Reserve for the Wyandots & on the south by the farm or Lot occupied by Edward Hazell, equal to 400 Acres. The Reserves cannot be granted.
- No. 94. Mr. Heslop,³ praying to be confirmed in a lot at Kingston. The Reserves may be leased, not granted.
- No. 95. Gilbert Hix. Recommended for 200 Acres when discharged.
- No. 96. Jonah Howey.⁴ Recommended to make up his grant to 200 Acres & family lands, if entitled to them.
- No. 97. James Haywood. Recommended for 200 Acres when discharged.
- No. 98. James Hopkins. Recommended for 200 Acres, if he has received none before.
- No. 99. Benjamin Hersha⁵ & his sons. Recommended to grant to the Petitioner & his three sons 200 Acres each on their producing Certificates of their having taken the Oaths & subscribed the Declaration.
- No. 100 Henry Hay⁶ & others. Recommended to direct the Surveyor General to accomodate them with small lots in the part prayed for, if practicable;⁷ & to assign the remainder of their lands where he can find vacancies.
- No. 101. Thomas Herns. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none has been granted before.
- No. 102. Joseph Hunt. Recommended to be accomodated with the quantity of land he is entitled to at Toby Cock. [Etobicoke.]
- No. 103. Andrew Hansell. Recommended for 200 Acres, if he has received none.
- No. 104. William Hodgkinson. Recommended for the 100 Acres in addition, on producing his discharge, unless he has already received them.
- No. 105. Esther Hodgkinson. Recommended for 200 Acres, if she has received none before.

¹At Long Point.

²"Simcoe Papers," III, 178; IV, 6, 135, 147.

³Young, Parish Register, 69, 157.

⁴Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 22, p. 38.

⁵Now generally written Hershey. Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 19, pp. 73-4.

⁶Son of Lt. Governor Hay of Detroit. "Simcoe Papers," I, 255; II, 297-8; III, 30.

⁷At Long Point.

- No. 106. William Jarvis, Esquire. The Committee cannot recommend the Petitioner for the Lots prayed for on Yonge Street, as two other Lots have been already assigned him, & it has been a rule adopted by the Council not to grant more than one Lot to the same person on that street. The family lands asked for cannot be recommended, as no precedent appears to warrant it, except what has been granted to the children of Executive Counsellors in consideration of the rank they hold in the Province, upon the particular motion & recommendation of His Excellency himself.
- No. 107. William Monforton.¹ Recommended for 600 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 108. Timothy Murphy.² Recommended that Mr. McMichael's grant may be suspended until the Surveyor General makes a report on the premises.
- No. 109. Angus McDonell.³ Recommended to grant the prayer of the petition anywhere in the County of York, except on Yonge Street or in the Township of York.
- No. 110. Angus McDonell. Recommended that the Petitioner be confirmed in Lot No. 7, second Concession, East side the Don, upon condition of improving the same within one year.
- No. 111. Mary de Metrail, widow of the late Lieut. Lewis de Metrail of the 60th Regt., praying for the proportion of land he was entitled to. Settled by a former order of Council, the specification being then not given in.
- No. 112. Christian McDonell.⁴ Certificate & discharge wanted.
- No. 113. Deborah Muirhead.⁵ Recommended for 1200 Acres.
- No. 114. William Birdseye Peters,⁶ son of the Revd. Samuel Peters, a suffering Loyalist, praying for such quantity of land as he may be entitled to. Already decided on.
- No. 115. William Read. Recommended for 800 Acres in addition, in compliance with the recommendation of the Land Board.
- No. 116. William Reid. Recommended for 300 Acres in addition.
- No. 117. George Reid. Recommended that the remainder of his Military lands may be made up to him, and such family lands, as he may appear to be entitled to, on producing the required Certificates.
- No. 118. Mary Ridout,⁷ the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, praying for 200 Acres in the County of York. Recommended.
- No. 119. Elizabeth P. Sheehan.⁸ Recommended for 1200 Acres.
- No. 120. Peter Smith.⁹ Recommended to grant 1200 Acres, but Cramahe being appropriated to Keeler and Associates, & Murray for single farm Lots to actual settlers, Mr. Smith cannot be recommended where he wishes, unless His Excellency may be pleased to direct otherwise.
- No. 121. John Sparkman,¹⁰ Barrack Master at Detroit. Recommended that the lands granted to the Petitioner may be made up to 1200 Acres.

¹"Simeoe Papers," I, 26, 182-3, 189; II, 390; Mich. Hist. Coll., VIII, 470; IX, 495; X, 294, 301, 324, 616; XI, 650.

²Had been a blacksmith in the Indian Dept. Murphy's Creek at Long Point was named after him.

³Then Clerk of the Assembly.

⁴Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 46.

⁵Daughter of Col. John Butler, married Dr. James Muirhead, 19 May, 1795.

⁶Riddell, "Legal Profession in U.C.," 25, 146, 182.

⁷Wife of Thomas Ridout.

⁸Wife of Walter Butler Sheehan.

⁹Young, Parish Register, 27, 32, 50, 51, 57, 61, 65, 66, 69-71, 77, 89, 94, 99, 105, 109, 111, 116, 119, 132.

¹⁰Mich. Hist. Coll., XI, 426-31; XV, 41.

- No. 122. Albert & Benjamin French.¹ Recommended for 600 Acres each.
 No. 123. Jeremiah French², stating that he commanded a Company under Lieut. Colonel Peters during General Burgoyne's campaign; has received 2,000 Acres, prays for an additional grant. Referred to His Excellency's pleasure.
 No. 124. Mrs. Tice.³ Recommended for 600 Acres.
 No. 125. John Trenor. Recommended for 300 Acres as a soldier and 200 Acres in right of his wife, the Daughter of a Loyalist.
 No. 126. Jonathan Wilcott. Recommended for 200 Acres.

PETITIONS READ ON THE 7TH OF JULY, 1796.

- No. 1. Lieut. Col. Butler stating that he had three slaves, who were in His Majesty's service during the late war and praying for the usual quantity of land allowed to soldiers in their right. Inadmissible.
 No. 2. Thomas & Andrew Butler⁴ stating that they are Heirs at law to the late Captain Walter Butler, who was killed in His Majesty's service and praying for 3,000 Acres. The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition as the Heirs of the officers killed at Bunkers Hill are equally entitled to make claims.
 No. 3. Elisha Baker, Junior, stating that the Township of Percy does not contain the number of Acres allowed to a Township & praying for a Gore of land in the rear of the Township of Murray, but if granted before, part of the Township granted to Joseph Keeler. Not recommended.
 No. 4. Nathan B. Barnum. To lie over untill Petitioner can be found.
 No. 5. Alexr. Burns. Recommended for 1200 Acres.
 No. 6. John Carscallin. Referred to the Deputy Surveyor of the District to report.
 No. 7. Abram Dayton.⁵ The Petitioner should have applied to the Surveyor General before he sat down on any Lot. The Reserves ought not to be changed and it does not appear that the Petitioner merits it in this case.
 No. 8. Augustus & Ebenezer Jones. Recommended that the Petitioners & Mr. Angus McDonell be heard before the Council & the right of possession determined according to Justice. The Committee, being not sufficiently informed, cannot recommend the Transfer prayed for.
 No. 9. Saml. Jones. Recommended for 200 Acres, if resident in the Province & he has had no grant before.
 No. 10. Thomas Jones. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none granted before.
 No. 11. Perkin Lewis. Recommended for 200 Acres, if of age and he has had no land before.
 No. 12. Richard Laurence. Settled before.
 No. 13. George Lutes, Senior, has received 200 Acres, prays for an additional quantity. The Committee does not see any reason to add to his land.
 No. 14. William Lundy.⁶ Recommended for such family lands as he may appear to be entitled to on producing the required Certificates.
 No. 15. George Laurence.⁷ It appearing that the Petitioner has received his family lands, the Committee does not recommend an addition.

¹Sons of Jeremiah French.

²Member of the Assembly.

³Widow of Gilbert Tice, late sheriff of Nassau.

⁴Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, pp. 49-50.

⁵Grantee of the Township of Burford.

⁶Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 22, p. 43.

⁷Carnochan, Niagara, pp. 101, 183.

- No. 16. John Kelly. Recommended for 200 Acres, if he has never received any & is resident in the Province.
- No. 17. Thomas Kinsey. Recommended that 400 Acres be granted to the Petitioner on his lodging the ticket mentioned in the Surveyor General's office, including the Lots improved on.
- No. 18. Captain George Ker. Captain Ker not being in the Province, no part of his Petition can be complied with.
- No. 19. John Kane. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition. (if he has not received his Military land before) upon producing his discharge.
- No. 20. Benjamin Kinsey. Recommended for 200 Acres for himself, if no land has been granted before.—If the Assignment has been regular thro' the Land Board, it wants no confirmation.
- No. 21. Joseph Lemmon. Recommended for 200 Acres family lands as per Magistrates Certificate.
- No. 22. Jacob Lemmon.¹ Recommended for 650 Acres being his family lands according to a Magistrate's Certificate.
- No. 23. Samuel Letch. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 24. Sabine Lake. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none have been granted before.
- No. 25. Thomas Lake. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none have been granted before.
- No. 26. Colonel McKee stating that he has been for many years in possession of a Tract of Land on the South side of the River Thames by virtue of a Deed from the Chippawas (now known by the description of No. 2 and 3 in the first Township), that the same had been held with the consent and approbation of the Land Board of the Western District, prays for a grant of the same in the usual manner. Recommended to be referred to the Surveyor General to include in the amount of land granted to the Petitioner.
- No. 27. Alexr. McQueen states that he has received 360 Acres and prays for an addition as he has three sons, stout men. The Petitioner appears to have had his portion of land, his grown up sons will, of course, have farm Lots when they apply for them.
- No. 28. Peter McBride, Senior, has received 500 Acres, prays for 250 Acres. Not Recommended.
- No. 29. John Morden served as a private in the Royal Yorkers, has received 100 Acres, prays to have his Military land compleated. Recommended if not done before.
- No. 30. Moses Martin. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 31. John McGlashan. Recommended for a Town Lot in Newark, if not granted before.
- No. 32. John Mucklehose. Recommended for such family lands as he may appear entitled to, on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 33. William McDonell. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none have been granted before.
- No. 34. Mary Millard. Recommended for the 100 Acres prayed for.
- No. 35. Patrick McDonell. Recommended for the portion of a soldier, if not granted before.
- No. 36. Peter McBride, Junior. Recommended for a Town Lot, if of age.

¹Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 22, p. 68.

- No. 37. James & Lois Murdoff. If the Deputy Surveyor certified that they cannot be accomodated in the Midland District, the Deputy Surveyor will be authorised to allot lands to them in the Home District.
- No. 38. Peter McBride, Junior, has been recommended for a Town Lot in Newark, if of age.
- No. 39. Joseph McLauchlan. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 40. Joseph Mulholland. Recommended for 200 Acres, if of age and not granted before.
- No. 41. Mrs. Hannah McCartney. This belongs to some Petition.
- No. 42. James McLauchlan. Recommended for what may be due him to compleat his Military lands.
- No. 43. James McCollom.¹ Recommended to make up his Military land, if not granted before.
- No. 44. James McCarthy. Recommended for 300 Acres as a soldier, if none have been granted before.
- No. 45. John Mills.² Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 46. John Moore stating that he has been settled seven years in this Province and that during the war he sent several recruits to serve in the new raised Corps within the British lines; he has suffered much for his loyalty in person & in property, prays for an additional grant. The Committee not being sufficiently informed respecting him defer coming to a decision. Ordered 400 Acres in addition.
- No. 47. John Morden. Recommended to make up his Military lands, if not granted before.
- No. 48. Lieut. Col. McGregor³ praying for 10,000 acres for himself and such portion as may be deemed meet for his wife & each of his five Children. The Committee regret that they cannot recommend him for more than 1200 Acres to himself & a single Lot to his wife & each of his Children.
- No. 49. Thomas North. Recommended for 100 Acres to complete his Military land, if not granted before.
- No. 50. Warner Nellis. Recommended for 200 Acres in right of his wife, the daughter of a Loyalist.
- No. 51. Warner Nellis.⁴ Recommended for 600 Acres.
- No. 52. Israel Omstead [Olmstead] stating that he had received Land Board Certificates for 200 Acres on the River Rideau, and had made improvements thereon & built a house twice, which the Indians as often burnt; that he has built another for the third time but dare not inhabit it as the Indians threaten him with death, & praying for assistance to obtain his lands. The Committee is not competent to recommend what may be proper to be done in this Case.
- No. 53. Peter O. Karr, recommended for 400 Acres in addition.
- No. 54. Andrew Ostrander. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition, if not granted before.
- No. 55. Ensign Pearse,⁵ Queen's Rangers. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 56. John Petto, Serjeant Queen's Rangers. Referred to His Excellency.

¹"Papers and Records," VI, pp. 86-8.

²Irving, "Officers of 1812," 65-6.

³Gregor McGregor, "Simcoe Papers," I, 26, 212.

⁴Son of Captain Hendrick Nellis.

⁵"Simcoe Papers," I, 72; II, 349.

- No. 57. William Pickard, having set himself down on reserved lands of the Crown without authority & being since secured in his improvements, praying for an additional quantity on the other side of the Creek.¹ The Committee does not think proper to recommend his prayer.
- No. 58. The Presbyterian Congregation² praying for a tract of land, as a fund for building a Church. The Committee does not consider themselves authorised to recommend the appropriation of any land for the purpose.
- No. 59. James Palmer. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 60. John Parsen.³ Recommended for 400 Acres and that the Surveyor General may accomodate him as nearly to his wishes as possible.
- No. 61. Joseph Page.⁴ Recommended to make up his Military lands, if not already granted.
- No. 62. John Peer. Recommended for 200 Acres for himself, if not granted before, but it does not appear that his wife has been the Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist.
- No. 63. John Purves. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 64. Joseph Petrey⁵ states that he served as a serjeant in Butler's Rangers and has located 300 Acres in the Township of Saltfleet, prays to be confirmed in the same & for an additional grant of 300 Acres family lands. Recommended.
- No. 65. John Pettit.⁶ Recommended for 200 Acres in addition to the 200 he has received and such family lands as he may be entitled to.
- No. 66. David Palmer. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before and such family lands as he may appear to be entitled to.
- No. 67. Christian Price can only be recommended for 200 Acres in right of his wife, if not granted before, on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 68. William Price. Recommended for 200 Acres in right of his wife on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 69. Joseph Powell. Recommended for 300 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 70. David Ramsay.⁷ Recommended for 600 Acres.
- No. 71. Margaret Rickman states that she is the daughter of a Loyalist and that her husband, Cornelius Rickman, received 200 Acres in the 8th Township, that the late Land Board granted her 100 Acres family lands, she has been separated from her husband for a length of time, in consequence of ill usage, & now understanding that he intends to dispose of said lot, prays to have it confirmed to her and to her son, Cornelius C. Rickman. To lie over for further information.
- No. 72. Barent Roorback. Praying for a Township. Unnecessary to answer the letter untill the writer comes into this Province.
- No. 73. Andrew Roney, private in the Queen's Rangers. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 74. Benjamin Robinson, private in the Queen's Rangers. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 75. Christian Ricelay. Recommended for 50 Acres it not appearing that he is entitled to family lands.

¹The Four Mile Creek.

²Carnochan, Niagara, 82-3.

³"Simcoe Papers," IV, 314, 317.

⁴Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 46.

⁵Ibid., p. 43.

⁶See his petition, "Papers and Records," XXIV, 100.

⁷"Simcoe Papers," II, 331-2; III, 90; IV, 114.

- No. 76. Stephen Secord.¹ Recommended for 200 Acres in right of his wife, on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 77. Joseph Smith. Recommended for 200 Acres in right of his wife, on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 78. Walter Slingerland, praying for Lot No. 282 in the Town of Newark. Recommended to the Surveyor General to be complied with if no Town Lot has been granted before & he has complied with the conditions.
- No. 79. Frederick Smith. Recommended for such family lands as he may be entitled to, on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 80. Alexr. Stewart² praying for a Town Lot in Newark. Referred to the Surveyor General to be granted if the allegations are true.
- No. 81. Philip Servos. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 82. Lieut. Charles Selleck³ stating that he served in the late War with the rank & pay of Lieut. in the army (on board the armed Gun Boats commanded by Colonel Hubbell) & praying for the quantity of land usually granted to Officers of that Rank. The Committee are not sufficiently informed to recommend the claim as a reduced officer, but judge him deserving of any quantity of land His Excellency may please to offer him.
- No. 83. Michael Slood. Recommended that he be considered as a Lieut. in Cuyler's Corps on the faith of the Certificates produced & admitted to the lands he may be entitled to as such.
- No. 84. James Stewart. Recommended for the additional land he may be entitled to, on producing his Warrant and becoming a Resident in this Province.
- No. 85. Garret Slingerlandt. Recommended for the remainder of his Military lands, if not granted before.
- No. 86. John Shaffer. He will get the lands he is entitled to on lodging the Certificates in the Surveyor General's Office. The transfer under the land Board needs no confirmation.
- No. 87. Major Smith,⁴ Queen's Rangers, praying to have 1,000 acres of land granted to him at the Tobacaok in lieu of that granted to him heretofore in the Township of Flamborough. Recommended.
- No. 88. Peter Smith stating that he has purchased 600 acres from Jethro Jackson and praying to be confirmed in the same. The Committee cannot recommend this.
- No. 89. Peter Sharp, Innkeeper. The Petition does not come within the cognizance of the Committee.
- No. 90. Stephen Slaughson & Thomas Holder stating that they are farmers & live in Ranslaer County, State of New York and wish to remove into this Province with forty families & praying for 10,000 Acres of land between York & Lake Simcoe to accomodate them as well as the Petitioners. Not recommended.
- No. 91. Philip Smith. Recommended for 200 Acres, if of age and not granted before.
- No. 92. Staats Springsteen. To lie over.
- No. 93. Alexr. Summers. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.

¹See Col. De Peyster's list, Can. Archives Report, 1891, p. 4; also Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 45.

²Carnochan, Niagara, 108, 127; Riddell, "Legal Profession in Upper Canada," 25, 27, 136, 146, 167.

³"Papers and Records," V, 62-3-4-5.

⁴Afterwards a member of the Executive Council.

- No. 94. Francis Stephenson, late Queen's Rangers, praying for 1,000 Acres of land near the seat of Government, 1,000 in the Bay of Quinty, 1,000 in Cornwall, and Grenadier Island. Referred to His Excellency, observing that no Island can be granted.
- No. 95. Peter Smith, late Lieut. praying for Lots No. 11, front and rear in the Township of Sidney, which had been formerly granted to Daniel Celby but never improved. Referred to the Surveyor General to report on the quantity of land he may be entitled to & the merits of the case stated.
- No. 96. Joshua Smades. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 97. John Stansfield stating that he had served on the Magnificent 74, Captain Robert Lindsay, has a wife and eight children, has received 200 acres, praying for additional land and to be confirmed in a lot of land he purchased from a man who served in Arnold's Corps. Not recommended.
- No. 98. Peter Secord, Senior. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 99. David Shank.¹ Recommended to grant the remainder of his land in Flamboro Township, agreeable to his desire.
- No. 100. Major Smith,² Queen's Rangers, praying for 1200 Acres in addition to his Military lands & such quantity as may be deemed meet for his sister, Anne Smith. The Committee is not authorized to recommend any addition to Officers Military lands, but recommend that 1200 Acres may be granted to Petitioners sister, Anne Smith, when she becomes a resident of this Province.
- No. 101. Samuel Street, Junior.³ Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 102. Aaron Stevens⁴ praying for 200 acres in right of his wife, the Daughter of a Loyalist. Wanted the Certificate.
- No. 103. James Slack. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition and such family lands as he may appear entitled to, on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 104. Thomas Smith stating that he has received from the Land Board of the Western District a Grant of Lot No. 12 in front of the first Township, North side of River la Tranche, now the Thames, on which Lot he has expended a large sum of money, praying for a Deed of the same. Apprehended to be one of the Lots claimed by Sally Hanse & referred to the decision of her claims.
- No. 105. Thomas Smith⁵ of Detroit. Recommended for 1200 Acres, including the lands already granted.
- No. 106. John Stacey⁶ stating that he has improved Lot No. 6 in long Point and praying for a grant of the same and additional land. The Lot prayed for & received contains nearly 300 Acres.
- No. 107. James Secord⁷. Recommended for 200 Acres if not granted before.
- No. 108. Daniel Secord. Being absent no notice can be taken of this Petition.
- No. 109. Jonathan Schieffelin⁸. Recommended to complete his received lands to 2,000 Acres, as a reduced officer on producing his Commission.

¹"Simcoe Papers," I, 72.

²Ibid.

³Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 22, pp. 57-8.

⁴Probably the man of that name executed for treason in July, 1814.

⁵"Simcoe Papers," II, 227, 389, 390; III, 129, 18; IV, 17, 27; Mich. Hist. Coll., I, 345; VIII, 397, 411; XI, 612, 652.

⁶See also petition of 1793. "Papers and Records," XXIV, 131.

⁷Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 19, p. 61; Ibid., No. 22, pp. 52-3-4.

⁸Simcoe Papers, IV, 211; Ontario Archives Report, 1905, 2, 18, 189, 190, 197, 249, 255, 260, 279; Mich. Hist. Coll., II, 22; IX, 470, 484, 647-8; X, 283; XI, 228, 238, 344, 371, et passim.

- No. 110 Jonathan Tuttle. His sons, if of age, will receive lands on their application.
- No. 111. Elizabeth Thompson, Relict of the late Adjutant Fraser of late 2nd Battalion Royal Yorkers, praying for 2,000 acres in his right. If Adjutant William Fraser has not received the whole of the lands he was entitled to, the Committee recommend that the quantity due may be granted to the Heirs of his body, & in failure of those to his widow, being resident & producing Certificate of Marriage.
- No. 112. Samuel Thompson stating that he is Heir to his late Brother, Captain Andrew Thompson of Butler's Rangers, who lost his life in the year 1781 and praying for the land due him. The Committee cannot recommend this petition for reasons repeatedly assigned on similar occasions.
- No. 113. John & George Turney¹ stating that they had served as volunteers in Butler's Rangers and have each received 300 acres, praying for an addition. Not recommended.
- No. 114. Christian Troyer² stating that he had settled in Long Point under the same order as his brother, John Troyer, praying to be confirmed in the lot he now occupies and for an additional grant contiguous thereto. Not recommended.
- No. 115. John Troyer³ stating that he occupies a Lot in Long Point Bay which he purchased for £50 and praying to be confirmed in it and for additional land. Not recommended.
- No. 116: Peter Vandrissee. Recommended for 300 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 117. William Vanderlip. Recommended for 300 acres as a soldier for himself, if not granted before, & his wife's lands, if she appears to have been the Daughter of a Loyalist on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 118. Edward Vanderlip. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 119. John Wrong stating that he is married to the widow of the late Jeremiah Johnson, who left eight children, & praying for lands in her & their right. Recommended that if Jeremiah Johnson has never received his family lands, they may be given to the wife of the Petitioner, on her producing the required Certificate.
- No. 120. John Willson of the King's Mills. Recommended for broken Lots No. 4 & 5 on the Humber as prayed for, in part of 1200 acres. The Lot No. 30 on Yonge Street is referred to His Excellency's pleasure.
- No. 121. Jacob Willson. Recommended for the remainder of his Military lands on producing his discharge.
- No. 122. Ann Wilkins. Recommended for 200 Acres on her marriage.
- No. 123. Peter Witney. Recommended for 200 Acres, if resident & not granted before.
- No. 124. Serjeant John Wilson, late of Butler's Rangers. Recommended for family lands, if he appears entitled on producing the required Certificate. Referred to the Surveyor General to be accommodated where he has located his Military lands, if practicable.
- No. 125. John Wintermute. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition & such family lands as he may appear entitled to, on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 126. John Wilson stating he has received 200 Acres in Crowland & praying for an addition thereto. Not recommended.

¹Irving, Officers of 1812, 77-8, 81.

²See his petition, "Papers and Records," XXIV, 142.

³See his petition, "Papers and Records," XXIV, 142-3.

- No. 127. Detrick White stating that he has improved a Lot in Long Point Bay & praying for an addition thereto. The Lot prayed for has been already granted him and will amount to more than 300 Acres.
- No. 128. Robert Wilkins has purchased half a Town Lot in Kingston from Lieut. O'Neil & prays for a grant of the water lot in front of said Lot. Referred to the Deputy Surveyor of the District to report thereon.
- No. 129. Miles Winslow. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 130. Edia Wintermute. Recommended for 150 Acres family lands as per Certificate.
- No. 131 Henry Young. Recommended for his Military lands, if not granted before.
- No. 132. Daniel Young. Recommended for 500 Acres as a Serjeant, if not granted before, and lands in right of his wife, on producing the required Certificate.

PETITIONS READ ON THE 8TH JULY, 1796.

- No. 1. Captain Samuel Anderson¹ stating that he has received 1400 Acres and praying for the remaining 1600. Recommended, if not completed before.
- No. 2. Revd. John Bethune,² Chaplain to the late 84th Regt. Recommended for the remainder of his Military land, if not granted before.
- No. 3. Mary Cowan. Recommended for 200 Acres on her marriage.
- No. 4. Lieut. James Campbell stating that he has lodged all the land Certificates he was possessed of with the Clerk of the Peace for the Eastern District, but having no Certificates for 1500 Acres in the Township of Oxford on the South side of the River Rideau, (additional lands) he prays for a Deed of certain named Lots. Referred to the Surveyor General's Office, that if he appears entered for them, descriptions may be sent the Attorney General.
- No. 5. Donald Campbell & others stating that they drew lands in the County of Glengary & got Lots No. 37 for Donald Campbell, No. 35 for Donald McDonnell, No. 14 for Alexr. McLenan, & No. 27 for Archibald McGilvray, all in the 15th Concession of the Township of Lancaster in the aforesaid County and that by mistake their names were not inserted on the plan for the said Lots, praying that their names may be inserted in the said plan, & that deeds may issue in course. Referred to the Surveyor General to be complied with, if practicable.
- No. 6. Lieut. Alexr. Campbell & others. Referred to the Surveyor General to be carried into execution, if consistent with the general regulation.
- No. 7 Archibald Cunningham³. Recommended for 1200 Acres as an old Merchant & settler.
- No. 8 Thomas Doyle stating that his deceased Uncle received 500 Acres of land, which he bequeathed to the Petitioner, praying for a deed of the same. He will, of course, be entitled to his Uncle's legacy. The location of the grant must be left to the Surveyor General.
- No. 9. John Farris.⁴ Recommended for 600 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 10. Peggy Hoffman stating that she is the only surviving child of Nicholas Hoffman of the Loyal Rangers, deceased, who was entered on the plan of Fort Erie Township [Bertic] for 300 acres, praying for a grant of the same. Recommended to grant the lands due to Nicholas Hoffman to his surviving Heirs.

¹"Papers and Records," VI, 113-6.

²Simcoe Papers, I, 235; III, 249; IV, 310.

³Ibid., IV, 290; Carnochan, Niagara, 185; Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 19, p. 23.

⁴Probably John Ferris of Kingston, Young, Parish Register, 70, 72, 85, 92, 135.

- No. 11. Edward Jackson praying to be allowed to exchange Lot No. 9 in the 8th Concession (which is an entire swamp) in Augusta for Lot No. 23 in the 1st Concession of Wolford. Referred to the Surveyor General to be complied with, if practicable.
- No. 12. Daniel Jones praying for a Lot on the Ottawa River known as the Chiene falls to erect Grist & saw mills. Prior applications having been made for the same place, the prayer of this Petition cannot be recommended.
- No. 13. John Lawrence Esquire. Recommended for 1200 Acres including any former grant.
- No. 14. John Lawrence, Esqr. Recommended to grant the Petitioner Lots No. 1, 2, & 3 being broken fronts on the East side of the Humber as part of the 1200 Acres recommended to be granted to him. The Committee do not recommend the dismembering any part of the ground at present attached to the saw Mill for the reasons assigned in the Report, nor do they recommend the granting Lots on Yonge Street to persons out of the Province.
- No. 15. Elizabeth McAlpine, Widow of Capt. MacAlpine. Recommended for 1200 Acres including the quantity ordered by Government.
- No. 16. John Munro of the Township of Young [Yonge]. The Committee cannot determine to whom the Lot No. 1 belongs without hearing the parties.
- No. 17. Louvigny de Montigny¹ praying for two farm lots near the Island of Bois Blanc to accomodate his family & that of the late Governor Hay. Apprehended that the Petitioner is included in the two Lots asked for by Mr. Henry Hay.
- No. 18. George Meldrum.² Recommended for 1200 Acres, including all former grants.
- No. 19. Arthur McCormick. Recommended for the same quantity of land that Mr. Dugan has had granted to him, if none has been granted before, in which case to be made up.
- No. 20. Charles Morrison³. Recommended for 1200 Acres on his removing from Michillimackinac and residing within this Province.
- No. 21. Angus McGillivray stating that he got a ticket for Lot No. 29 in the 8th Concession of the Lake Township, County of Glengary and that by some mistake his name was not entered on the plan of the said Township; that four years subsequent to his settling on & improving the said Lot, one John McDonell received a Land Board Certificate for the same, that he has been informed that the said John McDonell has presented his Certificate to the Attorney General, who will probably issue the Deed in his name, being ignorant of the circumstances, and praying for the interference of the Council. Recommended that the Attorney General be written to to stay proceedings and referred to the Surveyor General to inquire into and report.
- No. 22. Cornelius Munro, Esq. To inquire whether he has not already received Military land.
- No. 23. Malco [l]m. McMartin⁴. stating that he has drawn Lot No. 11 on the south side of the River aux Raisins which contains only 50 Acres, and praying

¹Simcoe Papers, I, 331; II, 179, 224, 388, 396, 400, 415; III, 5; IV, 22, 106, 275; Mich. Hist. Coll., XII, 208; Ontario Archives Report, 1905, passim.

²See Mich. Hist. Coll., Vols. I, II, IV, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII for many references.

³Carnochan, Niagara, 183; Papers and Records, III, 68; Mich. Hist. Coll., X, 290; XI, 484; XII, 79.

⁴Simcoe Papers, I, 147; Papers and Records, XXI, 94.

- for a Gore of land between the North bank of the River aux Raisins and the 7th Concession line which contains about 40 Acres. Referred to the Surveyor General.
- No. 24. Mary McKenzie on behalf of her sons, children of John Miller & John McKenzie, deceased, private soldiers in the 84th Regt. Recommended that any Military lands due to the deceased may be granted to their heirs.
- No. 25. Alexr. McKenzie stating that he is Nephew & heir to the late Capt. John McKenzie of the Royal Yorkers, that the late Capt. McKenzie had only located 1250 Acres & praying for the remaining 1750 Acres. Not recommended.
- No. 26. Alexr. McKenzie stating that he is son & heir to the late Kenneth McKenzie of the Royal Yorkers, that 500 Acres have been granted to the family of the Petitioner's father & praying to have the usual proportion of 2,000 completed. Recommended to grant the Military lands due to the late Lieut. Kenneth McKenzie to his lawful heirs, the location left to the Surveyor General.
- No. 27. Patrick Robinson. Recommended for 400 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 28. Captain Justus Sherwood. Recommended that whatever Military lands may be still due him as a reduced Captain may be assigned to him by the Surveyor General, to whom the location thereof is referred.
- No. 29. Elizabeth Thompson. Determined long ago.
- No. 30. Roderick Urchart. [Urquhart]. Recommended for his portion of Military lands, if not granted before and referred to the Surveyor General including the Lot prayed for, if practicable.
- No. 31. Abraham Wing¹ stating that he served as a Volunteer from the year 1777 to the close of the War, that he has received 450 Acres and praying for 750 in addition. Not recommended.

PETITIONS READ ON THE 9TH JULY, 1796.

- No. 1. Joseph Anderson² praying for Lot 8 in the Town of New Johnstown & park lot No. 5 in front of said Town, East side. Referred to the Deputy Surveyor to be granted, if practicable.
- No. 2. Thomas Bowlby.³ The Petitioner, being one of Mr. Francis's settlers and recommended by him for 400 Acres in the 10,000 appropriated for them on the West side Patterson's Creek, he is recommended by the Committee for 400 Acres.
- No. 3. John Blacker, Esq. stating that he married Mary W. Meyer a loyalist U. E. praying for Lot No. 2 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Murray in her right. Referred to the Deputy Surveyor of the District to be complied with, if consistent with his instructions.
- No. 4. William Carl. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 5. Henry Crow. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 6. John Decow⁴. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition.
- No. 7. James Day. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 8. William Francis. Referred to the Surveyor General to comply with the prayer of the petition, if practicable.
- No. 9. Hugh Gallagher stating that he served in the 44th Regt, is now in the Queen's Rangers and praying for the usual quantity of land granted to soldiers. Referred to His Excellency.

¹Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, 45.

²Papers and Records, VI, 110.

³Ibid., II, 68, 90.

⁴Papers and Records, XXII, 92-110.

- No. 10. James Green praying for the Township of Nepean. The Township of Nepean can be settled only under the terms of the Proclamation.
- No. 11. Hugh Holmes. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 12. Samuel Heron stating that he has received 200 Acres and praying for more. Not recommended.
- No. 13. Thomas Hamlenton, being one of Mr. Francis's settlers & recommended by him for 600 Acres in the 10,000 appropriated for them on the West side of Patterson's Creek, he is recommended by the Committee for that quantity.
- No. 14. James Jones, private in the Queen's Rangers, Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 15. Jethro Jackson, praying for Lots No. 32 & 33 in the Township of Murray with their broken fronts. Not recommended, he having sold the land granted him before receiving a Patent and without authority.
- No. 16. Laurence Johnston praying for Lot No. 19, East side of Yonge Street. To lie over for his appearance.
- No. 17. Joseph Jackson. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 18. Thomas Lyon praying for Lot No. 42, East side of Yonge Street. To lie over for his appearance.
- No. 19. Captain Lippencott. Recommended to complete Captain Lippencott's Military lands as a reduced Captain.
- No. 20. Simon McNabb praying for Lot No. 97 in the Town of Newark. Recommended to the Deputy Surveyor General to grant, if vacant & the Petitioner be of age.
- No. 21. James Miles¹ praying for Lot No. 37 East side of Yonge Street. To lie over for appearance.
- No. 22. Hugh Munro, Esqr. It does not appear that the order of Council authorised Capt. Munro to place himself on any Lots without the intervention of the Surveyor General's Office; whatever Lots Capt. Munro has regular Assignments for, Deeds will issue, of course, on his lodging them with the Attorney General.
- No. 23. Hugh Munro, Esqr. for self & Associates. If the Assignments appear regular, nothing else is necessary but to lodge them with the Attorney General.
- No. 24. William Park² of Detroit, merchant. Recommended for 1200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 25. Edward Reading. Recommended for 300 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 26. Seth Soper. Land Board Certificate. Referred to the Surveyor General.
- No. 27. Nathaniel Taylor, Junior. Recommended for 600 Acres.
- No. 28. Malcolm Wright praying for 500 Acres on Yonge Street. To lie over for appearance.
- No. 29. John Wilson, Senior. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 30. John Wilson, Junior. Recommended for Lot No. 18 West side of Yonge Street. The Lot asked for on the Humber is reserved.
- No. 31. Ebenezer Washburn praying for Lots No. 1 & 8 in the Township of Fredericksburg. The Committee is not sufficiently acquainted with the merits of the Petitioner to recommend a compliance with his request.
- No. 32. Sally White. Recommended for 200 Acres, if in a capacity to cultivate them.
- No. 33. Amos Wright stating that he had purchased from Jonathan Purkins, deceased, Lot No. 12 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Escot, County of

¹Simcoe Papers, III, 243.

²Mich. Hist. Coll., I, 403; II, 589; V, 533; VIII, 411, 493; IX, 583; X, 320, 609; Simcoe Papers, I, 195.

Yonge, on which Lot there is a Mill site praying permission to erect a mill thereon. Purchase does not appear regular & Mill sites belong to the Possessors of the land on each side of the stream.

PETITIONS READ ON THE 11TH JULY, 1796.

- No. 1. Charles Annis. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before, location left to the Surveyor General.
- No. 2. Jean Baptiste Bouchette¹ stating that he has a son & seven Daughters & praying for a grant of land for each of them. The seven Daughters of Capt. Bouchette recommended for 200 Acres each on their marriage.
- No. 3. John Baily, Ship Carpenter. Recommended for 200 Acres when discharged, if not granted before.
- No. 4. Richmond Bass. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 5. Samuel Booth and the sons of John Booth, senior, deceased, stating that Mr. Collins² entered with a pencil their Father's name on the plan of Elizabeth Town, being Lots 37 East side, 35 & 31 West side in the 4th Concession of said Township & Lot No. 31, 3rd Concession, that Mr. Collins had no blanc Certificates at the time he made the above entries but promised to send them to Petitioners on his arrival at Quebec. No Certificates came to hand, but their Father at his Death assigned said Lots to Petitioners, which they have settled and improved at a great expence, considering themselves perfectly secure, but now they find that the above Lots are reserved for the use of the Crown. Referred to the Surveyor General to report thereon & be accomodated, if practicable.
- No. 6. Charles Blake, Garrison Surgeon for the City of Montreal, stating that by His Majesty's instructions to the Governor General, he is entitled to a proportion of land equal to a reduced Captain, that he has drawn 1200 Acres thereof on the Ottawa or Grand River. That in the year 1792, the Land Board of the Eastern District located to him 1800 Acres of land in the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Concessions of the Township of Marlborough, but that upon examining the Map of the said Township it does not appear that the Petitioner's name is entered thereon, he therefore prays that his name may be inserted for Lots No. 10, 11 & 12 in the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Concessions of said Township & that a Deed may issue in his name. To lie over until reference can be had to the Council Book of Quebec.
- No. 7. Jonathan Bertron. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 8. David Bertron. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 9. William Chewett stating that he has received 1200 Acres of land and praying for 800 Acres in addition, being his right as a Staff Officer. The Committee not having His Majesty's instructions referred to in Governor Hamilton's Certificate, and consequently not having the means of knowing whether Staff Officers of his description were put on a footing with Subaltern officers, They are sorry they cannot recommend the Petitioner's claim, but if the Petitioner can make it appear he is entitled, this Resolution is not intended to bar his again coming forward.
- No. 10. Wm. Chewett praying for a Town Lot in York. Recommended.
- No. 11. Marmaduke Crozier, Ensign. When Mr. Crozier adduces proofs of having been an officer in Colonel Brown's Corps, his claim may be admitted.

¹He was master of the ship in which Sir Guy Carleton eluded capture on his way from Montreal to Quebec in 1775. Hist. Mil. and Naval Forces of Canada, II, 12.

²Hon. John Collins, Deputy Surveyor General of the Province of Quebec.

- No. 12. Miss Crookshank. The Committee recommend the Petitioner for 1200 Acres.
- No. 13. Samuel Dodge. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 14. Alexr. Duff¹. Recommended for 600 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 15. John Dexter praying for Lot 43 East side of Yonge Street. Recommended.
- No. 16. Mary Fisher, Widow. Recommended for family lands, being 450 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 17. John Fraser stating that his Daughter, Mary Fraser, alias McNeil, obtained a Certificate on the 6th October, 1794, from the Land Board of the Eastern District for Lot No. 2 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Lancaster, which Lot he has settled upon & improved and that he has been lately informed that the said Lot is a Clergy Reserve & praying that his Daughter may be confirmed in the said Lot. Referred to the Surveyor General & recommended to be accommodated, if practicable.
- No. 18. Captain Fulton, King's American Dragoons. It having been reported to the Committee on proper authority that 700 Acres were granted to the Petitioner by the Government of New Brunswick & sold by him, it is recommended that the remaining quantity as a reduced Captain of Provincials may be granted upon his becoming a settler within this Province.
- No. 19. Edward Gahan. [Gahagan], Boatswain in the Marine Department. Recommended for 400 Acres when discharged, if not granted before.
- No. 20. W. Hunter praying for 1200 Acres & the water lot opposite to No. 23 Water Street, Kingston. Recommended for 600 Acres, if none have been granted before, & referred to the Deputy Surveyor of the district, to be accommodated with the water Lot, if practicable.
- No. 21. James Hull. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 22. George Hall. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 23. Amos Judson. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 24. Elozer Lockwood praying for Lot No. 7 with the broken front in Whitby. Not Recommended.
- No. 25. John Ledan, Queen's Rangers. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 26. Christopher Le Maire. Recommended for 500 Acres as serjeant, if not granted before, & upon producing his discharge, provided he becomes a Resident in this Province.
- No. 27. Cornelius Lambert. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition, if not granted before.
- No. 28. Messrs. McKee, Elliot, & Caldwell² praying for 1,000 Acres each at the mouth of Detroit River. Recommended.
- No. 29. Moses Morden stating that he has received 400 Acres and praying for an addition. Not recommended, it appearing that he has got his complement.
- No. 30. Ralph Morden stating that he has received 200 Acres, praying for an addition. It does not appear that he is entitled to more land.
- No. 31. David Morden praying for Lot No. 14 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Flamborough, on which there is a Mill seat. Referred to the Surveyor General to be accommodated, if practicable and he produces Certificates of his Ability.
- No. 32. Ensign James McDonell, late 84th Regt. The Committee sees no reason why an appropriation of the Military Lands which may be due to him should be made in this Province, especially as a Tract was particularly set apart for the 84th Regt. on the Ottawa River in Lower Canada.

¹Mich. Hist. Coll., VIII, 410; XV, 461.

²Ontario Archives Report, 1905, 20, 173-4-6-7, 186, 210.

- No. 33. Alexr. McKee¹. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 34. Anne McDonell. Mother to the Speaker. Recommended for 1200 Acres if not granted before.
- No. 35. Andrew McCan, Lieut. in the late Queen's Rangers. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 36. Godlipp Michells. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition as a settler, if not granted before, upon producing his discharge.
- No. 37. Hugh McLean praying for Lot No. 41 on the East side of Yonge Street. Recommended.
- No. 38. Henry Mure. Recommended for Lot No. 45 on the East side of Yonge Street, if no lands have been granted before.
- No. 39. Benegar [Benajah] Mallory² stating that he settled on and made a Tan Yard on Lot No. 2 in the 5th Concession of Dayton's Township,³ which proved to be a Reserve, praying to be confirmed in the same and that the Reserve may be laid on some other Lot. Not recommended as the Petitioner had it in his power to be informed by an application to the Surveyor's Office.
- No. 40. George W. Meres. Recommended for 400 Acres in addition to the 200 received.
- No. 41. William McQueen & Roderick McDonell stating that in the year 1789 they purchased from Mr. James McDonell, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, Lots No. 56 & 37 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburg. That upon examining the plan of the said Township they find the name of John Grant of Strathspey entered for the said Lots to which he can have no right, having been privy to the purchase, praying that Deeds may be issued in their names. Unless the Lots in question were purchased under sanction of the Land Board the transaction appears to be illegal. Reference must consequently be had to Mr. James McDonell to Warrant the Petitioners' Title to the Lots prayed for.
- No. 42. Danl. Millard, Esqr⁴. stating that he received last Summer a grant of 800 Acres in addition to 200 previously received, that his house has been burnt since & with it the Minute of Council for the above 800 Acres which he had not located & praying that he may have a grant of the like number of Acres in the Long Point Settlement. The Petitioner may get his Minute of Council renewed by application to the Council Office.
- No. 43. Archibald McLaughlin praying for Lot No. 132 in the Town of Newark. Recommended for a Town Lot, if none has been granted before, on the usual conditions & referred to the Surveyor General for location.
- No. 44. Anne Morden stating that she has received 300 Acres in the Township of Flamborough, and that her name is inserted on a 100 Acre Lot in the Township of Barton, which she has improved but has no Certificate for said Lot & praying to be confirmed in the same. Recommended to be assigned by the Surveyor General.
- No. 45. Helena Wilkinson⁵, Daughter of the late Captain McDonell. Recommended for 600 Acres, including her right as the Daughter of a Loyalist.

¹Irving, Officers of 1812, 75, 210.

²Afterwards member of the Assembly, 1804-1812; outlawed for treason in 1814.

³Burford.

⁴Papers and Records, II, 69, 108.

⁵Wife of Captain Richard Wilkinson, member of the Assembly for the first riding of Glangarry, 1796-1800.

- No. 46. Rudolph Ostrom. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition & should it hereafter be Judged expedient to escheat Jones's Lot, the Petitioner is to be considered as having a prior claim to other applicants.
- No. 47. Elijah Owen. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 48. George Playter¹. Recommended that the Lots assigned to Mr. George Playter may be made up to 1200 Acres to himself, agreeable to the Order of Council of 13th July, 1793, but Petitioner's claim to lands as a reduced officer of Provincials cannot be admitted upon the proofs already adduced.
- No. 49. Alexr. Perry, serjeant Major, Queen's Rangers. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 50. William Peeck stating that he has built a house & made great improvements on Lot No. 27 in the Township of Hope & praying to be confirmed in the same. A Certificate must be produced from the Persons for whose Associates the Township of Hope was appropriated that the Petitioner has their approbation before he can be confirmed.
- No. 51. William Pace. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 52. Artemuss Rosse. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 53. Miss E. Russell. Recommended for No. 16 in the 2nd & 3rd Concessions, West of Yonge Street, as part of the 1200 Acres granted her by an Order of Council.
- No. 54. John Rogge. Recommended for 200 Acres in right of his wife, the Daughter of a Loyalist, on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 55. Henry Smith & Associates. Recommended for 200 Acres each, if not granted before.
- No. 56. Joseph Shepherd. Recommended for Lot No. 17 West side of Yonge Street, if none have been granted before.
- No. 57. George Scarlet. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 58. Peter Freal stating that in consideration of his services during the late War, he was put on the list of Gentlemen Pensioners, & as such conceives himself entitled to a Subaltern's proportion of Land, that he has received 500 Acres, & praying for the remaining 1500. Not recommended.
- No. 59. Catherine Valentine, Widow of the late Mr. Valentine² of the Royal Yorkers, stating that after the decease of her husband in the year 1792, she applied to & was located by the Land Board of the Eastern District 1200 [Acres] in the right of her husband in the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Concessions of the Township of Marlborough, that upon examining the Map in the possession of the present District Surveyor of said District, she finds that those lands are not filled up in her name or that of her late husband for the said 1200 Acres in the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Concessions of the said Township & praying that Deeds may issue for those lands and all other lands granted to her late husband for which his name is inserted on the Map of the said Eastern District. Referred to the Surveyor General to be complied with, if practicable.
- No. 60. Peter Van Dresca. Recommended for 300 Acres, if none have been granted before.
- No. 61. George Wood. Recommended for 400 Acres, if none have been granted before.
- No. 62. Cognition of exchange of lands between Joseph White, Junior, deceased, and Joseph White, Senior, of the Township of Augusta. This appears likely to become hereafter a question of law which the Governor & Council are not competent to determine.

¹See also his petition (1793), "Papers and Records," XXIV, 107.

²Macdonell, Sketches of Glengarry, 48.

- No. 63. Robert Young, Senior, praying for Lot No. 4. in the Township of Murray. It is apprehended that the Petitioner has already had lands granted him.
- No. 64. Heirs of the late Capt. McDonell¹ stating that claims resting upon supposed titles from the late Land Board are set up against the right which the Petitioners hold from His Excellency in Council to certain lands situated in Burlington Bay, and praying to be heard by their Attorney before His Excellency in Council, & that a day may be set to hear the said Claimants respectively. Supposed to be settled.

PETITIONS READ ON THE 12TH JULY, 1796.

- No. 1. Christian Almis, late a soldier in the German Troops, stating that he came into this Province in 1787 with a wife & four children, and has received 160 Acres, praying for 400 in addition. Certificate to be produced & his discharge.
- No. 2. Joseph Brigham & Associates praying for 48,000 Acres, Not recommended.
- No. 3. Thos. Healey stating that he has received 200 Acres, praying for an addition. Not recommended.
- No. 4. Revd. Johan Conrad L. Brassel. Recommended for 600 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 5. James Burdick. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 6. John Backhouse stating that he has received 600 Acres and praying for more. Not recommended.
- No. 7. Peter Benville has received 200 Acres, prays for more. Settled.
- No. 8. John Bue. Recommended to complete his family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 9. Jack Baker,² late Butler's Rangers, has received 200 Acres, praying for 100 Acres in addition. Recommended on producing his discharge, if not granted before.
- No. 10. Peter Bougener. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition, if not granted before. Certificate wanted.
- No. 11. Catherine Ball. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 12. John Ball. Recommended for 200 Acres, but Snow's Lot³ having been previously applied for & promised in default of his not having Heirs, cannot be recommended for Petitioner.
- No. 13. Margaret Ball. Recommended for 400 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 14. Thomas & John Baxter. Recommended to be confirmed in their Father's land & 200 Acres each, if of age.
- No. 15. Joshua Booth Esqr. praying for Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of Ernest Town, a Crown Reserve. Not recommended.
- No. 16. Lucretia Bailey, Widow, stating that she is the Daughter of Peter Secord, Senior, a Loyalist, U.E., that she has never received any land & praying for 200 Acres. Certificate to be produced.
- No. 17. James Burns. Recommended for his own & wife's lands, if not granted before.
- No. 18. Cornelius Bowen. Recommended for his family lands, if not granted before & 100 Acres to complete his Military lands.
- No. 19. Mathew Camp. Recommended for 300 Acres, upon proving his allegation, if not granted before.

¹See Simcoe Papers, II, 327.

²A negro; see petition of free negroes, "Papers and Records," XXIV, 63.

³Simcoe Papers, IV, 321.

- No. 20. Aaron Crips. stating he has received assignments of Lots in the Township of Barton, that his name is inserted in the plan thereof for three other Lots, but has never received Certificates for them or any lands for his family. Assignments to issue if allegations true. Certificate wanted for family lands.
- No. 21. Peter Cannegiser. Recommended for 300 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 22. John Chisholm. Referred to the Surveyor General to direct an inquiry to be made into the premises & report thereon.
- No. 23. John Cummings¹ praying for 1200 Acres. It being understood that the Petitioner resides mostly at Montreal. Not recommended.
- No. 24. Philip Crips stating that he has long since occupied a 200 Acre lot in the Township of Barton, that his name is entered in the plan thereof for said Lot yet has never received a Certificate, praying to be confirmed in the same. Recommended to be granted, if his allegations are true.
- No. 25. Mathew Kern [Kairns],² late Butler's Rangers, stating that he has only received 150 Acres, praying for an addition thereto & what may be due him as a Ranger. Recommended for the land due him, if not granted before.
- No. 26. Silas Carter. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition, if not granted before.
- No. 27. Thomas Clark. Recommended for 600 Acres, if none granted before.
- No. 28. George Campbell, late Serjeant, King's Rangers. Recommended to make up the quantity he may be entitled to as a serjeant.
- No. 29. Richard Cockerel³ praying for a Town Lot in Newark. Recommended, if none granted before.
- No. 30. William Crooks praying for Lot No. 198 in the Town of Newark. Recommended if vacant.
- No. 31. George Campbell, Carpenter. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 32. Richard Donovan. Recommended for 500 Acres, if none granted before.
- No. 33. James Dowling. Recommended for 200 acres, if not granted before.
- No. 34. George Dobisbeek. Recommended for 200 Acres, if present and not granted before.
- No. 35. John Darling. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 36. Asa Dayton. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 37. Benjamin Doyle⁴, late Butler's Rangers, stating that he had never received any land, and has a wife & six children, praying for 300 Acres for himself & 400 Acres family lands. Discharge & Certificate wanted.
- No. 38. David Deamud praying for 200 Acres at Long Point. Recommended but not at Long Point, if not granted before.
- No. 39. Oliver Everts⁵ stating that he was recommended by the Land Board of the County of Grenville for 1500 Acres, as his additional allowance as a Staff & Warrant Officer & a Mill seat on the third Falls of the Gananoque River, as specified in a Petition he presented to the Council some time since, that he is ignorant of the fate of said Petition, & praying for a grant of said land & Mill seat on conditions of his building such Mill or Mills as may be necessary to promote the Settlement of the adjacent Country. To lie over until the Lunenburg papers can be searched, as Petitioner's claim has not been admitted by the Council of Lower Canada.

¹Young, Parish Register, 57-8.

²Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, 46.

³Carnochan, Niagara, 79, 129.

⁴Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 46.

⁵Irving, Officers of 1812, 34.

- No. 40. Hugh Earl.¹ Recommended for 400 Acres.
- No. 41. Pierre M. Fortier, Lieut. Marine Dept., praying to have his proportion of land made up to 3,000 Acres. He has not made it appear that he is entitled.
- No. 42. Pierre M. Fortier, Lieut. Marine Dept., stating that he has received 1200 Acres, praying for 1800 in addition and family lands, having a wife and four children. Not recommended.
- No. 43. Robert Franklin. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition, if not granted before.
- No. 44. Alexander Fletcher,² praying for a lot in the town of Newark. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 45. William Forsyth. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 46. John Gould. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 47. Enos Griffith. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 48. Moses Gregory. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 49. Daniel House states he has received 300 Acres, prays for an addition. Not recommended.
- No. 50. Christopher Hoffman. Recommended for family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 51. Salmon Hull. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 52. Michael Hesse praying for 300 Acres family lands. He must produce Certificates that he is entitled to family lands.
- No. 53. Edward Wright, praying for a Lot in the Town of York. Recommended.
- No. 54. Sarah Howard praying for 200 Acres. Recommended.
- No. 55. William Hodgkinson, late Butler's Rangers, has received 200 Acres, praying for 100 acres in addition & 200 in right of his wife, the Daughter of a Loyalist. U. E. Discharge & Certificate wanted.
- No. 56. John Hayes. Recommended for 100 Acres and a Town Lot, if not granted before.
- No. 57. Isaac Horning occupies Lots No. 9 & 10 in the Township of Barton and his name is inserted in the plan thereof for said Lots, but he has not received Certificates for the same, prays to be confirmed therein. Recommended that assignments may issue, if his allegations are true.
- No. 58. Peter Horning praying for 500 Acres family lands. He must produce a Certificate that he is entitled to family lands.
- No. 59. William Hoff. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 60. George House. Recommended for 400 Acres in addition, but not at Long Point.
- No. 61. David Jones praying for 300 Acres family lands. Certificate must be produced.
- No. 62. John Innes praying for 200 Acres. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 63. Jeremiah Johnson has received 200 Acres in the Township of Clinton, which from situation will not admit of cultivation, prays for an addition thereto. He may exchange his Lot.
- No. 64. William Keeler. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 65. Christian Kendrick praying for 200 Acres at the Long Point Settlement. Recommended to be granted anywhere, except at Long Point or York.
- No. 66. Daniel King. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 67. Hammon Lawrence. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.

¹Ibid., 204, 206.

²Ibid., 62.

- No. 68. Levi Lawrence. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before, but not at Long Point.
- No. 69. Heirs of Captain Robert Lottridge¹ stating that their late father served as captain in the Indian Department in the late war, that he located but a small portion of the lands allowed him, and even that portion is usurped by persons pretending claims which do not exist, praying to be heard before the Council that their Father's right may be asserted & that his portion of land may be made up. To lie over until a Chief Justice arrives.
- No. 70. William Lee. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 71. Lawrence Lemon has received 200 Acres, prays for 200 in addition. Not recommended.
- No. 72. William Lemon. Recommended for 200 Acres in right of his wife, if not granted before, on producing the required Certificate.
- No. 73. Zebulon Landon praying for 200 Acres at Patterson's Creek. Recommended but not at Patterson's Creek.
- No. 74. Amos Mansell. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 75. John McKarrly praying for a Lot in the Town of Newark. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 76. James McMillan. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 77. Robert McLean stating that his Lot No. 6 in the 4th Concession of the Township of Yonge is a continuous swamp, praying to exchange it or receive an addition thereto. Recommended for liberty to exchange his Lot.
- No. 78. Henry Murney. Recommended for 400 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 79. James McNabb. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 80. Simon McNabb. Recommended for 200 Acres, if of age.
- No. 81. Chichester McDonell,² late Lieut. Butler's Rangers, has received 500 Acres, prays that the remainder may be located to him in Whitby or elsewhere. He will of course be accommodated where the Surveyor General can find vacancies as none of Colonel Butler's Corps can claim settlements in Whitby.
- No. 82. Lewis Mabee is administrator of the estate of the late Patrick Conway of Butler's Rangers, who had received only 200 acres of land, prays that the remaining 200 may be granted to him. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition for himself, none can be granted on the principle of this Petition.
- No. 83. William McClellan³ stating that he had been settled since 1783 on a piece of land lying between the Garrison line and the Town of Newark & between the land of the Honble. Peter Russell & the River Niagara which makes a gore & praying that the said gore may be granted to him. Recommended to grant as much of his improvements as fall without the reserve.
- No. 84. Rebecca Metsler. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 85. Noah Millard. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 86. James McLaughlin. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition, if not granted before.
- No. 87. Alexr. McDonell, late Corporal Queen's Rangers, has received only 200 Acres, praying that the proportion given to Corporals be made up to him, and that such quantity as his wife (the Daughter of a Loyalist) is entitled to, may be given, and that the remainder of his Father's Military lands may be made up to him, having received only 100 Acres as a private in the late 84th Regt. Recommended for 200 Acres to complete his Military lands, if not

¹Cruikshank, Butler's Rangers, 67.

²Simcoe Papers, I, 147; Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 49; Macdonell, Sketches of Glengarry, pp. 23, 113.

³Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 47.

- granted before, and 200 Acres in right of his wife, & the lands due to his father, if not granted before, upon producing Certificates of the facts alleged.
- No. 88. Jacob Misener. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 89. John Misener, Senior, praying for 200 Acres, family lands. Recommended for family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 90. Peter Martin. Recommended for 300 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 91. Abraham Masecer. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 92. James Newkirk, late of Butler's Rangers, has received 200 Acres, prays for an addition. Recommended for 100 Acres, on producing his discharge.
- No. 93. Cornelius O'Neill has received Certificates for 300 Acres in part of his own land & for his wife & five children in the Township of Bertie, but states that his house & improvements are on the broken fronts & on an adjoining Lot No. 5. in the 2nd Concession, for which he has not received assignments & praying that the same may be confirmed to him. Recommended, if practicable.
- No. 94. Epenetus Owen. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 95. Peter Plato praying for 200 Acres in right of his wife, the daughter of a Loyalist. Certificate wanted.
- No. 96. Samuel Peterson. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 97. Eleanor Palmer praying for leave to sell spirituous liquors within the limits of the Garrison of Fort Erie. Does not appear to concern the granting of lands.
- No. 98. Benjamin Pickard, late of Butler's Rangers, has received 100 Acres and prays for an addition. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 99. Joseph Palmer praying for land. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 100. John Palmer praying for land. Recommended if not granted before.
- No. 101. J. B. Rousseau¹ stating that he served during the late War as an Indian Interpreter and has received 500 Acres, praying an addition thereto. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 102. Jesse Rice. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 103. Caleb Reynolds. Recommended for 200 Acres in right of his wife, if not granted before.
- No. 104. James Rogers. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 105. Sarah Robins. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 106. Henry Skinner² has a Land Board Certificate for 200 Acres in the Home District. Referred to the Surveyor General to be granted in Windham, if there is room.
- No. 107. Leo Stinehoff. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 108. John Smith Cooper praying for family lands for a wife & six children. Certificate wanted.
- No. 109. Caleb Richards & Samuel Swayze. Recommended for 200 Acres each, if of age and not granted before.
- No. 110. Lieut. Alexr. Stewart has received 500 Acres in the Province of New Brunswick, prays for 1,000 Acres. Recommended that his lands be made up to him, the location left to the Surveyor General.
- No. 111. Andrew Stinehoff has a Magistrate's certificate. for 200 Acres. To procure him lands anywhere but at Long Point or York.
- No. 112. Henry Smith praying for 250 Acres family lands. Certificate wanted.
- No. 113. Mary Slingerland, Widow of Benjamin Van Every, late serjeant in Butler's Rangers, praying that her husband's proportion of land may be allotted to her. Not recommended.

¹Simcoe Papers, I, 396; II, 70, 79, 111; Irving, Officers of 1812, 210.

²Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 47.

- No. 114. Peter Sheufelt. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 115. Abel Stevens stating that half of the Townships of Bastard & Kitley has been granted to him & praying for the remaining half. Not recommended.
- No. 116. John Stevens, Junior. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 117. John Steel. Recommended for 200 Acres, if of age and not granted before.
- No. 118. Capt. D. W. Smith,¹ 5th Regt., praying for 3,000 Acres. The Committee beg leave to recommend that the prayer of this Petition be granted on condition of the Petitioner settling in this Province.
- No. 119. Jacob Smith stating that he came into this Province in 1788 with a wife and eleven children, that he has received 200 Acres for himself & 400 for his family, praying for an addition thereto. Recommended to be completed, if not received before.
- No. 120. Aaron Stevens. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 121. Sarah Swayze, Daughter of John Secord, Senior, a Loyalist U.E. praying for 200 Acres. Certificate wanted.
- No. 122. Thomas Stewart has a wife & six children and has received a Lot in the Town of Newark & one in the Township of Ancaster, prays for an addition. Wants the Certificate.
- No. 123. Robert Thompson. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 124. Robert Tait praying for 200 Acres & a Town Lot in Newark. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 125. James Thompson praying for a Lot in the Town of Newark. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 126. David Tuttle has settled on & improved Lot No. 18, front of Walpole praying for said Lot for himself & Lot No. 19 for his Father, Israel Tuttle. Recommended to be confirmed in Lot No. 18.
- No. 127. Nathaniel White has received a Magistrate's Certificate for 200 Acres in the County of Lincoln, which he has not located, praying that the same may be assigned to him in the settlement of Long Point. Not recommended.
- No. 128. Benjamin Wilson. Recommended for family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 129. Thomas & Mary Welch² praying that Lot 24 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Humberstone be confirmed to Ephraim Cole Mitchel, Grandson of Hannah Mitchel, Mother of the above named Mary Welch, which the said Hannah Mitchel bequeathed before her death to the said Ephraim Cole Mitchel & that Lot 23 in the same Concession & Township be granted to the said Mitchel in addition. If the Petitioners will send the Assignment to the Attorney General, a Deed will issue in Course.
- No. 130. Malcolm Wright praying for Lot No. 17 in the Town of York in rear of King Kendrick's. Recommended for a Town Lot.
- No. 131. Henry Wilson. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before, but not at Long Point.
- No. 132. Conrad Wier. Recommended for 200 Acres, if of age.
- No. 133. Henry Warren.³ Recommended for 400 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 134. John Warren⁴, Junior. Recommended for 400 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 135. Samuel Van Every. Recommended for 200 Acres to complete his Military lands, if not granted before, & 200 Acres in right of his wife, on producing the required certificate.

¹The Acting Surveyor General.

²Papers and Records, II, 69, 80.

³A son of John Warren, Asst. Commissary at Fort Erie. Irving, Officers of 1812, 78.

⁴A son of John Warren, Asst. Commissary at Fort Erie. Irving, Officers of 1812, 78. Afterwards member of the Assembly for Haldimand, 1831.

- No. 136. Adam Vrooman. When his children are of age, they will receive land in their own right.
- No. 137. Henry Van Every. Recommended for 200 Acres, if of age & not granted before.
- No. 138. John Young of Crowland. Recommended for 200 Acres, if of age & not granted before.
- No. 139. William Walker stating that he has received for himself and family consisting of a wife and ten children 1200 Acres, praying for an addition. If the Petitioner's children are of age, they will receive land in their own right.
- No. 140. Jacob Bougener has received 300 Acres in the Township of Willoughby, he has a wife & four children, prays for additional family lands at Long Point. Certificate wanted.
- No. 141. James Clark, Barrack Master, praying for four Town Lots in Newark for his four children, being No. 286, 285, 329, & 319. Inadmissible.
- No. 142. Francis Waddle praying for a Town Lot in Newark. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 143. Charles Wilson stating that he has purchased 250 Acres opposite to the falls of Niagara and that in front of said land there is a Mill seat, which is a Government Reserve, praying that the same may be granted to him from the top of the bank to the water side. Referred to His Excellency.

PETITIONS READ ON 13TH JULY, 1796

- No. 1 David & William Bruce stating that on the 14th Sept., 1784, they were located by Mr. Patrick McNiff on a lot of land now forming a Point containing about 120 Acres & situated between the lands of Donald McMillan & Alexr. Bruce on the south bank of the middle branch of the River Raisin in the Township of Cornwall, which lot they immediately began to improve, that some time subsequent thereto, the said McNiff located Lieut. William Fraser in the said lot & he built a house thereon, & notwithstanding the said lot was confirmed in the year 1787 to the Petitioners by John Collins, Deputy Surveyor General of Lower Canada, in the presence of several Gentlemen, still said lot is occupied by Angus Fraser, Brother to the said William Fraser, and praying that the name of Lieut. Fraser may be erased from the Plan of the said Township & the names of the Petitioners inserted thereon. The Parties are to produce their Certificates and may appear at a future period.
- No. 2. Thomas Burton, late in the 8th Regt. of Foot, praying for 300 Acres and stating that he held a Ticket from Philip Fry, for three lots, which is lost or mislaid. Ticket & Discharge wanted.
- No. 3. Isaac Blodoll. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 4. Dennis Burgiss has a wife and ten children and has never received any land, prays for a grant. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none granted before.
- No. 5. George Bradshaw. Recommended for 200 Acres for himself. Certificate wanted for family lands.
- No. 6. John Becker, late Private in Butler's Rangers. It appears from the papers annexed that he intends to sell his lands—it is assumed he does not mean to become a settler. The Committee therefore cannot recommend the prayer of the Petition.
- No. 7. Lieut. Andrew Butler, late of Butler's Rangers, has received 800 Acres, prays for the remaining 1200 with the addition of 200 for Lord Dorchester's bounty. The Petitioner's land to be made up to two thousand Acres.

- No. 8. Mrs. Anne Butler, a daughter of Lewis Clement, prays for land. Certificate wanted.
- No. 9. Agnes Brown stating that her husband, John Brown, served many years in 60th Regt. and after his discharge settled on Lots 259 & 260 in the Township of Thorold and on Lot No. 1 in Concession 14 of the Township of Pelham, which he did with the consent of the Land Board before the lands were surveyed, that previous to his death he applied for a grant thereof, which application has not to her knowledge passed the Council, prays for a grant of 300 Acres in behalf of herself & three children to cover the lands before mentioned. Recommended.
- No. 10. Martin Bogart, late Corporal Delancey's Corps, praying for 400 Acres. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 11. Bower Slason praying for 1,800 Acres for himself & 200 Acres for each of his three sons, William, Henry, & Jesse Slason at the Long Point settlement. It appears that he has already received lands.
- No. 12. Elihu Cornwall praying for 200 Acres. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 13. Francis Cornwall praying for 200 Acres for his youngest son, Sherman Cornwall. Recommended, if not granted before and of age.
- No. 14. Nicholas Cornwall praying for 200 Acres on the River Thames. Recommend, if not granted before.
- No. 15. Edward Carscallen praying for 1400 Acres in the Midland District in part of 2,000 to which he is entitled as a reduced Lieut. To appear and produce his Commission.
- No. 16. Luther & Mary Cooley stating that the said Mary's Brother & Uncle served in the King's Rangers and never received any land, praying for consideration. Not recommended for want of further information.
- No. 17. Adam Conkle. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 18. Robert Camp. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 19. John Caldwell praying for 300 Acres. Recommended for 200 Acres in the settlement of Long Point.
- No. 20. Joseph Corwine, Senior. Recommended for 400 Acres as family lands.
- No. 21. Catherine Everingham, Widow of James Everingham, late of the Jersey Volunteers, stating that her husband was settled on 200 Acres of land in the Township of Willoughby but never received a Certificate, and that she has two small children, prays for 400 Acres. Recommended that 100 be granted.
- No. 22. Peter Counsellor, late Private in Butler's Rangers, stating that he had never located any lands and praying for 300 Acres in the Township above the Delaware Village on the Thames. Recommended that he be confirmed in 300 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 23. Henry Docksteder stating that he had never received any family lands. Recommended for family lands.
- No. 24. Timothy Desmond, late private in the 84th Regt, has a wife and family, prays for 600 Acres. Recommended for 300 Acres, including former grants.
- No. 25. Richard Decker praying for 200 Acres in the settlement of Long Point. Recommended, if none granted before.
- No. 26. Samuel D. Beemer stating that he has received an order of Council for 1,000 Acres, praying for lot 42 on Yonge Street containing 200 Acres. Recommended for 200 Acres in part of the 1,000 Acres, granted him by Order of Council dated 14 June, 1794, if he becomes a resident within this Province.

- No. 27. Eli Edmonson praying for a 200 Acre lot on the River Thames. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 28. John Fanning has received 200 Acres, prays for an addition. Not recommended.
- No. 29. Martin Freleigh has received a Land Board Certificate for 700 Acres in the Midland District of which he has received but 200, prays for the remaining 500. Referred to the District Surveyor to be completed.
- No. 30. James Fraser,¹ of Detroit, Merchant, praying for 1200 Acres. Recommended, provided he comes within this Province to reside.
- No. 31. Captain Fulton, Thomas C. Drew & Associates stating that in the year 1793, they received an Order of Council to settle the Township of Huntingdon, to effect which they have gone to a great expence, that they will give ample security to perform all the Terms & conditions which it may be deemed necessary to stipulate, and praying to be informed what number of families are necessary to complete the settlement of the said Township, and that, in the mean time, their claims as original Grantees, may remain open.
- The Township of Huntingdon, having been declared to be vacant by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation, bearing date the 25th of May, 1796, the Committee recommend to your Excellency not to grant the prayer of this Petition, as no reasons appear to be adduced therein, which entitle the Petitioners to a new appropriation.
- No. 32. Josiah Gilbert², late a Non Commissioned Officer in the King's American Regt., stating that he had received 200 Acres in Nova Scotia, & praying for 400 Acres at the Long Point Settlement. Recommended for 200 Acres in Long Point Settlement.
- No. 33. James Field praying for 400 Acres. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 34. Michael Gander³ stating that he came into the Province in 1788 with two children, has received 200 Acres, praying for an addition. Recommended for 100 Acres family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 35. Samuel Hammel stating that he came into the Province in 1788 with a wife & one child, has received 200 Acres, praying for 200 Acres in addition. Certificate wanted for family lands.
- No. 36. Matthew Howell, late serjeant in the Orange Rangers, has settled on Lot No. 6 in the broken front of the Township of Murray, praying to be confirmed therein and for Lots 9 & 10 in the said Township in addition. Recommended for 200 Acres in Murray, if not granted before.
- No. 37. Andrew Haverland, late of Butler's Rangers, came into the Province in 1788 with a wife and three children, has received only 100 Acres, prays for 200 Acres as a disbanded Ranger and 200 Acres family lands. Recommended for 200 Acres for himself & 200 Acres for his family, if not granted before.
- No. 38. Abraham Hagerman praying for Lot No. 33 in the Township of Hamilton. Referred to the District Surveyor of the Midland District.
- No. 39. William Hunter has a wife & seven children, prays for a Town Lot and 200 Acres. Recommended for 200 Acres and referred to the Surveyor General for location.
- No. 40. John Hainer, late of Butler's Rangers, has a wife and seven children, has received 400 Acres, prays for an addition at Long Point. A Certificate must be procured.

¹Mich. Hist. Coll., VIII, 410; XV, 156.

²Papers and Records, II, 69, 105.

³"Papers and Records," VII, 120-1; XXV, 432-3.

- No. 41. Jacob Hoffman, late of Jessup's Rangers, has never received any land and is married to the daughter of a Loyalist, prays for 300 Acres for himself and 200 in right of his wife. Recommended for 300 Acres, if not granted before. Certificate wanted for family lands.
- No. 42. Dorothy Hutt praying for 200 Acres as the daughter of a Loyalist, U.E. Recommended, if none have been granted before.
- No. 43. George Havens praying for 200 Acres at the Long Point Settlement. Recommended, if none granted before.
- No. 44. Thomas Harris, late a Private of Delancey's Dragoons, has received 184 Acres, prays to have his Military lands completed. Recommended to complete his Military lands, on producing a Certificate of his services.
- No. 45. James Hurst stating that he is a Practitioner in Physic, married to the daughter of a Loyalist, has never received any land, prays for a grant for himself & family. Recommended for 200 Acres for himself and 200 in right of his wife.
- No. 46. John Hill, Senior, came into the Province in 1787, and was desired by Colonel Hunter to locate lands on Black Creek, prays to be confirmed in 400 Acres, which was allowed for himself and family by Colonel Hunter. Referred to the Surveyor General, to be confirmed if proper, on producing the Certificate of Mr. Burch.
- No. 47. James Heaslip,¹ late Corporal Butler's Rangers, stating that he has received 300 Acres and that he has a family, prays for an addition. Recommended for 100 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 48. Henry Walker has never received any land and prays for some in the Long Point Settlement. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 49. Thomas Hind stating that he has a wife and five children, has received 200 Acres, prays for an addition. He has already received his lands.
- No. 50. Joseph Johnson praying for a Lot of land on the River Thames. Recommended, if none granted before.
- No. 51. Conrad Johnson,² late Private in Butler's Rangers, has a wife & four children has received 200 Acres, prays an addition. Recommended for 100 Acres, on producing his discharge.
- No. 52. Captain Joseph Jessup has received Certificates for 900 Acres, his name is inserted on the Plan of the Township of Yonge for 2100 more, which completes his Military lands, but he has not received Certificates for the said 2100 Acres, prays that the Surveyor General may be directed to assign him the said lands. Referred to the Surveyor General to comply with his petition.
- No. 53. Captain John, a Mohawk, inclosing the Minutes of Council, dated 1st April, 1793, ordering him 3,000 Acres. Referred to the Surveyor General to be accomodated where practicable.
- No. 54. Dorcas Kenderick praying for Lot No. 17, 5th Block, 3rd Range, Township of York. Granted by order of His Excellency.
- No. 55. Robert Kerr has received 2200 Acres for himself, his wife & five children, prays for 450 Acres in addition. It does not appear that he has claims to more land than 2200 [Acres] in right of himself and Mrs. Kerr, the Daughter of a Loyalist.
- No. 56. Thomas Kirgan praying for 200 Acres in the Township of York & a Town Lot in the Town of York. Recommended for 200 Acres & a Town Lot in the Township of York, if he resides there.

¹Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 45.

²Ibid., p. 47.

- No. 57. Jeremiah Kettle, late Butler's Rangers, has received 250 Acres and has a wife and son (Jeremiah Kettle, Junior), prays for 250 Acres more for himself & wife & 200 Acres for his said son of age. Recommended that his Military & family lands be made up on producing his Discharge & Certificate.
- No. 58. George Levick, Minister of the German Society, praying for land. Recommended for 600 Acres & referred to the Surveyor General for location.
- No. 59. David Lint, praying to be confirmed in 200 Acres granted him by the Land Board of the Midland District. Not recommended.
- No. 60. Job Lodor¹ praying for 200 Acres. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 61. Peter Laur praying for 200 Acres for himself & 200 in right of his wife, the Daughter of a Loyalist, Recommended for 200 Acres for himself. Certificate for his wife wanted.
- No. 62. Samuel Letch. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none have been granted before.
- No. 63. John McMicking,² late of Butler's Rangers, praying for land. Discharge wanted.
- No. 64. John Mulholland, Private Queen's Rangers. It is presumed he will be hereafter provided for at Toby Cork.³
- No. 65. William McClellan has received 500 Acres in the County of Lincoln, prays that the same may be located to him in the Long Point Settlement where his sons wish to settle. Recommended, if they actually reside on the lands prayed for.
- No. 66. John McDougal, late Private Royal Rangers, has received 100 Acres, prays for an addition. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 67. Catherine McDonell, Daughter of the late Captain Allan McDonell,⁴ 84th Regt., praying for land. Recommended for 1200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 68. Zalmon Mitchell stating that his father joined the British Forces at the commencement of the late War and was killed in the service. Lot No. 32 and the East half of Lot No. 34 in the Township of Augusta were assigned to the Heirs of his said Father and he is the only Heir, prays to be confirmed in the said lands. Referred to the Surveyor General to be accomodated, if practicable.
- No. 69. Lewis Mabee, late serjeant Butler's Rangers, has received 500 Acres and prays for family lands for his wife and five children. Recommended for family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 70. Peter McDonell,⁵ late serjeant Butler's Rangers, stating that he had never received any lands, praying for 500 Acres, has a wife and family. Discharge wanted.
- No. 71. James Menges, late Private 26th & 29th Regts. Recommended for 300 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 72. Thomas Medcalf. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 73. John McDonell, late Corporal Butler's Rangers, has a wife & six children and has never received any land for himself or family. Certificate for family lands wanted.
- No. 74. Finlay Malcolm. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition.
- No. 75. John Muckle,⁶ late of Jessup's Corps, has a wife and five children, and has never received any lands for himself or family, prays for 300 Acres for himself

¹Afterwards a tavern keeper at Charlotteville.

²Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 46.

³Etobicoke.

⁴Macdonell, Sketches of Glengarry, 55.

⁵Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 45.

⁶Cruikshank, Documentary Hist., I, 193.

- and 300 Acres for his family at the Long Point Settlement. Recommended for 300 Acres & family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 76. James Marakle, late Butler's Rangers. Recommended for 300 Acres, if not granted before, on producing his discharge.
- No. 77. James McGarvan praying for land in right of his wife, the Daughter of a Loyalist. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before. Certificate wanted.
- No. 78. John Misener, Junior. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 79. John McClellan. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 80. Joseph Petry, late serjeant Butler's Rangers, praying for his proportion of land as a serjeant, & family lands for a wife and eight children. Recommended to make up his lands 500 Acres, if not already done.
- No. 81. John Pinching. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 82. Lieut. John Platt, late Roger's Rangers, stating that he has received 600 Acres and praying for 1400 in addition in the County of Leeds. It appearing that he does not reside in this Province, the Committee cannot recommend his petition.
- No. 83. Robert & Anne Perry have received certificates for 200 Acres each from the Land Board at Kingston and pray to have their lands assigned to them in the Township of Haldimand. Referred to the District Surveyor.
- No. 84. Jonathan Pettit has purchased an Improvement from one Bemis, who had received a verbal permission from A. Pierce to settle in the Westernmost Township granted to him West of the Grand River, prays for 400 Acres in the said Township. Recommended for 400 Acres, if not granted before—but the purchase seems to be irregular and cannot be permitted without further enquiry.
- No. 85. Abraham Powell.¹ Recommended for 200 Acres in the Settlement of Long Point.
- No. 86. Thomas Rowe praying for 1,000 Acres for himself & family. Not recommended.
- No. 87. Frederick Rowe, late Butler's Rangers, occupies Lots No. 12 & 14 in Concession 2 of the Township adjoining Fort Erie Township, but having no Certificates for said Lots, prays to be confirmed in them. Recommended to be confirmed as he appears to have occupied the said Lots by proper authority.
- No. 88. James Russell has received 200 Acres at Long Point, prays for an addition. Not recommended.
- No. 89. William Rice praying for 200 Acres at Long Point. Recommended.
- No. 90. John Ross, late serjeant 26th Regt. Recommended for 500 Acres.
- No. 91. John Scram. Recommended for 200 Acres including family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 92. John Secord, Junior,² Recommended for 200 Acres, including family lands.
- No. 93. Lieut. David Sutherland, late Butler's Rangers, Recommended to make up his lands in the County of Lincoln.
- No. 94. John Secord, Senior,³ late Butler's Rangers, Recommended for 200 Acres as family lands.
- No. 95. Frederick Sager,⁴ late Butler's Rangers, has received 200 Acres; after he was discharged he settled with a wife and seven children in this Province & prays for 400 Acres family lands and 100 Acres in addition for himself. Recommended for 100 Acres for himself and 400 Acres to compleat his family lands.

¹Papers and Records, II, 69, 109.

²Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, 43.

³Ibid., p. 42.

⁴Ibid., p. 46.

- No. 96. The Daughters of John Smith of Ancaster, a Loyalist, stating that Eleanor, Hannah, and Elizabeth Smith are of the age of 21 years and that Lydia and Anne Smith are under that age & praying for 200 Acres for each. Eleanor, Hannah, and Elizabeth Smith are recommended for 200 Acres each.
- No. 97. John Soper praying for 200 Acres at Long Point. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 98. Titus Simons, Junior,¹ praying for a portion of land. Recommended for 300 Acres, if it appears he has had none before.
- No. 99. Philip Stedman, Junior, praying for 1200 Acres. Recommended for 600 Acres, if he resides & no lands have been granted before.
- No. 100. Simon Speck, late Butler's Rangers, praying for 300 Acres in the Township above the Delaware Village on the Thames. Recommended to be confirmed in 300 Acres.
- No. 101. Samuel Sheldon has received 200 Acres, prays for 200 Acres in addition, having a wife & four children. Not recommended.
- No. 102. John Stacy has served four years in the Royal Navy & five years in the Dock Yard at Detroit, has received 350 Acres has a wife & four children, prays for family lands. Recommended for 100 Acres to compleat him.
- No. 103. Roger Stevens has a wife & ten children, prays for 1200 Acres. Recommended for 400 Acres, if none granted before.
- No. 104. Thomas Stoyell prays for a Town Lot at York & such quantity of land as may be deemed meet. Recommended for No. 15 in the Town of York and 200 Acres if not granted before.
- No. 105. Otheriel Smith. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 106. Hazleton Spencer & Nicholas Hagerman² stating that, encouraged by Major Holland, Surveyor General of the Province of Quebec, they located lands in the Village of Township No. 4., otherwise Adolphus Town, commencing at Lot No. 25 & extending to Lot No. 36 in the 7th Concession and running Northward including those numbers until the northernmost bounds of the 14th Concession and praying that the same may be assigned to them. To lay by till further information can be obtained.
- No. 107. Catherine & Nancy Ten Broeck.³ Recommended for 200 Acres each, if not granted before.
- No. 108. Peter Ten Broeck⁴ praying for a Town Lot in Newark. Recommended, if none granted before.
- No. 109. George Turney praying for a Lot in the Town of Newark. Recommended, if none granted before, & if of age.
- No. 110. Anne Thompson. Recommended for 200 Acres, if none granted before.
- No. 111. Jemima Thompson stating that she is the Daughter of Lieut. Lewis Clement, praying for land. Certificate wanted.
- No. 112. Oliver Tiffany.⁵ Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 113. Lieut. John Turney⁶ stating that he located 800 Acres in the County of Lincoln & praying to have the remaining 1200 Acres assigned at Turkey Point on Lake Erie. Turkey Point is reserved for a Town.

¹Irving, Officers of 1812, 36-7-8, 65-6, 258; "Papers and Records," XXIII, 470-82.

²Herrington, Hist. of Lennox and Addington, 139, 141, 143-4.

³Daughters of Major Peter Ten Broeck.

⁴Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 48.

⁵Dr. Tiffany, see his petition, "Papers and Records," XXIV, 140.

⁶Cruikshank, Butler's Rangers, 105-6-7; Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 49; Mich. Hist. Coll., IX, 434; X, 583.

- No. 114. John Baptiste Tourneau¹ of Detroit. Recommended for 400 Acres upon his residing within this Province, if not granted before.
- No. 115. Christopher Buchner² praying for a lot of land to comprehend the lower Mill seat on Patterson's Creek. The Mill seat has been long promised to Mr. Francis.
- No. 116. Mary Anne & Elizabeth Vanderlip stating that their late Father served in Butler's Rangers & that he never received any lands, praying to have his proportion assigned to them & such quantity in their own right as may be deemed meet. Recommended for 200 Acres each in their own right & 300 Acres between them, out of respect to the recommendations accompanying their petition.
- No. 117. Peter Wintermute.³ Recommended for 200 Acres in addition in consequence of his improvements & recommendations.
- No. 118. Andrew Westbrook⁴ stating that he is son to Anthony Westbrook, who served with Capt. Brandt during the American War & praying for 400 Acres. Recommended for 300 Acres on producing a Certificate for service.
- No. 119. William Williams, Junior, praying for 200 Acres in the Township of Haldimand. Recommended for Haldimand when surveyed.
- No. 120. William Williams, Junior, praying for Lot 13 in the Township of Haldimand. Wants a recommendation.
- No. 121. Robert Wier has a wife & eight children & has received 200 Acres, prays for 1,000 Acres in addition. Not recommended.
- No. 122. Peter Walker has received a lot in the Long Point Settlement, prays for the lot in its rear, if vacant. Not recommended.
- No. 123. Allan Cameron Wilmot states that he is the son of a British officer & prays for land. Recommended for 400 Acres, if of age.
- No. 124. John, Isaac, & Ralph Walker. Recommended for 200 Acres each.
- No. 125. Isabella Murray, Widow of Lieut. Murray,⁵ late 84th Regt. stating that her late husband received only 700 Acres & praying that the remaining 1300 may be granted to her Daughter, Elizabeth Murray, and 1200 Acres, or such quantity as may be deemed meet to herself. Recommended that the lands due Lieut. Murray be granted to his Heirs & the Petitioner is recommended for 600 Acres, in consideration of the distressed circumstances in which she has been left.

PETITIONS READ ON THE 14TH OF JULY, 1796.

- No. 1. Lieut. Joseph Anderson has received 500 Acres, prays to have his proportion made up. Recommended.
- No. 2. David Adair has a wife & three children, has received 200 Acres, prays for 200 Acres in addition. Wants the Certificate.
- No. 3. Sarah Ashbridge, Widow, has five children & prays for 600 Acres. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 4. Oliver Arnold,⁶ late Butler's Rangers, has never received any land and prays for 300 Acres. Recommended to be made up to 300 Acres.

¹Ibid., X, 603; Simcoe Papers, II, 389.

²Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 22, 3, 25-6; Irving, Officers of 1812, 77-8.

³Late corporal in Butler's Rangers. Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 45.

⁴Probably the man of that name outlawed for treason in 1814.

⁵Lieut. Murray was one of the first settlers and magistrates at Twelve Mile Creek, and was killed by the fall of a tree.

⁶Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 46.

- No. 5. Elias Alley has received a 200 Acre Lot in the Township of Sidney, which cannot be cultivated & prays for a Lot in the Township of Murray. He must produce a Certificate to prove the within assertion.
- No. 6. Elisha Alger praying for 200 Acres in Marysburgh, East of the Carrying place. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 7. John Ashbridge praying for a Town Lot at York. Recommended.
- No. 8. Lambert Acor, late Butler's Rangers, married the Daughter of a Loyalist, has received 200 Acres, prays for 100 Acres in addition & 200 in right of his wife. Recommended for 100 for himself & 200 in right of his wife.
- No. 9. William Bond praying for Lot No. 9 or 13 in front in the Town of York. Recommended for a Town Lot.
- No. 10. Thomas Barry praying for Lot No. 20 in the 2d Range of the Town of York & 200 Acres on Yonge Street. Recommended for a Town Lot & 200 Acres.
- No. 11. William Berczy¹ praying for Lot No. 9 in the Town of York. Recommended for a front lot on the conditions.
- No. 12. George Bowman² has been long settled on Lots No. 29, 30, 31, & 32 in the Township of Stamford prays to be confirmed in said Lots & for 200 Acres in addition to complete his own & family lands for a wife & seven children. Recommended to be secured in the lands he is entered for on account of himself & family.
- No. 13. Nathan Briscoe praying for Lots No. 13 & 14, 6th Concession of Ernest Town. It is apprehended there is no vacant land in Ernest Town.
- No. 14. Roger Bates praying for an answer to his petition presented in May last. Settled.
- No. 15. Arent Bradt in behalf of his Grandson, Cornelius Ryckman, Junior, stating that the Land Board of the Home District granted to Cornelius Ryckman, Senior, 200 Acres of land and 100 Acres for his family in the Township of Barton, that the said Cornelius Ryckman, Senior, has long since deserted his family, which petitioner now supports, prays that the aforesaid 100 Acres be secured to Cornelius Ryckman, Junior. The Committee wants further information.
- No. 16. James Brown. Recommended for 200 Acres, if of age.
- No. 17. John Buffa, Surgeon of the 24th Regt. prays for land. Recommended to be granted when Mr. Buffa becomes an actual settler.
- No. 18. Philip Buck,³ late Butler's Rangers, has a wife & eleven children, and has received 400 Acres, prays an addition thereto. He appears to be entitled to 300 Acres in addition to complete his family lands.
- No. 19. Henry Bowman prays for a Lot in the Town of Newark. Recommended.
- No. 20. Lieut. John Bradt⁴, late Butler's Rangers, has received 1600 Acres, prays for 400 Acres in addition. Recommended that his Military lands may be made up to 2,000 Acres.
- No. 21. Robert Comfort stating that his late Father, John Comfort, received a Ticket from Major Campbell for 300 Acres, which he considerably improved before his death, prays to be confirmed in the same. Recommended.
- No. 22. John Chatterton, late Delancey's Corps. Recommended for 300 Acres.
- No. 23. William Carl. Recommended for 200 Acres, if resident & not granted before.

¹Simcoe Papers, II, 110, 190-1-2, 237, 257, 278, 297, 341; IV, 198-9, 282, 330-1.

²Hence the place-name Bowman's Ravine.

³Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 47.

⁴Ibid., p. 49.

- No. 24. Henry Cnewt praying for 200 Acres & a Town Lot in Newark. Recommended for 300 Acres.
- No. 25. Elizabeth Cockel, Widow of George Cockel [Coghill], late Butler's Rangers, stating that her husband died in 1784 without receiving lands & left four children, praying for 300 Acres in right of her husband and 250 Acres, family lands. Recommended that 300 Acres be granted to the Heirs of George Cockel, if not before granted.
- No. 26. Gabriel Descoteaux. Not understood.
- No. 27. Benjamin Davis, late serjeant Butler's Rangers, has received Lot No. 7 on the Humber, prays for the rear lots on No. 7 & 6, in all 1,000 Acres. Recommended to be made up to 500 Acres.
- No. 28. Thomas Dempsey prays for 400 Acres in the Township of Murray. Recommended for 200 Acres, if Mr. Aitkin can settle him under his general instructions.
- No. 29. Mathew Dolsen, late a Volunteer in Butler's Rangers, stating that he has a wife & two sons, prays for a few hundred acres on the head of the plains near the fork on the River Thames, south side in the 2d Concession of the 2d Township. Recommended that 200 Acres be granted in addition.
- No. 30. George Derby prays for a lot in the Town of Newark. Recommended.
- No. 31. Asa Dexter praying for Lot No. 44. East side of Yonge Street. Recommended, he complying with the conditions of obtaining it.
- No. 32. George Douglas praying for 200 Acres at the Settlement of Long Point. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 33. Patrick Flannery praying for a Town Lot at York & 200 Acres. Recommended for a Town Lot & No. 15 West side of Yonge Street on the usual conditions.
- No. 34. Jacob Freleigh, John Freleigh, & Zachary Freleigh praying for 200 Acres each in the Township of Haldimand. Recommended for 200 Acres each, if none has been granted before.
- No. 35. P. M. Fortier¹ has received 1900 Acres, prays for 1100 Acres in addition to put him on a footing with Captains to which his rank entitles him. He does not make his claim to a Captain's proportion appear substantiated.
- No. 36. Eleanor Fennell, wife of John Fennell, late of the Royal Yorkers, & daughter of Thomas Allen, a Loyalist, praying for 200 Acres. On producing a Certificate of the within facts, recommended.
- No. 37. Archibald Fairfield praying for a Water Lot opposite his house, No. 24 in the Town of Kingston. Referred to the Deputy Surveyor, Mr. Aitkin.
- No. 38. Philip Force, stating that he came into the Province in 1788 with his family and has received 200 Acres, prays for an addition in the Long Point Settlement. A Certificate wanting.
- No. 39. Ludowick Filker. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 40. Jacob Filker. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 41. John Filker. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 42. Joseph Filker. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 43. John Filker, Junior. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 44. George Gibson prays for Lot No. 19, adjoining Jas. Kendricks in the Town of York for his son, George William Gibson. To lie over.
- No. 45. Frederick Gee has received 200 Acres in Gainsborough, which he has improved & has also improved the adjoining Lot, for which his name is entered, altho' he has received no Certificate, prays for family lands. Recommended to confirm Major Campbell's Certificate & 300 Acres as family lands.

¹Simcoe Papers, II, 201, 256.

- No. 46. Charity Gray is the daughter of John Simonson of the late 84th Regt., prays for land as the daughter of a Loyalist. Recommended for 200 Acres, on producing a Certificate that she is the daughter of a Loyalist. U.E.
- No. 47. Alexander Galloway praying for Lot No. 19, in 3d Concession of the Township of York. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 48. Caleb & Burgey Gilbert praying for Lots 19 & 20 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Sidney, but should these lots have been previously granted, then for the two nearest vacant Lots. If they have got Certificates the Deputy Surveyor of the District can locate them in the most convenient manner.
- No. 49. Hugh Gilbert states that his family consists of a wife & eight children and that three of his sons, Samuel, James and Hugh, are upwards of 18 years of age, prays for an addition to Lot No. 25 in front of the 4th Township of the Long Point Settlement for himself & 200 Acres to each of his sons. Recommended for 200 Acres for him & for each of his sons, if they are of age.
- No. 50. Richard Morden, Samuel Way, Martin Foster, Israel Tripp, and John Howell¹ of Sophiasburg stating that they live on Lots No. 22,23,24,26,21, & 20 in the 2d Concession of Sophiasburg, and back of the land they now live on, as there was a promise of the Governor in Council of Lower Canada that the Second Concession should be given to the owners of the front land, praying, if not already granted, it may be confirmed to them. Not recommended as the order of Council of Quebec is not produced.
- No. 51. Margaret Hamilton stating that her late husband² was Quarter [Master] to the Queen's Rangers and never received any land, praying for his proportion. The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this petition as she does not reside within this Province.
- No. 52. Joseph Hazlet praying for Lands at Long Point. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 53. Peter Harris praying for Lot No. 32 in Concession 1 of the Township of Hamilton. Recommended for 200 Acres in Hamilton.
- No. 54. Myndert Harris stating that he has received a Warrant for 800 Acres in the Township of Hope from Mr. Walton and praying to locate Lot No. 3 in the 1st Concession, Lots No. 14 & 15 in the 4th Concession, & Lot No. 19 in the 2nd Concession, containing 800 Acres. The Committee is ignorant what powers Mr. Walton may possess to dispose of lands in Hope in such quantity, but they recommend the Petitioner for 200 Acres in Hope when he comes to reside on it.
- No. 55. Joseph Hunt, Queen's Rangers, praying for land. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 56. Edward Hazel stating that he improved Captain Bird's³ land opposite to the Isle aux Bois blanc but that the King's Engineer has pitched upon the said land as the most eligible spot for erecting a Fort & Town & has actually taken possession; that in consequence not only his crop for this year is lost, but also all his improvements and praying for an equivalent. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 57. Christopher Hagerman⁴ & family praying for 200 Acres for himself & for each of his four sons, Christopher, Abraham, Isaac, and John Hagerman, in

¹Irving, Officers of 1812, 53, 58-9.

²George Hamilton, Simcoe Papers, I, 311.

³Captain Henry Bird of the 8th Regt. Mich. Hist. Coll., I, 345; III, 28-9, 33-4; IX, 414, 428, 559, 583, 635; X, 310, 395, 494, 408, 314, 416, 419, 634; XI, 423, 425, 436, 443, 445; XII, 308; XIII, 92.

⁴Herrington, History of Lennox and Addington, 44-5.

- the Township of Murray. Recommended for 200 Acres each, if of age & if Mr. Aitkin can settle them under his general instructions.
- No. 58. Patrick Heron praying for a Town Lot in Newark. Recommended.
- No. 59. James House, late of Barton's Corps, stating that he came into the Province in 1787, with a wife and four children, has received 200 Acres, praying for 350 in addition as family lands. Recommended for 100 Acres for himself. The Certificate for the family lands is wanted.
- No. 60. Major Edward Jessup praying for family lands for his son, Lieut. Jessup & his daughter, married to Mr. James Walker,¹ Surgeon to the Canadian Volunteers. In consideration of the respectable recommendations adduced, Mr. Walker is recommended for 600 Acres & referred to the Surveyor General.
- No. 61. John Jansen² has located 200 Acres in the neighbourhood of Fort Erie and prays for an addition in the Settlement of Long Point. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition.
- No. 62. John Johnston stating that he has received 400 Acres, 200 of which he bought, prays for an addition. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition.
- No. 63. Elias Jones, praying for 1,000 Acres. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 64. William Kelly praying for 200 Acres in the Township of Murray. Recommended, if Mr. Aitkin can settle him under his general instructions.
- No. 65. John Kelly praying for 200 Acres in the Township of Murray. Recommended, if he can be accommodated under Mr. Aitkin's general instructions.
- No. 66. J. H. Kahman stating that he has built on & improved Lots No. 16 & 17 in the Township of York, praying to be confirmed in the same. Recommended for two Lots, understanding that he has His Excellency's promise.
- No. 67. William Kelly stating that Lot No. 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Thurlow is not improveable & praying to have his lands assigned in the Township of Cramahe with such addition as may be deemed meet. He must produce a Certificate to prove the within assertion.
- No. 68. Peter Long praying for 200 Acres & to be confirmed in a Town Lot in York on which he has built. Recommended for a Town Lot & 200 Acres.
- No. 69. William Lemon stating that he has received 200 Acres & praying for 200 Acres in right of his wife, the daughter of a Loyalist. Wanted the Certificates for his wife.
- No. 70. Richard Lawrence stating that he served as Lieut. of an Independent Company of Militia in New Brunswick & praying for land & Lot No. 18 rear Division of Block No. 5 in the Town of York. Recommended for a Town Lot & 600 Acres, including what he may have already received.
- No. 71. John W. Meyers in behalf of Tobias W. Meyers, Margaret Akerman, & Leonard W. Meyers stating that they have received Land Board Certificates for 200 Acres & praying to be confirmed in the same. Referred to the Deputy Surveyor of the Midland District for location.
- No. 72. Robert McKinlay has a wife and two children and has received 200 Acres, prays for an addition. Not recommended.
- No. 73. Abner Miles stating that he has built on Lot No. 13 in the Town of York, praying to be confirmed therein and for Lot No. 14. Recommended for two Lots.
- No. 74. Joel White Morris stating that he has received 200 Acres, being the fronts of Lots No. 25 & 26 in the Township of Bertie and that his improvements fall in the rear of said Lots & praying for a grant thereof. Not recommended.

¹Formerly in 84th Regt. Macdonell, Sketches of Glenngarry, 55.

²Many descendants live in the Township of Bertie.

- No. 75. Colin McNabb praying for a front Lot in the Town of York. Recommended for a Lot when the Survey is extended.
- No. 76. Abraham Mattise, late Butler's Rangers, praying for his proportion of land. Recommended for 300 Acres.
- No. 77. John Muckle served in Jessup's Corps in the late War, has a wife and five children, has never received lands, prays for 300 Acres & family lands. Recommended for 300 Acres upon producing his Discharge. The Certificates for family lands wanting.
- No. 78. John Murphy served as a Drummer in Butler's Rangers and has never received any land. Recommended for 300 Acres.
- No. 79. James McDonell stating that he is the only surviving son of the late Allan McDonell, who drew pay as a subaltern officer during the late war, without being attached to any Corps, & that on the reduction he was put on Subaltern's half pay & drew 500 Acres, but dying in the year 1788, previous to the assignment of the additional bounty, it still remains undrawn & praying that 1500 Acres may be assigned to him in the right of his Father. Not recommended.
- No. 80. Joseph Senn, late serjeant in Butler's Rangers, stating that he has received 300 Acres & praying for 200 in addition. Referred to the Surveyor General to make the quantity granted 500 Acres.
- No. 81. Captain James McDonell,¹ late Royal Yorkers, stating that he is married to the Daughter of a Loyalist, and praying for family lands having six children. Mrs. McDonell will receive 200 Acres on coming to reside within this Province.
- No. 82. Abner Miles praying for Lot No. 21 on the West side of Yonge Street. Recommended.
- No. 83. John McKendrick, late 97th Regt. has a wife and one child, prays for his own & family lands. Recommended for 300 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 84. Michael McDade has been five years in the Marine Department, prays for 300 Acres on the River Thames. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 85. Robert McKinlay praying for a Town Lot in Newark. Recommended.
- No. 86. Jeremiah Marsh has a Land Board Certificate for 200 Acres, prays that it may be assigned him in the Township of Murray, Recommended if Mr. Aitkin can settle him under his general instructions.
- No. 87. Andrew Miller. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 88. John Muirhead. Recommended for 400 Acres, if he is of age.
- No. 89. Lieut. Allan McNabb, late Queen's Rangers, has received 1,000 Acres, praying for 1,000 in addition at Long Point or where it may be deemed meet to locate him. Recommended the quantity to make up his military lands.
- No. 90. John Mathews praying for a back Lot in the Town of York. Recommended.
- No. 91. Parker Mills, two petitions, stating that he has received 100 Acres & prays for 200 in addition & a back Town Lot in York. Recommended for 100 Acres in addition & a back Town Lot.
- No. 92. Thomas Mathews praying for 200 Acres, family lands, and a Town Lot in York. Recommended for a Town Lot & 100 Acres, family lands.
- No. 93. Peter Misener has received 200 Acres in the Township of Thorold, part of his improvements fall on a vacant spot adjoining thereto, comprehending about 25 Acres, & prays for 200 Acres in addition, including the said vacant spot. Recommended for his improvements, if practicable, not exceeding 25 Acres, more or less.

¹Macdonell, Sketches of Glengarry, 49.

- No. 94. Joshua Smades & Stephen Meyrick praying for the lands from Mr. Burch's line below the rapids to one half mile below the falls,¹ & extending back to the improved land, to erect Mills on. Referred to His Excellency.
- No. 95. Abraham² & William Nellis, sons of Captain Nellis, late of the Indian Department, praying for land. Recommended for 400 Acres each.
- No. 96. Sherman Prout,³ late Butler's Rangers, Recommended for 300 Acres.
- No. 97. Lieut. Paxton, Marine Department, praying for family lands for a wife & four children. Not recommended.
- No. 98. John W. Meyers⁴ is desirous of obtaining Lot No. 1 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Thurloe, which is reserved for the Indians, he can obtain a lease of said Lot from the Indians for 999 years, prays to have the same confirmed. The Committee cannot recommend his petition.
- No. 99. Charles J. Peters.⁵ Recommended for 600 Acres.
- No. 100. George Porter, serjeant of Militia, praying for Lot No. 20 in the 3d Concession, Township of York & for 300 Acres more where it may be deemed meet to locate him. Not recommended.
- No. 101. George Porter praying for a back Town Lot in York. Recommended.
- No. 102. Daniel Pound served in the Engineer Department during the late war, has a wife & six children, prays for land for himself & family. Recommended for 300 Acres.
- No. 103. W. D. Powell, Junior, praying for a Town Lot at Newark. Recommended.
- No. 104. Jacob Quant, late of Butler's Rangers, has received 200 Acres, being Lot No. 12, 3d Township on south side of the River Thames, which being often intersected by the River in the side & towards the rear, reduces it to about half the quantity granted, the River forming the front and the side lines of the Lot, but being very serpentine, leaves some points of land, which points are cut off by the division line of No. 12 & 13 & there can be no communication between the No. 13 & those points belonging to it, except by crossing over No. 12, and that not having his proportion of lands, he prays for those Points adjoining to his Lot, & which have no communication with Lot No. 13, except by crossing the water. Recommended to make up his Military lands with the Points, if practicable.
- No. 105. Robert Rutter praying for 200 Acres at Long Point. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 106. Margaret Rosbach stating that she is a daughter of Serjeant Grant late 84th Regt, praying for land. Recommended for 200 Acres, on producing a Certificate that she is the Daughter of a Loyalist, U.E.
- No. 107. Lewis Rosebush praying for 200 Acres in the Township of Murray. Recommended, if Mr. Aitkin can settle him under his general instructions.
- No. 108. Artemass Ross praying for 400 Acres in the Township of Murray. Recommended for 200 Acres, if Mr. Aitkin can settle him under his general instructions.
- No. 109. John Stevens praying for 200 Acres in the vicinity of Long Point. Recommended for 200 Acres & referred to the Surveyor General.
- No. 110. Walter Slingerland, two petitions, praying for Lot No. 232 in the Town of Newark. Recommended, if vacant.

¹Of Niagara.

²Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 19, p. 96.

³Ibid., No. 17, p. 46.

⁴Papers and Records, VIII, 67-8.

⁵Young, Parish Register, 94-5, 97.

- No. 111. Asa Schooley has received 200 Acres & has a wife & six children, prays for family lands. Recommended 350 Acres, family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 112. Titus Simons has a wife & nine children, prays for family lands. Recommended for 500 Acres for himself & 350 Acres for family lands, if not granted before.
- No. 113. William Scantling praying for 200 Acres for himself & 200 for his wife, the Daughter of a Loyalist. Recommended for 200 Acres for himself, but it does not appear that his wife is the daughter of a loyalist.
- No. 114. Samuel Sinclare praying for Lot No. 14 in the 2d Range of the Town of York. Recommended for a back Town Lot.
- No. 115. Jacob George Smith & Johannis Lott stating that they had received Land Board Certificates for 450 Acres each, but have located only 400 each, praying that the remaining 50 Acres may be assigned to each. Recommended for 50 Acres each.
- No. 116. Johanna Silverthorn, Widow of Thomas Silverthorn, came into the Province in 1787 with her husband, and one son, her husband received 200 Acres, but none for his wife or Son, tho' it has been located & the name of Thomas Silverthorn entered thereon in the Township of Stamford, & prays that the said Lot may be assigned to her & her name inserted on the plan in lieu of Thomas Silverthorn. Recommended for 100 Acres to the Heirs.
- No. 117. Stephen Stark in behalf of his Mother (the widow of Major William Stark deceased) himself & five Brothers & Sisters, stating, that his Father died at New York in 1782, on the British full pay, & praying that a proportion of land may be assigned to his widow & surviving children. The Petitioner's Father having died previously to the conclusion of the war, his claim was not substantiated, the Committee therefore cannot recommend the petition.
- No. 118. John Stoner, late Butler's Rangers, praying for Lot No. 19 in the Township of York & to be confirmed in Lot No. 26 in the Township of Hope with its broken front on which he has built a house. He must specify the authority under which he made his improvements in Hope, but the Committee recommend him for whatever lands he may be entitled to as a soldier.
- No. 119. Reuben Sherwood¹ stating that he served as a Volunteer in Jessup's Corps, has received 300 Acres, praying for such addition in the Townships of Bastard or Kitley as may seem meet. Recommended for 300 Acres in addition.
- No. 120. Sarah Shepherd, the daughter of Solomon Ino, who served in the late war in Fanning's Corps, praying for land as the daughter of a Loyalist. Recommended for 200 Acres on producing a Certificate.
- No. 121. Abel Stevens praying for a Tract of land & the great Falls on the Gananoque River to erect a Mill on. Referred to previous directions respecting Mr. Sherwood and the Petitioner.
- No. 122. Thomas Swan has received 1200 Acres, prays for 800 Acres in addition. He does not make it appear that he is entitled to more, therefore not recommended.
- No. 123. John Silverthorne came into the Province in 1787 with a wife & two children, has received 200 Acres for himself & family, prays for an addition. Wants a Certificate for family lands.
- No. 124. Terence Smith stating that his late Father received pay as a Captain during the late war and praying that a Captain's proportion of land may be

¹Irving, *Officers of 1812*, 32, 35, 50, 51; Christie, *Hist. Lower Canada*, II, 185-6; Cruikshank, *Documentary Hist.*, IX, 171, 174, 176-7.

- allowed him. Recommended to complete the donation of 2,000 Acres to Doctor Smith's Heirs, they having already received 1400 Acres.
- No. 125. Jonathan Scott praying for a 200 Acre Lot on Yonge Street. Settled.
- No. 126. Samuel & Timothy Thompson, Heirs of the late Captain Andrew Thompson of Butler's Rangers, stating that the said Captain Thompson was drowned towards the close of the American War, & praying that his proportion of land may be assigned to them, & that the half of such proportion claimed by Timothy Thompson, may be granted to Elizabeth Thompson, widow of James Thompson, Brother of Captain Thompson. Captain Thompson having died previous to the termination of the war, the Committee do not recommend the prayer of this petition.
- No. 127. David Turney praying to be confirmed in Lot No. 12 in the broken front in the Township of Murray. Recommended, if Mr. Aitkin can settle him under his general Instructions.
- No. 128. David Turney, Junior, praying for Lot No. 13 or 14 in the broken front of the Township of Murray. Recommended for 200 Acres, if Mr. Aitkin can settle him under his general instructions.
- No. 129. William Thorn stating that he has two sons & six daughters, prays for family lands. Mr. Thorn's sons can come forward, if they are of age.
- No. 130. Lawrence Thuresson has received lands on the Black River in the Township of Marysburg, prays for Lot No. 7, King's Reserve in right of his wife, the daughter of a Loyalist. The Committee cannot recommend to grant the reserve, but recommend that 200 Acres may be granted in any other situation.
- No. 131. Isaac Vrooman has been ten years in the Province & has received a Certificate for 200 Acres. To specify the prayer of the Petition.
- No. 132. Benjamin Wilson praying for Lot No. 4 first Concession of the Township of Whitby. Recommended for 200 Acres in Whitby.
- No. 133. John Wilson praying for 1200 Acres in addition. Recommended for 200 Acres in addition.
- No. 134. Frederick Williams served in the Engineer Department in the late war, prays for land for himself & family consisting of a wife & six children. Recommended for 450 Acres family lands included, if not granted before.
- No. 135. Armstrong Williams praying for land in the Township of Murray. Recommended, if Mr. Aitkin can settle him under his general Instructions.
- No. 136. Lieut. Robert McDougall, late 8th Regt. praying for his proportion of land as a reduced subaltern. Recommended on producing his Commission & becoming a real settler in this Province, conformable to the general Instructions.
- No. 137. Amos Weeks. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 138. William White praying for a Lot in the Town of Newark and such other quantity of land as may be deemed meet. Recommended for a Town Lot & 200 Acres.
- No. 139. Peter West praying for a Town Lot at York adjoining Duke Kendricks & Lot No. 9 West side of Yonge Street. Recommended for a Town Lot & 200 Acres.
- No. 140. Cornelius Winney, late Corporal Butler's Rangers, has received no land and prays for his proportion. He does not reside within the Province.
- No. 141. Christian Warner,¹ late serjeant Butler's Rangers, has received 400 Acres, has a wife & nine children, six of whom were born before the year 1788, has improved the land already granted him, prays for 100 Acres & family lands

¹Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, p. 45; *Ibid.*, No. 19, pp. 45-6; Carnochan, Niagara, 163.

- including part of the Gore between Newark & Stamford, which lies opposite to one of his Lots, (No. 138 in Newark). Recommended that his Military lands be made up, including the gore, if practicable, & family lands for so many of his children as he can prove by Certificate to have come in with him.
- No. 142. Elijah Phelps,¹ late Butler's Rangers. Recommended for 300 Acres, which appear to be due him, Ordered 300 Acres in addition, making 600 Acres in the whole.
- No. 143. Paul Trumpour praying for a Point of land containing about 15 Acres, joining Lot No. 32, 3rd Concession of the Township of Adolphus Town. To lay over till further information can be had from Mr. Aitkin.
- No. 144. Nicholas Hagerman, Esqr.² has received 600 Acres, prays for 1200 in addition. Not recommended.
- No. 145. Archibald Thompson, in behalf of Andrew & David Thompson & Ebenezer Cavers & their families, praying for land
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Archibald Thompson for self & family | 400 Acres. |
| Andrew Thompson for self and family | 400 Acres. |
| David Thompson Ditto. | 400 do. |
| Ebenezer Cavers & wife | 200 do. |
- The above recommended to His Excellency.
- No. 146. William Samuel Marsh praying for 200 Acres in the Township of Murray. Recommended for 200 Acres, if Mr. Aitkin can settle him under his general Instructions.
- No. 147. Silas Cook, late Royal Yorkers, settled in the Province in 1787 with a wife & five children on 100 Acres in the Township of Grimsby, but never received a Certificate, prays for 300 Acres in addition for himself & 300 Acres family lands. To be confirmed in his 100 Acres, as a Soldier 300 Acres, Family lands 300, in addition 600 Acres.
- No. 148. John McDougall in part of the American War served in the Waggon Department and prays for Lot No. 12 in the 5th Concession, situated on the Bay, if vacant, or a Farm Lot adjoining to York & likewise No. 3 on the West side of Yonge Street or No. 17 on the same side. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before, but not on Yonge Street.
- No. 149. Elias Smith came into the Province eight years ago with a wife & eight children, has received 600 Acres for himself & family, prays for 50 Acres to complete 200 for himself, & 200 for his wife, the Daughter of a Loyalist. Wants the Certificate for his wife & family.
- No. 150. Michael Wardell served during the American War as a serjeant in the New Jersey Volunteers, has a wife & three children, prays for 500 Acres for himself and such quantity for his family as may be deemed expedient. Recommended on producing his discharge.
- No. 151. Dennis O'Reilly stating that he has frequently petitioned for land as a captain, but has never received any but a Certificate for 200 Acres from the Mecklenburg Land Board, praying for the proportion usually granted to officers of that Rank. Not having produced any documents from whence he can be considered as a Captain of any Provincial Corps, the Committee cannot recommend him for more than the 200 Acres allotted by the Land Board.
- No. 152. Hannah McBride praying for land. Cannot be recommended.
- No. 153. Sarah McBride stating that her late husband, Patrick Read, was a private

¹Niag. Hist. Soc., No. 17, pp. 41, 42, 44; Ibid., No. 19, p. 70.

²Herrington, History of Lennox and Addington, 139, 141, 143, 144.

in the 5th Regt. that she has two children by him, praying for such quantity of land as may be deemed meet. Referred to His Excellency.

- No. 154. Daniel Millard, Esq. stating that he was appointed by the will of his late brother, Jesse Millard, one of his executors, that the said Jesse Millard at the time of his decease, left two children, who are since dead without issue, by which he has become Heir at law to his Brother's property, that the widow of the deceased, having been joined with the Petitioner in the administration, has since refused to act, after having obtained possession of the greatest part of the Personal property without paying any of the debts, or otherwise accounting therefor, & refuses to deliver the Minutes of Council given by His Excellency's Orders, for the benefit of the Heirs, that the Petitioner is willing to give her the share allowed by the will, it being exactly what the law in such cases allows, & praying that the Lot 132, containing 100 Acres in the Township of Stamford, may be granted to the Petitioner, as well as the remaining 200 Acres, which his said brother was entitled to for his Military services. This being a matter of Law, the Committee has no business with it.
- No. 155. George Lawe, Junior, stating that his brother, John Tonnandine Lawe, was an Ensign in the 84th Regt., and was drowned in 1785, without having received any land, and praying to receive his proportion. The Committee, in consideration of the services of the Petitioner's Brother, & that the deceased would have been entitled to land as a Subaltern, had he been now living, and the distressed circumstances of the Petitioner, recommend him to Your Excellency, if his prayer can with propriety be complied with.
- No. 156. Nicholas Laselle¹ stating that he was appointed an interpreter to the Indian department and praying for 1200 Acres. Recommended for 200 Acres, if he settles in the Province & has had none granted before.
- No. 157. Henry Hixson. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 158. Dorcas Kendrick, widow of John Kendrick, who served nine years in the 22d Regt., praying for land. Recommended for 200 Acres, if neither the Petitioner nor her husband received any before.
- No. 159. Solomon Halbert praying for 200 Acres. To lie over for appearance.
- No. 160. Joseph Harris praying for Lot No. 35, 1st Concession of the Township of Hamilton & Lot No. 13 in 2d Concession of the Township of Hope. Recommended for 200 Acres only in the Township of Hope.
- No. 161. James Haselip praying for 200 Acres at the Settlement of Long Point. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before, but not at Long Point.
- No. 162. John Haslip has a wife & two children and has been upwards of eight years in the Province and has received 200 Acres and improved it, but having been settled by authority of the Land Board before the land was surveyed, he found that near half his improvement falls on the lot adjoining that for which he has a Certificate & which is still vacant, prays for this additional Lot. Referred to the Surveyor General to make Enquiry and accomodate him if proper. To be accomodated, approved (signed) Peter Russell.
- No. 163. Captain Graham² stating that having already petitioned for Lots No. 76 & 77 on the East side of Yonge Street, he now prays that the following Lots may be granted to him to make up his complement of land, vizt. No. 81, 82, 84, & 85 in the 3rd Concession, Nos, 77, 78, & 79 in the 3rd Concession, No. 81 in the 4th Concession, all on the East side of Yonge Street & No. 1 & 2 on the

¹Mich. Hist. Coll., IV, 75; IX, 485.

²Simcoe Papers, III, 73-4. Afterwards Lt. Colonel commanding the 1st Regt. York militia, Irving, Officers of 1812, 63-4.

- West side of Yonge Street in the 2nd Concession. Referred to His Excellency's determination.
- No. 164. William, James, Thomas, & Robert Forsyth of Detroit, praying for land in the right of their Father, William Forsyth¹, late 60th Regt. Recommended for 200 Acres each if not granted before, & if their Father has not received his Military lands, his portion as a soldier to be divided between them.
- No. 165. Peter Freel praying for a subaltern's proportion of land. Settled before.
- No. 166. Abner Everett praying for 200 Acres. Recommended, if not granted before.
- No. 167. Daniel Field² stating that he served as a serjeant in Butler's Rangers, has a wife & five children, has received 200 Acres. His Father also served in Butler's Rangers & died in 1787 without receiving any land. He prays that his father's proportion may be granted to him & such quantity for himself as may be deemed meet. Recommended that the lands already granted him may be made up to 500 Acres as a serjeant in Butler's Rangers & that the 300 Acres his father would have been entitled to had he been alive, may be granted to his Heirs.
- No. 168. Alexr. Douglass³ praying for land. Recommended for 400 Acres on his residing in this Province.
- No. 169. Alexr. Douglass praying for a Town Lot in Niagara. Recommended for a Town Lot at Niagara, if a Resident in the Province.
- No. 170. Archibald Campbell is in possession of a land Board Certificate from the Midland District for 200 Acres, which is not assigned & prays for the rear part of Lot No. 14 & half No. 13 in the 5th Concession of Adolphus Town. Referred to the Surveyor General & recommended to be granted if the Lots appear to be vacant.
- No. 171. Daniel Cummins has a wife & five children & prays for 400 Acres. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before.
- No. 172 & 173. Erased as a double entry.
- No. 174. John & Joseph Palmer, sons of Serjeant Palmer, late 34th Regt. praying for land. Recommended for 200 Acres each, if not granted before.
- No. 175. Thomas Richardson⁴ praying for the little Falls on the North East side of the Black River to erect a Mill on & 200 Acres. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before and referred to the Surveyor General to be accomodated if practicable.
- No. 176. Rodolph Roche served in the German Troops during the American War and is married to the widow of Serjeant Newberry,⁵ late of Butler's Rangers, praying for family lands for her & her four children & 300 Acres for himself. Recommended to be made up 300 Acres.
- No. 177. William Smith, son of Rudolph Smith of Quebec, praying for land. Recommended for 200 Acres, if not granted before & he is a Resident in the Province.
- No. 178. Joseph Bastable praying for land in the Township of York. Recommended for 200 Acres.
- No. 179. David & William Bruce & William Markison praying for a Township. Not recommended.
- No. 180. Samuel Allen of the State of New York & others praying for a tract of land. The Committee cannot recommend this Petition.

¹Mich. Hist. Coll., VIII, 410, 620; X, 71-2, 316, 605.

²Simcoe Papers, II, 227, 389; Ontario Archives Report, 1905, 4, 13, 18, 45, 89, 103, 150, 175, 201, 235, 289; Mich. Hist. Coll., XII, 111.

³Afterwards a merchant at Fort Erie, Cruikshank, Documentary Hist., IV, 259.

⁴Young, Parish Register, 159.

⁵Cruikshank, Butler's Rangers, 65.

ADDENDA.

It is regretted that transcripts of the following letters, drafts of letters, and documents were heard of and received too late to be included in this volume in their proper chronological order. With one exception they have been supplied through the kindness of the Keeper of the Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Quebec, the Rev. A. R. Kelley, M.A., B.D., Assistant to the Rector of St. Matthew's Church, and Canon of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. The Bishop's letters are for the most part drafts of letters. Hence the abbreviations.

EXTRACT FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY (DR. MOORE).

WOLFORD LODGE, December 30, 1790.

My Lord,

Agreeably to the offer which I made to your Grace when I had the honour of some conversation with you, relative to the establishment of Episcopacy in Upper Canada, I take this opportunity of laying before you as concisely as possible my opinions on this important subject.

I must beg leave to premise, that I am decisively of opinion, that a regular Episcopal establishment, subordinate to the primacy of Great Britain, is absolutely necessary in any extensive colony which this country means to preserve, and in particular, if the advantages which she aims at, are expected to be derived and increased proportionably to its degree of population. But in regard to a colony in Upper Canada, which is to be blessed with the laws and upright administration of them, which distinguishes and ennobles the country, and which colony is peculiarly situated amongst a variety of republics, every establishment of Church and State that upholds the distinction of ranks, and lessens the undue weight of the democratic influence, ought to be introduced, and will no doubt, in the hands of Great Britain, hold out a purer model of government in a practical form, than has been expatiated upon in all the theoretic reveries of self-named philosophers.

The neglect of the principle of overturning republicanism in former periods, by giving support and assistance to those causes which are perpetually offering themselves, to effect so necessary an object, is much to be lamented; but it is my duty to be as solicitous as possible, that they may now have their due influence, if I wish the government to be a permanent one; and I am happy to feel the utmost conviction, that the best mode of population, and the best line of connexion, with the United States, is combined in giving *due* support to that church establishment, which I consider so necessary to promote the national religion, of which I am a sincere and humble believer, and to maintain the true and venerable constitution of my country.

I have the honour to be &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

(Printed, with slight variations, in "The Church," Vol. III, p. 123, said to have been read in a debate on the Clergy Reserves, in the Legislative Council, on the 17th January, 1840, by Hon. P. B. De Blaquiére; also on pp. 6 and 7 of a pamphlet, "Copies of Letters, &c., read in the Legislative Council in the Debate upon the Clergy Reserve Bill, January 27, 1840, by the Honourable P. B. De Blaquiére." Toronto: Printed by R. Stanton, 164 King Street. MDCCCXL. (In the possession of the Library of Trinity College, Toronto.)

FROM BISHOP JACOB MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Sir:

Proposing to visit my Diocese this Sumr & to hold a Confirmation at Niagara on — I take the liberty of requesting that your Excellency will have the goodness to direct that I should be informed whether you shall be, about that time, at that place, or at York, that I may form the plan of my journey so as be able to remain a few days, at the one or the other, in the hope of being permitted to pay my respects to your Ex. & in order to receive any commands which you may have for me—I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,

yr ex.

most obey

& most humy

J. QUEBEC.

POWEL PLACE
16 June 94

(Diocesan Archives of Quebec, Vol. I.)

FROM JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

NAVY HALL July 9th 1794

My Lord,

I have been duly favored with your Letter of the 16th of June. It is impossible for me under the existing circumstances of this Province to say where I shall be at the stated Period which your Lordship has allotted for your Visitation, but my wishes will be at the least to meet you at the time in which you shall hold your Confirmation at Niagara; If the times admitted of it I should certainly feel a great Pleasure of meeting you at Johnstown, or at Kingston in the vicinity of which I have much business to transact if possible, in the course of this summer.¹ If our Military avocations shall permit I shall be happy to see you at York, which I fear in these unquiet times must remain the capital of the Province for a longer Period than the Kings Interests that of the Patrie, or my own Inclinations can render desirable.

I am with great Respect My Lord

Your most Obedient
& most humble Servant

J. G. SIMCOE.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, Mountain Papers, p. 22.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

To the Lord Bishop of Quebec

From Govr. Simcoe
recd. 26 Sepr. 94

My Lord,

I feel much indebted to your Lordship for your very polite Letter from Kingston;² & I am much obliged by your Communication of the important Intelligence of

¹For an account of Bishop Mountain's visitation to Upper Canada, see his letter to Henry Dundas, Vol. III, pp. 91-94. Simcoe's letter to Lord Dorchester, 16th August, 1794, states that the Bishop arrived at Niagara on August 9. Vol. II, p. 382.

²This letter has not been found.

Lord Howe's most glorious Victory¹; important indeed, could It secure Peace to this infant Colony! but I have not the smallest hope of so desirable an Event—

Your Lordship will have heard of Mr Wayne's summoning our Fort at the Miamis: The firm and prudent Conduct of Major Campbell who commanded there has procrastinated the Commission of Hostilities, at least as far as Bloodshed; & I think in the Correspondence between Him & Mr Wayne the British Gentleman eminently triumphed over the . . .² Wayne is ferocious, but being allowed to reconnoitre the Works within Pistol Shot He saw nothing that could induce him to assault, & He was not prepared for a siege.

I was preparing to go to Detroit with what Force I could muster when I heard of his Retreat—Circumstances of a less pressing nature call for my presence thither, & I take that opportunity of severing myself from the “. . .”³

I look anxiously towards England, doubtful whether I shall be able to weather the Hurricane which is gathering around us, but certain that I shall do my utmost for the public . . .

I beg my best Respect to Mrs Mountain & Mr Salter M:⁴ & am with true Respect & esteem your Lordship's

Most Obedient &
most humble Servant

J. G. SIMCOE.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 27.)

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

POWEL PLACE 28th Sept 94 —

Sir,

C. Caldwell⁵ brought me the favour of your Exy letter on Friday, & yesterday I had the honour of introducing Mrs M. to Mrs. S. whose health, I was happy to observe, appears to be considerably improved notwithstanding the painful necessity that drove her hither.⁶ Your Exy will pardon me if I say I began to entertain sanguine hopes that we should not have seen her L . . . If you are not much deceived Mr Jay's mission has produced peace, & we have no hostilities to fear from . . . if the Ex: Power of that Country can preserve its proper influence The storm which seemed to be gathering in every part of your Horison is therefore I hope in a good degree dispersed, & the doubts & anxieties which so strongly agitated your bosom for that infant country of which you are the “nursing Father” have I trust subsided with it. Nam paratum differt &c Pliny 601

I am comforted by the present aspect of affairs in England. The compleat . . . of the numerous conspiracies wch were forming—and the admission of the D. of P.⁷ Lord T . . . Lord S &c into a share of the administration will at once open peoples eyes to all the horrors that were preparing for them, and fix them with confidence & attachment upon the Government of the Country—

¹Over the French fleet on 1st June, 1794.

²See Vol. II, pp. 405-408.

³He began his journey to Detroit on 13th September, 1794, Vol. III, p. 73.

⁴The Rev. Salter Mountain, brother of the Bishop, came out with him in 1793 and served successively at Quebec, as rector, and, from 1817 to 1829, at Cornwall as missionary of the S.P.G.

⁵Probably Captain William Caldwell of Malden.

⁶Apprehensions of hostilities with the United States.

⁷The Duke of Portland had joined the Ministry as one of the principal Secretaries of State.

As your Excellency was so good as to express a desire to see the manner in wch I should represent the Spiritual wants of L.C. to the Ministry at home, I have enclosed a Copy of my late letter to Mr Dundas. I hope I have not been so unfortunate as to misapprehend or to misstate what your Ex. said to me upon that subject.

I am, Sir, with high regard,
yr Exy devoted hum. sert

J. Q.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

Copy of a letter
to Govr Simcoe
28 Sepr 94

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

The Revd Doctr Mountain
Lord Bishop of Quebec
Powel Place
Quebec

NIAGARA
Novr 3d 1794

My Lord,

I have been duly favored with your Lordship's letter of the 25th Sepr, & am much obliged to you for your account of the Health of Mrs Simcoe & of Mrs Mountain's politeness to her. I most sincerely feel the Circumstances which have seperated us so unnecessarily.

I am in hopes that Mr Jays Mission may produce Peace. It is an Object if it removes War to a greater Distance. I see no Interests that any Persons but the Leaders of the United States, who are on all sides Demagogues, can possibly have in a war; as far as this Country is concerned, It must originate, if here, from the most narrow & contemptible policy? I thank God I have not been deceived in the Sentiments of his Majestys Ministers, & that I never did (?) coincide with them—The Nature of the War with which we were threatened was of the most disagreeable Cast; I by no means will ever admit Terror to be . . . in my heart (?), but will certainly if possible transmit it to my Enemy; but if Mr Wayne had attacked the Miamis, & as must certainly have been the case have been repulsed; It probably would have been my Duty to have been now engaged in so wide and destructive a scene of operations as would not have left any room for palliation or reconciliation; & this, most undoubtedly contrary to the Intentions of his Majestys Ministers, & their positive Instructions, which have been of late only transmitted to me—¹ I have therefore been much relieved, from my only perplexity, that of reconciling (what appears now to have been perfectly irreconcilable) the Commander in Chiefs Orders, the public Interest & the Ministers instructions. I say this much in confidence to your Lordship, preparatory to the communication of Major Campbells answer to Genl Waynes summons—I immediately transmitted this magnanimous & solemn reply with my best praises to Mr Dundas²—& the whole conduct of this officer has struck out praises from Ld Dorchester.³ I propose

¹Cf. Simcoe to Portland, No. 12, Vol. III, pp. 230-234.

²Simcoe to Dundas, No. 34, 30 August, 1794, Vol. II, pp. 19-20.

³Dorchester to Dundas, No. 54, 13 Sept., 1794, Vol. III, p. 84; Dorchester to Simcoe, Sept. 17, *ibid*, p. 101.

to wander this winter in the lower Districts (?) . . . to thank & encourage the Militia therein, who universally offered themselves for the public service, with great expressions of confidence in me—from thence I shall transmit to your Lordship my opinions on what may best support your beneficent views, which tho' I have no knowledge of the Duke of Portland, yet I should hope would prosper in his Hands—I most perfectly coincide in all the opinions your Lordship has offered to Mr Dundas.¹

I have to request when you write Home to the Society to procure me as many testaments as possible, & some Bibles Testaments, & prayer Books of the largest Print suitable to the eyes of old People.

. . . My Lord, with the most perfect Respect . . . Esteem your most Obedient & humble Servant

J. G. SIMCOE.

To the Bishop of Quebec

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 35.)

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

POWELL PLACE 31 Jan 1795

Sir,

Mrs Simcoe has the goodness to take charge of this letter. I beg leave to assure your Ex that I sincerely rejoice with you upon her return, both as it is a restoration of your domestic comfort & as it shews that the apprehension of War is, at least for the present, removed from your mind.

I had the favour of yr E's letter of the 3d Novr: enclosing a copy of Major C's letter to General Wayne. that officers conduct is indeed entitled to the greatest praise The union of so much spirit with so much humanity, such magnanimity combined with such moderation render him truly worthy of your confidence & of the Public esteem.

I read with high satisfaction, & with secret exultation in the superiority of my Countryman, your Excellencys letter to Mr Hammond,² upon Mr Randolph's subject, & the previous & subsequent correspondence. Mr R's desire to avoid Altercation is admirable. never did I see discretion so happily grafted upon impudence before.

I thank your Exy. for the confidence you place in me, relative to certain subjects, & congratulate you upon the perfect intelligence which subsists between you & his Majesty's Ministers, in matters so important to the interests & the safety of this Country.

As you will no doubt learn from Mr Osgoode whatever you may wish to know of the state of affairs here, I forbear to take up yr time with any mention of them.

I impatiently expect those "opinions," the result of your "wanderings in the lower districts," which you have been so good as to promise me,³ & shall be happy to take them for my guide & support, in my future plans for accomplishing the

¹See Mountain to Dundas, 25 Sept., 1794, Vol. III, pp. 91-94.

²See Vol. III, pp. 132-135.

³See *ante* Simcoe to Bishop Mountain, Novr. 3rd, 1794.

objects of my mission. by the last Mail I sent to the Society, for the Books your Excellency wishes to obtain.¹

Seeing, as I truly do, with admiration & respect yr Excellencys various & indefatigable labours for the Public good I cannot be indifferent to anything that concerns you. I therefore read your latest promotion in the papers with much pleasure.²

I am, Sir, with the greatest consideration

yr Exy most obedt &
most hum. st.

J. Q.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

PETITION FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MATILDA.

To His Excellency J. G. Simcoe Esqre

Lt Governor & Commander in Chief of His Majesty's province of Upper Canada,
Major General commanding the Army &ca &ca &ca—

The petition of Martin Walter Michl Carman Peter Crous & Martin Stealy
Church Wardens for the Township of Matilda, in behalf of themselves & the
inhabitants of the said Township—

Humbly Sheweth—

That the inhabitants of the Township of Matilda being numerous, and is
desirous to promote the worship of the Almighty God, but is unable to support a
Clergyman, in such a manner as would take his mind from the cares of the world,
begs your Excellency would be pleased to recommend them to the charity of the
Society in England for a Mission to enable them to obtain so laudable an end—and
your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray³

Sign'd MARTIN WALTER
MARTIN STEALY
MICHL CARMAN
PETER CRAUS

MATILDA 15th Feby 1795
In Lt Governor's Simcoe's
No 1 to the Lord Bishop
of Quebec . . .

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

¹At a General Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held on May 15th, 1795, was read "A second Letter from the Bishop [of Quebec] dated Powell Place, January 2nd, 1795, in which his Lordship requests some Bibles, Prayer Books and Testaments of the largest print, suitable to the eyes of old People for his Excellency Lieut.-Governor Simcoe. . . . That the former be sent out by the earliest of the Spring Ships in one package.

"Agreed in opinion that it is unnecessary for the Society to send any Books at present to Governor Simcoe: but recommend that some Bibles, &c., be sent to the Bishop of Quebec, and that application be made to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to have them allowed on their usual terms." *Journal of the S.P.G., Vol. XXVII.*

²Simcoe had been promoted to the rank of Major General in the army in October, 1794, but notice of this promotion had been strangely delayed, see letter from Chief Justice Osgoode to John King in Vol. IV, p. 55.

³See letter from Simcoe to Bishop Mountain, 30th April, 1795, in Vol. III, p. 353.

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

POWELL PLACE 25th April 95

Sir,

As your Excellency has, I presume, completed the Tour wch you proposed to make in the lower districts, you will favour me I hope with your opinions upon the subjects in which I am most interested. In the letter which Mrs Simcoe did me the honour to convey to your Excellency, I took the liberty of reminding you of your promise upon that head, but I am not now sorry that the information & directions which I hope to obtain from your Excellency have been postponed, because your opinions may perhaps take some colour from the D of P letter to me a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

Your Excellency will see that I have not much reason to congratulate myself upon the success of my application to His Majesty's Ministers—but I was not sanguine, & therefore am the less disappointed. The circumstances which most affect me are the uncertainty in wch his Grace has left me respecting that "small temporary salary" which he seems disposed to grant, & his total silence upon the subject of a School at Kingston¹—delay the most fatal enemy to plans of improvement is the necessary consequence of such uncertainty, for without being empower'd to make specific proposals it is impossible that I can invite any Men from England to this Country. I have heard nothing from the AB² or the Secretary. The D's letter was a Trap: & the . . . copies &c.

I shall be glad to be favoured by letter, if your Excell: shd think it convenient, with your opinion of the expediency of setting up the claim of the Tithe³ in Upper Canada, & upon the other parts of the D of P's letter. But if your Excellency shd rather choose to communicate your sentiments in conversation, & shd think that my visiting the Upper Province could, in the present position of things, materially advance the objects in view, I shall hold myself in readiness to obey your commands—

&c &c.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

Private

The Rt Revd Dr Mountain
Bishop of Quebec
Quebec

April 30th 1795

My Lord

I am very much obliged by your letter which I received from Mrs. Simcoe.

I cannot be so disingenuous as not to say that I derive more secret satisfaction from your Lordship Opinion confirming that of my Friend the Chief Justice, in respect to the propriety of my answer to Mr Randolphs Invectives,⁴ than has

¹See Article on George Okill Stuart, Vol. XXIV, Ontario Historical Society's "Papers and Records."

²The Archbishop of Canterbury.

³This claim, though perfectly legitimate under the Canada Act, 1791, was formally surrendered in or about the year 1816.

⁴See Simcoe to George Hammond, 20th October, 1794, Vol. III, pp. 132-5.)

hitherto been my lot to receive, since the undertaking of the very difficult Government in which I am employed.

The blessings of Peace are so truly essential in themselves to this Province & at the present Crisis so necessary to our Country that those whose conduct has contributed to their preservation deserve most highly of their Country. The not being suspected to hold a contrary opinion is of some moment, when I add to this my labours as a military man, which tho' unknown & unacknowledged, were in fact essential to its preservation, I must own that I feel a pleasure, which recompenses me for those sacrifices, which in the Circumstances of the times, I have made, of professional Hopes, & of professional Glory—the Kings Ministers have regretted my absence I believe, their Intentions towards me have always been friendly.

It will at all times give me Pleasure to hear of your Lordship's Health & Welfare. I have been severely Ill this winter & undergone a long confinement. I thank God I daily recover & nothing but extreme weakness remains.

I am with great Respect & Regard

My Lord your
Most faithful
& Obt Servant

J. G. SIMCOE.

No 3—(Private)

From Govr Simcoe 30 April

1795

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 59.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

No 2

KINGSTON 30th April
1795

My Lord

I do myself the honor of enclosing for your consideration, a Letter which the Revd J. Stuart has transmitted to me thro' Mr Littlehales.

I am with great Respect your Lordships

Most Obedient
Humble Servant

J. G. SIMCOE.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 52.)

FROM REVEREND JOHN STUART TO J. G. SIMCOE.

In Lt Govr Simcoe's No 1 to the Lord Bishop of Quebec

Copy

KINGSTON 29th April 1795

Sir,

In compliance with your Excellency's Orders, I beg leave to mention the following Particulars, respecting the Glebe, on which I resided, from December 13th 1770 till August 1777, as Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to the Mohawks at Fort Hunter in the Province of New York.

The Reverend Mr Barclay¹ formerly a Missionary to, and resident with the Mohawks at Fort Hunter, applied to them for a small Portion of Land for a Garden and a Pasture. The Mohawks assigned the Land in question for these purposes. Mr Barclay obtained a Patent or Deed from the Government of New York for it (containing I think about 200 acres) and built a Stone House and made other considerable Improvements on it.—in Process of time Mr Barclay quitted his mission at Fort Hunter and removed to Albany² and endeavoured to sell the Premises. The Mohawks opposed this measure alledging that they assigned this Land to him as their Minister, or in the Nature of a Glebe, and consequently that they would not permit a Layman to reside upon it. In consequence of this Mr Barclay offered the Land as a Present to the Society, if they would pay him for the Improvements. The Society consented to do this, But before their Answer arrived Mr Barclay died. The business being then in the hands of his Executors, some years elapsed before the Bargain was finally concluded. However, the matter was settled, and the Society, on paying the sum of Five hundred pounds, York Currency, for the improvements, obtained a deed from Mr Barclay's Executors for the Premises. The Deed was lodged in the Hands of Sir William Johnson, as Agent for the Society: and some time after my arrival at Fort Hunter, as a Missionary, I think in the summer of the year 1771, Sir William Johnson sent a Surveyor (Robert Picken) to measure said Land and ascertain its Boundaries, which being done under my inspection, I returned the Deed to Sir William Johnson.

I know nothing further respecting this Deed; neither can I say whether it was recorded or not.

In August 1777, when the Mohawks joined General Burgoyne, I became a Prisoner, and was confined to the Town of Schenectady for the greatest part of three years; and, within a short time after my removal from the Premises, they were taken possession of by a Mr Wm. Harper, a Commissioner of Sequestration, and it is, I believe, in possession of the same at this present time.

In the year 1788 I received directions from the Society to receive the Rents of said Farm, and to report to them on that subject. I waited on Mr Harper and shewed him my instructions; he told me he would pay no Rent, that the farm was not forfeited—that he only kept possession until the right Owner would appear and eject him in a legal manner. after this I waited on Mr Gansevoort, President of the Corporation of Albany and asked him whether the Corporation had any claim upon, or pretended any rights to the Land in Question. He told me that the Corporation claimed it and would take the necessary legal steps to gain possession of it.

I have also been informed, that some attempts have been made by the Episcopal Clergy of the State of New York to wrest this Property out of the Hands of Mr Harper & apply it to the use of the Episcopal Church, but they did not succeed.

The sum of the matter is this,—The Society has fairly purchased this Farm & appropriated the use of it to a Religious & charitable purpose—The Corporation of Albany claims it as included in their Charter, and William Harper in defiance

¹The Rev. Henry Barclay was the son of the Rev. Thomas Barclay, missionary of the S.P.G. at Albany and Schenectady, including Fort Hunter, 1709-1716. Beginning as a catechist at Fort Hunter, 1735-1739, the son was an ordained missionary there and at Albany conjoined, 1738-1746. From 1746 to 1764, when he died, he was Rector of Trinity Church, New York. With a Mr. Andrews and the Rev. John Ogilvie, D.D., his assistant, who had also been in charge of Albany and Fort Hunter from 1750 to 1760 and of Montreal from 1760 to 1764, Dr. Barclay prepared in 1769 a revised translation of the Prayer Book into the Mohawk language.

²This appears to be a slip for New York.

of justice keeps possession and receives all the benefits arising from it—It contains 200 acres of good land, and is, perhaps worth fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds, York currency.

These are the most material circumstances respecting the Premises. If your Excellency desires a more minute detail or an explanation of what I have taken the liberty to represent, I shall always be ready to give all the information in my power on the subject.

I have the honor &c

(signed) JOHN STUART.

Lt Governor Simcoe

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 53.)

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

POWELL PLACE 25th June 1795.

Sir,

Having had the honour of writing to your Exy., (with a copy of a letter from the D. of P,¹ enclosed) prior to the date of the letters, marked *No 1*, *No 2*, & *Private*, of the 30th of April, with which you have been so good as to favour me; I was induced to defer a little my acknowledgement of those letters in the hope that I might again hear from yr Exy. & learn whether the D. of P's Dispatch had at all affected your opinions, as to the expediency of offering a Plan to Governmt upon the great Scale wch your Exy. has marked out: Because any change in your views or expectations wd change the nature of the remarks wch I have to submit to yr Exy. or perhaps render them wholly unnecessary. But the evils arising from delay, the uncertainty & tardy progress of conveyance, & above all my unwillingness to appear indifferent to the valuable & important communication with which your Ex has honoured me, (& which I received with the utmost satisfaction & thankfulness) have determined me to trouble you with a few observations at present, reserving myself for a fuller consideration of the different matters pointed out by yr Exy., when I shall have the favour of knowing whether your views remain unchanged. Your Ex has expressed a "belief that His M's Ministers wd concur in my opinions"—The D. of P's letter has shewn to what extent they have done so.—Perhaps it may in some degree diminish the hope wch yr Ex seems to entertain of their willing coincidence with your own more enlarged ideas when you observe that, of my application for a School Master at Kingston, the necessity of whose immediate appointment I enforced by some of those very arguments which I find placed in so strong a light in the Extract from yr Exy letter No 7 to Mr Sec: Dundas, no notice is taken whatever. An ill-omened silence I fear for our University! If they turn a deaf ear to the humble proposal for one poor School Master, how will they be disposed to listen to a Plan which involves so much more serious expence? Suffer me, Sir, to mention some of the objections which I think not unlikely to be opposed to that Plan.—It may be thought inexpedient to grant the means of founding a University in your Capital, before that Capital itself can be said to be founded:—If Professors duly qualified could be induced to come out, it may be asked whether the Country be able to produce Pupils already so far instructed as to be prepared to avail themselves of their lectures, & benefit by their talents? & if not whether it would not be more prudent to precede the University by schools, in which some

¹Duke of Portland.

years should be previously employed, in training the youth for the more advanced stages of academical science? It may be suggested that, for want of this necessary antecedent Instruction, the College at Windsor in Nova Scotia has failed which began with 40 or 50 Pupils, & was last summer reduced to 6 or 7.

I trust your Exy will not infer from this anticipation of Objections, any . . . on my part to the Plan you have proposed, or any unwillingness to forward it to the utmost of my power. On the contrary it has my sincerest good wishes, & wd have my most cordial cooperation, could I think it likely to be carried into effect. But I must not & cannot dissemble what I very strongly feel, the great improbability, in my opinion, of its meeting, in the existing circumstances of U.C., with the concurrence of his Majesty's Minrs.—The desire of doing as little as possible at one time—the habit, wch my experience tells me prevails, of postponing the concerns of these distant Provinces to considerations which, if not more important, come more home to the business & bosoms of Ministers,—& the fixed dislike to all expence of which the immediate advantage is not calculable, or the pressing necessity unquestionable, fill me with fears infinitely stronger than the best hopes I can cherish, that yr Exy's liberal & noble scheme will be thought of too great magnitude to be soon determined, & be laid by among the things upon which it is inconvenient to decide.—

Such being my apprehensions, I cannot forbear to suggest to yr Excellency that perhaps it may be safer to urge only at present the necessity of founding a good grammar school; & to defer, till we can confidently speak of the fruits of that institution, & state the further wants of the Province, the pressing for the establishment of a University.—For if we ask first more than it is probable will be granted, is there not great danger that we shall obtain nothing? I submit this with all deference to your Ex: judgement.

On the subject of Tithes, I had myself no doubt of the intent of the Act, but finding a difference of opinions when I came into this Province, in the leading authorities of the Laws, I thought it expedient to ask the sanction of the Minrs Instructions. I thank your Excellency for yr information on this head. I observe yr Exy appears to think that the claim of Tithe is limited to a twenty fifth—The language of the Act of Par: is, &c—(See Act). which I confess seems to me to give decidedly to the P. Clergy in Canada not a 25th only but a Tenth, for the former cannot be consider'd as equivalent to the enjoyment of all that & *Profits* as *fully & Amply* &c, wch are enjoyed by the English Clergy in England But it is of no great moment to settle the extent of the Claim, if, as yr Ex seems convine'd it is inexpedient to assert it. The subject is important, & I beg leave to submit to your Exy' consideration whether the suspension of the claim will not greatly weaken it's authority, & in the end convert inexpediency into absolute impossibility? And whether, in wholly relinquishing it, reliance may safely be placed, for the sufficient maintenance of the Clergy upon the continued bounty of Government, or the increasing produce of reserved lands?

On the subject of Archdeacons I have always had the same opinion wch yr Ex has express'd. If the business in the P. Offices had been so advanced as to have allowed me time before my consecration or con[†] to inform myself with precision, (†before I left England,) of the powers with which I was invested, or to propose any alteration in the Instrut of my appointment, this is one among several for wch I certainly should have contended. It may now, I fear be attended with some difficulty—but it shall be attempted.—

In the case of Mr Stuarts Son,¹ which your Exy has been so good as to send for my consideration, I see no difficulty, if he is prepared to be superseded without suffering mortification. The scheme would meet with no objection from me, if it has yr Excellcy's approbation. Indeed I see nothing in it but convenience both to the young man & the Community. If the D of P's silence upon the subject leaves yr Excellency in the intentions wch you have mentioned on that head—

I pray God to bless yr Ex with health & to give success to yr exertions for the Public good. And with sincere sentiments of private esteem
. respect

yr Ex most obedt & faithful
sert

J. Q.

P.S. I beg to know whether yr Ex will have any objections to my sending your entire letter to the D of P, if you continue in the opinion that what it proposes will be adopted.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

P P. 15th, of July 1795.

Sir,

I have the honour to inclose a letter for Mrs. Simcoe, received in a packet from England. I reproach myself for having omitted in my letter of the 25 April to thank yr Excellcy, for what you were so good as to do in the case of Mr. Ogden²—Besides that Gentlemans legal disqualification, I think it no light objection to hear that he came into this Province for the purpose of marrying Mr T. to the Dr of Gen. C' clandestinely, without Licence or the Public: of Banns:

In my letter of the 25th of June I express'd my readiness to obey yr Ex. Commands if you shd think my presence in Upper C., immediately useful in the business under consideration. I had not then duly estimated the length of time which [would] probably elapse before I shd receive yr E's [reply].

The present state of Mrs M's health & the approach of a moment in which a husband shd not be induced to be absent from his wife but by the immediate urgency of some important duty,—oblige me to express my hope that yr Excell will not have seen any occasion for my taking the journey at this time.

I am,

Copy to Govr. Simcoe, 15th, July 95.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

¹George Okill Stuart. See "Papers and Records," Ontario Historical Society, Vol. XXIV, article, "George Okill Stuart."

²The person who had been proposed in a petition from Oswegatchie as a clergyman. See Simcoe to Bishop Mountain, 30th April, 1795, in Vol. III, p. 352.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

The Revd Dr Mountain
Bishop of Quebec

My Lord,

I have been honoured with your Letter of the 25th of April, enclosing one to your Lordship from the Duke of Portland.

As I have fully stated my sentiments on the important Point of the Religion, & consequent Morality & Loyalty of this Province to your Lordship It appears to me unnecessary to convey to you any further opinions on subjects which I have anticipated.¹

I most certainly deplore with the most profound Regret the delay which seems to attend the establishment of our national Religion in this Province.

My Late Letter to your Lordship will have explained my sentiments, & I only have to add that from me they will certainly admit of no Retrenchment—But I have respectfully to submit to your Lordship whether a pastoral Letter from you to the Inhabitants of the Province printed & accompanied by such Prayer Books & other religious tracts as may be sent out by the religious Societies² at home, recommending to them a perseverance in the mode now in use of meeting in each others Houses³ to celebrate divine Worship & extending the excellent Custom where It is not adopted, may have an excellent effect?

Mrs Simcoe joins me in comps to your Lady & Mr Mountain & family, & I am with true Respect & esteem your Lordships

Most Obedient
& most faithful Servant

J. G. SIMCOE.

NIAGARA

July 29th 1795

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 47.)

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Sir,

Tho' I wait with some impatience to know what degree of weight yr Ex gives to the observations which I had the honour of submitting to yr consideration in a letter of the 25th April—yet it is not my intention to press for an earlier answer than may suit yr convenience.

My present motive for writing is entirely of a private nature. Mrs M has given me a Canadian Son,⁴ & upon this occasion I cannot forbear to express a wish

¹See also his proclamation of 11th April, 1793, "for the Suppression of Vice, Profaneness & Immorality," printed in the Fourth Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, p. 181.

²The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The latter supported missionaries throughout Upper Canada (Canada West) from 1785 to 1857. From 1813 to 1833, and a little longer in some cases, it disbursed the grants passed yearly by the British Parliament for the payment of Colonial clergy over and above its own moneys.

³See A. H. Young's "Parish Register of Kingston, U.C., 1785-1811," pp. 19-20.

⁴Copy of inscription on a tombstone in the Old English Burying Ground, St. John Street, Quebec, adjoining St. Matthew's Church:

"In Memory of Benjamin Kentish Simcoe, son of Jacob Bishop of Quebec, and E. M. W. Mountain his wife born 15th September 1795 died 4th August 1796."

that yr Excellency may feel no objection to doing me the favour of becoming a Sponsor for him. I beg to say that this wish is unconnected with every circumstance of yr Excell: high situation, but the motives which induced you to accept it is suggested only by my sincere esteem for a character wch appears to me to be eminently distinguished by an active and enlightened zeal for the best interests of mankind.

I have mention'd my wish, I have to add my earnest entreaty that if your Ex has the least repugnance to an office of this sort, you will not suffer any delicacy with respect to my feelings to give you pain in declaring it. Your acceptance of the charge will be an honour & a pleasure to me, your declining it will never be considered by me as any indication of personal disregard.

Mrs M is now, I trust advancing fast towards recovery—She wishes to offer her best respects to Mrs S, & yr Excell, with those of yr E's.

Faithful & obedt,

J. Q.

(Undated)¹

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

NAVY HALL Oct 18th 1795.

My Lord,

I have been laboring under so precarious a State of Health & at the same time so much oppressed by a variety of Business, that your Lordship will I am sure readily pardon me for not answering your Letters sooner.

I have now received the estimates (for which I also waited) voted by Parliament for this Province among which is introduced five hundred Pounds for the erection of Churches.²

I have also received a Letter from the Duke of Portland, similar to that which is directed by the Governor of Lower Canada to be communicated to your Lordship, in respect to the Sevenths of Land reserved for the Clergy—when I can find my Health so restored as fully to answer his Graces despatch on this subject I will do myself the honor of transmitting extracts to your Lordship.³

There was a Letter of mine which I sent to your Lordship by mistake without being copied, It was written in my own hand, It is short, & I shall be obliged to your Lordship to let Mr Mountain copy it & transmit it to me at his convenience.

My views in respect to an University are totally unchanged, they are on a solid basis & may or may not be complied with as my superiors shall think proper, but shall certainly appear as my System to the judgment of Posterity.

I am with the utmost Respect my Lord

Your Lordships most Obedient
& most faithful Ser't

J. G. SIMCOE.

To the Rt Revd
the Bishop of Quebec

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 63.)

¹The actual date was September 21, see Simcoe's reply, *infra*, October 20th, 1795.

²See Vol. III, p. 167.

³See Portland to Simcoe, No. 7, 20th May, 1795, Vol. III, pp. 12-14, and Portland to Dorchester, No. 13, 6th April, 1795, extract, Vol. II, p. 343.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

NAVY HALL

Octbr 20th 1795.

My Lord,

I yesterday was honored with your Letter of the 21st of September.

I feel myself highly favored by your Lordships wish that I should become the Sponsor for your young Canadian & accept of the office with pleasure. My only objection would have been in common occasions, of a Nature, that cannot take place in your Lordships family—but the motives which afford me true Satisfaction are of the highest nature, as I accept with respect & honest warmth your Lordship approbation of what seems to you to be my real Character, & shall wish, in your Lordships Letter, that such an Opinion may descend to my Children to assist in pointing out to them that course which It has been the honorable ambition of their Father to follow; & to instruct them that upright conduct is not totally deprived of great blessings in the present Life, namely the Approbation of the most respectable Members of Society.

Mrs Simcoe desires her best comps. & congratulations to Mrs Mountain on her Recovery, in which I beg permission to join & am with great Respect &

Esteem your Lordships
Most faithful & Obed't

J. G. SIMCOE.

upon perusing your Lordships
Letter of 25th June. I see that in
mine of the 15th of October I may
not have so explicitly have answered
the Question in your Lordship's
Postscript as I intended. I beg therefore
to say, It is certainly my wish
that my Letter (No 1) may be transmitted
to the Duke of Portland.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 64.)

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Govr. Simcoe

Sir,

The manner in wch yr Ex has complied with Mrs M's wishes & mine, on the subject of our young Canadian, is highly gratifying to the feelings of both. . . . We shall thus introduce a name into our family which honours it, & which it is our earnest hope will not be disgraced by it.

We have given our boy a name¹ which may hereafter stimulate him in the pursuit of virtue & inspire an honble ambition of becoming more than commonly useful in the world . . . God grant that he may never disgrace it!

The ill health under which your Excellency has laboured gives me unfeigned & very serious concern. Surely if there be one part of the Province that is less healthful than another, it is highly proper & necessary that you shd remove from it, at least for a time whenever you begin to feel its effects.

¹Benjamin Kentish Simcoe Mountain.

Mrs M., joins with me in the sincerest wishes for yr^d speedy & complete recovery & she desires to offer to Mrs S. & to yr Ex her warm^t thanks for the very obliging congratulations with wch you honour her.

I am, sir,

With high regards, yr Ex.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Sir,

Having just heard that Mr. Maclean is going up the country, I hasten to acknowledge, by his means, your Ex. Letters of the 16th & of the 20th of Octr.

I am incapable of judging how far £500 may go in building churches &c, in your Province, and I have not a decided opinion as to the place which has the first claim. Your Ex: best knows whether York is entitled to the preference of the rest, I should think that Cornwall stands first, then N.J.¹ then A.T.² in the B of Q.³ But two churches perhaps are as much as can be built.

The obtaining of a vote for this Sum appears to be an earnest of the intention of Government to make a proper provision for Ministers, tho' the D of P's⁴ letter left that matter in great obscurity. In the present state of that question, if it be your Excellency's intention to give orders for beginning a Church or Churches in the spring & if you shd upon that occasion desire to have any personal communication with me or think that my visiting U.C. may be useful, I shall make the journey with the greatest readiness. Respecting the Salaries of the Clergy. I shall press for a decision as earnestly as I can. I may probably hereafter trouble yr Ex: with some Extracts from my letter to the Minister. I shall transmit with it (by a ship &c., on Sunday next) yr Excell letter No 1. My cordial good wishes will go with yr plan for an University, but my hopes I confess will not accompany them.

When I shall be able to recommend a School Master for Kingston to yr E: I cannot yet say. I thought myself authorized by yr E's letter to send home an offer of the salary proposed. I fear that in the Estimates for Upp Canada, no mention is made of the Commissary's Salary⁵ for I hear nothing upon that subject here.⁶ This is the more extraordinary because Mr. King told me so far back as the 19 June 94 &c.

I inclose the Copy of the letter which, I presume your Excellency requires. I ought sooner to have said that I recd yr intimation relative to a Pastoral letter with much deference, but with some hesitation. Pending the want of a regular Ministry the mode of assembling to celebrate Divine Service alluded to has great advantages, but it is also open to much abuse. The excellent effects of family worship cannot be doubted & the meeting of different families at each others houses for the purpose of celebrating Divine Service under certain restrictions may

¹New Johnstown.

²Adolphus Town.

³Bay of Quinte.

⁴Duke of Portland.

⁵The Rev. John Stuart, of Kingston, had been appointed Bishop's Commissary in the Upper Country in 1789 by the Rt. Rev. Charles Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia. He was continued in office by Bishop Mountain, the title being changed, at Simcoe's suggestion, to Bishop's Official.

⁶But see Estimate for 1795 in Vol. IV, p. 167.

be no less eminently useful, but much in this case depend upon the discretion & judgement of the parties concern'd. The field wd. be thus thrown open to the incursions of every enthusiast, & the dangerous influence of some in a Country where there are already itinerant Methodists, seems to be not inconsiderable. A public encouragement given by me to general Meetings for the purpose of Divine Worship, might be so perverted as to be made to sanction the preaching of Methodists & the introduction of doctrines in a high degree injurious to the morals of the community. Such a sanction indeed might be formally disclaimed, but perhaps with no certainty of effect & this evil the common attendant of irregular meetings once introduced it might never be in my power to repress.

I beg however to be understood as not absolutely declining this measure, on the contrary, if there shd not be good reason to hope that the spring may bring out some Minister from England, I have it in contemplation to send with such books as I obtain from the Society (if I obtain any) something from myself to the purpose wch yr Ex has suggested.

I am, sir,

With greatest consideration,
yr Ex. Hum: & obed sert,

J. Q.

Copy to Gr Simcoe
5 Nov. 1795
by Mr. Maclean

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

POWELL PLACE 25th Jany 1796

Sir,

I have the honour to inclose some Extracts from my letter to the Duke of Portland of the 6th of November last. I have no apprehension that your Excellency will disapprove what I have said on the subject of Licences. The extreme irregularity prevailing in this Province made the application necessary; and I could not make it separately.

I represented to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the information your Excellency was so good as to communicate respecting the lands in the State of Vermont, & the Brasserton Estate: & also the circumstances of the Glebe on which Mr. Stuart resided. With the sincerest wishes & prayers for the perfect reestablishment of your health,

I am Sir,

Your Excellency's
obdt & devoted servant

J. QUEBEC.

Copy to Govr Simcoe
25 Jany 1796

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

To the Ld Bishop of Quebec

(from Gov. Simcoe No. 1)
YORK Feby 27th 1796

My Lord,

I duly rec'd your Lordships letter of the 5th of Novr sent by Mr Maclean.

In respect to the building of Churches in this Province, I have, hitherto, only promised to Newark¹ one hundred pounds in aid to a subscription set on foot for that purpose; but principally by the Officers of Government who must eventually remove from thence on the establishment of the troops of the U. States in the fortress which I presume will take place on the . . . of June.

I have given directions for the immediate Erection of public Buildings at York, the House of Assembly² will be on such a Scale & such a Character as to be made a Church should as I hope for the Kings Interest the seat of Government be only temporary at this place.

I do not at present see any public Utility in your Lordships visiting Upper Canada on the Account of the building of Churches on which I shall not fail from time to time to consult your Lordship as the subject may require.

In respect to the Intimation which I offered to your Lordships Consideration of a pastoral letter relative to the Assemblage of private families for public Worship I am perfectly satisfied by your Lordships reasons that it might be liable to great perversions & mischief.

I have scarcely the smallest hope of this Government being supported in the manner which I think proper for the national Interests, & commensurate with its established Constitution, in particular I have no Idea that an University will be established tho I am daily confirmed in its necessity. I lament these Events from the Duty I owe to my King & Country; & have only to guard, that no opinions of mine be interpreted to promise beneficial Events when the adequate causes from which they must originate are withheld or suffered to perish.

I have the honor to be with the utmost respect & deference My lord your most Ob'd Ser't

J. G. SIMCOE.

to the Lord Bishop of Quebec

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 75.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

From Govr Simcoe (No 2)

YORK
Feby 27th 1796.

My Lord,

I am to acknowledge the favor of your Letter dated Janry 25th, & its inclosure containing extracts from your Lordship's Letter to the Duke of Portland.

I can by no means disapprove what you have been pleased to state on the

¹Niagara.

²In this building services were held occasionally down to 1800, when George Okill Stuart was appointed by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Hunter to the cure of York. From 1800 to 1807 when the first St. James's Church was opened, the services were held regularly in the "Government House," as the "public Buildings" were commonly called.

subject of Licences, as my Views & System is, in all respects to assimilate this Province, where it is practicable, with the parent State.

The only Point which it seems necessary to guard against in changing the mode in which Marriage Licences are issued, is that they be obtained with sufficient facility, & this I presume may be effected by the delegation of Power to some proper Person, residentiary at the seat of Government. Your Lordship of course, will consider this as my personal Opinion, & by no means as a responsible one by the Law Officers of the Crown.¹

I feel myself under great obligations to your Lordship for the manner in which you have expressed your opinion of me to the Duke of Portland.

My Health has of late undergone a severe Shock, but by the blessings of God, I am recovering & I trust my native air will perfectly restore me.

I have the honor to be with the most perfect respect & Wishes for your Welfare, your Lordships

Most Obedient & faithful

J. G. SIMCOE.

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Series C, Vol. I, p. 76.)

FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Sir,

Tho your Exs letters of the — in some measure prepared me for the event, I have not heard without great concern that you propose to sail for England in the Pearl Frigate. Your Excellency, I trust, will not suspect me of flattery when I say that I look upon your departure as an ill-omen for this country. It seem'd necessary that there should be some mind of more than common authority & energy here, to counteract the fatal indifference existing towards the reciprocal Interests elsewhere of Canada, & the Mother Country.

While your Ex remained I had some remaining hope that due attention might yet be given to these subjects—but if your representations have failed, what is to be expected from mine? I will not however trouble you with my disappointments or mortifications. It is the purpose of this letter to say that if when you arrive at Quebec Mrs Sim[coe] & you can make any use of our house there Mrs M & I beg that you wd command it. I am sorry to say that at present it is under repair & will not be found well suited for your reception but Mrs Simcoe, we know, can upon occasion easily surmount little difficulties & inconveniences—there will be a few habitable rooms. The Town is very full—& you will possibly, tho' with very imperfect accomodations, be more at your ease there than in Lodgings, such as Gl Prescott now occupies, or in any house where there is another family.

It is my earnest hope that your E's health, which I have the pleasure to hear is much improved, will be entirely re-established & confirm'd by the air of yr Native country.

I am, Sir, with every sincere respect &c

yr Exs

obd & hu sert

J. Q.

Copy to G. Simcoe
30 June 96

(Quebec Diocesan Archives, Vol. I.)

¹Cf. Simcoe to Attorney General White, 2 June, 1796, and White to Simcoe, same date, Vol. IV, pp. 287-8.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN.

To the Bishop of Quebec
Woodfield
Quebec

MONTREAL August 1st, 1796.

My Lord,

I have been duly honored with your Lordships letter, & most readily accept of the kind permission which you & Mrs Mountain have been so good as to offer Mrs Simcoe & myself of making use of your town house, should we for any time be detained at Quebec. I do this the more readily as I persuade myself that It will be at little inconvenience to Mrs Mountain.

I reserve for personal communication with your Lordship many circumstances of great Importance. My leave of Absence, which I was obliged to solicit on the pressing Importunities of my Physicians, has been accorded to me by my royal Master in the most gracious & condescending Manner.

My return to this Country, should I be perfectly recovered, will depend on the value which the Ministers place on my Services herein, compared with the indispensable Duties which I owe to my Family—for I have fulfilled my public duty by stating what I think ought to be done.

I am my Lord with great Respect & Esteem

Your very faithful
& Obligated Servant

J. G. SIMCOE.

We mean to stop at Belmont
The heat of the weather & the
rain of this day will make our
voyage a very slow one.

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